THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,181. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

ALICE AND PERIPATUS—LOOK OVER THE AMUSEMENT advertisements of to-day's Herald, and don't fail, for we are all there to insure success. My Lord and the Giant are also expected.

CHARLES F. MEYERS—PLEASE CALL AT NO. 7 Jones street (Mr. Newell's), and you will hear of something to your advantage. ADDIE E. M.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF AN EXPRESSMAN who took a Trunk from 31 Prince street on November 29. Any information given to Bridget Welsh, at the Spingler House, will receive a handsome reward. BRIDGET WELSH, No. 7 Union square.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOSEPH, MATTHEW, Ellis or Enos McDonald, sons of Paul McDonald, deceased. By calling at McCLAVE BROS.', corner Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue, something of importance may be communicated to them.

IF JANET GORDON, WHO ARRIVED PER STEAMER Cambria from Glasgow on Dec. 16, current, will call at the office of HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green, she will hear of her friends.

KATIE—I AM WELL. MISS YOUR FACE AT WINdow. Watch Herald's Personal column. Put in one for me. B. E. C.

MAY LAWRENCE, BERGEN CITY—WILL BE AT old place of meeting Tuesday, 3 P. M., sure. If stormy, then Wednesday. PHILADA.

TANTALUS—I CANNOT MEET YOU. TRUST ME. Write confidently.

WILL MRS. MARY JACKSON, WHO RESIDED AT No. 55 Leroy street about six years ago, send her address to B. N. H., Fifth Avenue Hotel, who has recently returned from China?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

A BALSAMIC HAIR RENEWER.—THE STIMULATING vegetable balsams gathered in Persia from the plants and flowers of that aromatic land, form the basis of Barry's Tricopherous for the hair. It imparts vigor to the roots, and quickly produces a heavy growth of glossy silken locks. Try it. Try it. Principal office, 374 Pearl street, New York.

CITY OF NEW YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS STREET, Dec. 16, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, calculated from October 7, 1869, to day of payment will be added. On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DR. PRETERRE, DENTIST, FORMERLY OF BROADway, inserts and fills Teeth in the best manner. Office No. 98 Third avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

I. H. C.—DR. ROBUCK'S PILLS ARE SUGAR-coated and contain no mercury. W. T. R.

NOTICE.—MME. LEMEAUX, FORMERLY AT DR. VALlaise's, Surgical Spiral Elastic Appliances, Elastic Stockings, &c.; Abdominal Supporters for ladies and gentlemen; Stays for for weak spines. To be obtained at 833 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE OCEAN SEAmen's Benevolent Association of New York are hereby notified to attend at the election of officers on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, 1869, at 7½ P. M., at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. By order of the association.
JOSEPH MULQUEEN, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 733.—DECEMBER 24, 1869.
23, 61, 49, 55, 73, 39, 4, 68, 71, 6, 27, 11.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 734.—DECEMBER 24, 1869.
48, 41, 59, 52, 14, 75, 39, 1, 44, 29, 5, 45.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 709.—DECEMBER 24, 1869.
8, 55, 77, 78, 20, 52, 60, 1, 43, 28, 42, 46.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 710.—DECEMBER 24, 1869.
41, 20, 13, 30, 14, 43, 2, 75, 42, 12, 39, 36.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN SIXTH AVENUE, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets, opposed to an assessment about to be levied on these limits for laying Nicolson pavement on said avenue, are requested to attend a meeting at Harvard Rooms, southwest corner Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, on Monday evening, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

SCOWS OR BARGES WANTED.—WE WISH TO PURchase a number of Scows or Barges, suitable for lightering rolling freight in this harbor and vicinity; they must be sound and strongly built, capable of carrying 100 to 150 tons on deck; say 50 to 75 feet long, 20 to 30 wide, 4 to 6 deep; similar to dirt scows. Address, with price and full particulars, BOSTWICK & TILFORD, box 5,763 Post office.

WOULD EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE, IN THE VICINIty of New York, for a good passenger Steamboat capable of carrying about 1,000 persons. Address PASSENGER STEAMBOAT, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A PATENT RIGHT; SOMETHING THAT has a real merit and is no humbug. Address, with full explanation, &c., D. C. J., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND POWER PRESS FOR cutting and punching; must be strong enough to cut 2x¾ iron, cold. Address C. B., box 269, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Gustave Frank and Morris Minzesheimer, under the firm of G. Frank & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. G. Frank is alone authorized to sign the name in liquidation. GUSTAVE FRANK.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. MORRIS MINZESHEIMER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A VALUABLE PATENT OR INTEREST IN SAME FOR sale.—Patentee being without means, is unable to push it alone. Address, with real name, box 155 Private Letter office, No. 2 Amity street.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH FROM $30,000 TO $50,000 capital, wanted as partner in an old established brewery, in New York city. A practical brewer preferred. Address EXCELSIOR, station D.

A LIVERPOOL FIRM WISHES TO ARRANGE WITH a good New York house, who can successfully represent English manufacturers of hardware, steel and earthenware, and who can make necessary arrangements for credits on England. Address, under real name, with references, &c., T. & CO., care of Henry Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER, WITH $25,000 or $50,000, in an established banking house, on Wall street. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, for one week, BANKER, box 3,224 New York Post office.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE most profitable businesses in the city, which will be shown, and without risk. For particulars apply to DIAMOND BROKER, 751 Broadway.

$1,000 TO $3,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A strictly cash enterprise that will pay $20,000 per annum. Call at 39 Nassau street, room 26, from 10 to 3.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CANARY AND other Singing Birds in this city at CHARLES REICHE & BROTHER'S, 55 Chatham, between North William and New Chambers streets. Dealers will please take notice.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1863, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Janizear, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anasseh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at th office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—I AM FINISHING SOME ELEGANT COUPES, Clarences and Landaus, of new designs, for sale at factory prices, by JAMES B. BREWSTER, 65 East Twenty-fifth street.

A SPLENDID COUPE, VERY LIGHT BROWN SATIN; also a fine Clarence, 30 per cent cheaper than the same can be bought in New York. Three Coupe Rockaways.
WM. H. GRAY, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—LANDAULETTES, COUPES, LANDAUS, CLARences, for New Year's gifts, one-third less prices this month; all Ham's celebrated make, surpassing in detail of finish any other manufacturer. HAM'S, Fourth avenue and Broadway.

AT 32 BARCLAY STREET—SIX SEAT COUPE AND four seat Rockaways, Britzkas, Victorias, Phaetons, Buggies, Road Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, &c.; prices reduced.
HICKS, established 1838.

AN ELEGANT MODERN LIGHT BREWSTER CRIMson silk lined Coupe Rockaway, pole and shafts, for sale much under value. Condition perfect. Inquire of AMBROSE & CO., 103 West Thirtieth street.

A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.—TWO LOW PRICED Horses, suitable for any light work; also one Pony, 6 years, stout built; compelled to sell. 468 Pearl street, store.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 16 HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, suitable for cart, truck, or express; price, $100; a Canadian Pony, light Wagon and Harness, and Portland Cutter. No. 342 West Fourth street.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES.—300 SLEIGHS AND CARriages, of all styles, selling off 20 per cent less than New York prices. H. B. WITTY & CO.'S Manufactory, 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

SPEED.—CHEAP; ETHAN ALLEN BAY MARE, 8 years old, 15 hands; can trot in 2:50, or no sale; little sore forward; price $150; cost $500. 139 East Sixteenth st.

WANTED—BETWEEN THIRTIETH AND FORTIETH streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, Stalls in a private stable for three horses, and standing room for two carriages. Address A. Z., box 128 Herald office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, BAY, black or brown, long tails, about 16 hands high, 1,075 pounds or thereabouts, well trained, prompt drivers, that will road 12 miles an hour and show a faster gait; must be warranted perfectly sound, kind and free from vice. Address P., box 3,675 Post office, with description, price, and stating where they can be seen and when.

35 SUPERIOR HEAVY WORK HORSES, JUST FROM Cincinnati, suitable for all purposes; also several well matched teams; to be sold cheap. HENRY WILEY, No. 19 Vestry street.

$60.—A YOUNG MARE, WITH COLT BY HER SIDE; dark sorrel Horse, seven years old, to trot in 2:50 or no sale; $200. 241 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth avenue.

$85 AND $100—TEAM GOOD WORK MARES, near 16 hands; large bay Horse, $125; bay Trotter, can beat 3 minutes, $100. 734 Washington street, corner Bank.

$125.—MUST SELL BAY HORSE AND EXPRESS Wagon; Black, 16 hands; Brewster Top Wagon and Harness. Call, after 2, in grocery 649 Hudson street, corner Gansevoort.

$140.—SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS, 8 YEARS, FIT for cart or truck; $100, bay Mare, 16½ hands, 9 years; cause of selling, no work. 73 Vandam street, near Hudson street.

500 SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES, NEW AND SECond hand; Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, very low. One Brewster (Broome street) top Wagon, $200; Express top and Road Wagons, one Gig, two Sulkys.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

DRY GOODS.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

Carpets.

Furniture.

All wool Ingrains, per yard, 65c.; power loom, all wool, 75c.; super Ingrain, $1; Three-ply, $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels, $1 40; body Brussels, $2; Velvet, $2 50. Oilcloths, all widths, at 50c. per yard. Lace Curtains, Cornices, Blankets, Comfortables, Bed and Bedding, at equally low prices.

Furniture.

$500,000 worth of Parlor, Library, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, in all styles and qualities, at 20 per cent less than any house in the city. All goods manufactured on the premises, and warranted as represented. Call and examine. 512 and 514 Eighth avenue, and 267, 269 and 271 West Thirty-fifth street.
D. KELLY, successor to H. O'Farrell.
N. B.—Further reduction of 15 per cent for the holidays.

A GRAND OPENING IN FURS, FURS. HOLIDAY PRESENTS at PETER STEWART'S, No. 162 Bowery.
We have bought up the entire stock of two large Broadway houses at 33 cents on the dollar,
FOR CASH,
and will give them to our customers at a very small advance.
We have Children's Sets, $1 50 and up.
Ladies' Sets, $3 50 and up.
Real Mink, warranted, $8 a set up.
River Mink, warranted, $4 50, and all other Furs in proportion.
We have an endless variety of Hats, in Silk, Plush, Beaver, Velvet and Straw, Beginning at 15c.
We have good Kids at 35c., better at 50c., and first rate at 75c.
We have a splendid lot of Ostrich and other Fancy Feathers, beginning at 8c.
Men's Buck Gloves, 50c. and up.
Men's Fur Gloves, Collars and Caps, very cheap.
Sleigh Robes, lined, handsome, $10 and up.
A few beauties, brought from the Arctic regions by Captain Hall, very cheap.
PETER STEWART, No. 162 Bowery, above Broome street.

A GREAT OPENING IN FURS, FURS.
Gifts for the Holidays.
THE NEW ALASKA FUR COMPANY
Has opened the fine large store 146 Bowery, with a splendid new stock of Furs, bought from the late bankrupt sales at auction, at ruinous prices.
We will offer them to our customers at prices that will at once astonish and please them. No other house can offer such inducements. Give us a call before buying, always remembering a penny saved is a penny earned.
NEW ALASKA FUR COMPANY,
146 Bowery (Westchester House), corner Broome street.

A VERY HANDSOME PARCEL ENGLISH SILK UMbrellas, direct from manufacturers; Fox's patent paragon frames; best quality and finish; fancy and plain handles; prices very moderate. Apply at No. 47 Exchange place, room 17.

HOLIDAY GOODS OF REAL VALUE AT UNION ADAMS & CO.'S
Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Cashmere and Cloth Gloves.
Calf and Buck Gloves.
Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
Castor and Wool Gloves.
Kid and Calf Mittens.
Balmoral Stockings.
Patent Merino Hosiery.
Fine Wool Stockings.
Black and Fancy Hose.
Cashmere Stockings.
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs.
Ties, Stocks, Scarfs.
Suspenders, Elastics.
Robes de Chambre.
Umbrellas, Canes.
An extensive and superior variety of serviceable goods at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH street, begs to inform the public that he has received the newest styles of Carriage, Evening and Dinner Dresses, Walking Suits, &c.; also a fine and large assortment of Lingerie, which he now offers at greatly reduced prices.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH street, invites the attention of the public to his choice selection of imported Bonnets and Round Hats, at reduced prices.

RECEPTION BONNETS.—VELVET BONNETS, ALL colors, with real laces, selling off at half price. Also a handsome assortment of Round Hats, elegant French Flowers, Dress Caps and Headdresses, cheaper than any other house in the city. Mme. DE LACY, 683½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBELLIZED MANTELS, MONUments, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or put up at a few hours' notice.
A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

NEW YEAR TELEGRAM.
FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1869.
TWO GREAT CARTOONS.
THE COMING NEWSBOY.
EXIT 1869.
ENTER 1870.
COLUMBIA AT HOME,
RECEIVING CALLS FROM
THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.
BEGGARLY SPAIN STEALS
IN, STEALS WHILE IN,
AND STEALS OUT.
ORIGINAL NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS,
SPECIALTY FOR NEWSBOYS,
Written expressly for the Evening Telegram, by the charming American poetess,
MISS JENNIE ANDERSON.
SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR 1870.
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR,
TWO CENTS PER COPY.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

EVENING TELEGRAM.
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870.
COUNTESS OF MONTE CRISTO,
A THRILLING FRENCH ROMANCE,
TRANSLATED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
RIVALLING IN STARTLING INTEREST AND EXQUISITE SITUATIONS THE RENOWNED WORK
OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS,
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO."
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FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—"CASH ON HAND" FOR FIRST AND SECOND City Mortgages; also to loan on approved New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey property.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages and to loan on improved and unimproved Property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street.
Six per cent interest, from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,510,163 31.
Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 368 Sixth avenue. Booth's Building.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 15 will draw interest from January 1, at Seven per cent per annum.
A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be paid on and after Monday, January 10.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, Vice Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, 51 CHAMbers street, New York, Dec. 24, 1869.—Dividend.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months, ending 31st instant, as follows:—On sums of $2,000 and under, at rate of seven per cent per annum, and on sums exceeding $2,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, January 17, 1870. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors under date of January 1, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months if not withdrawn.
HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY Convertible Bonds.
Holders of the Convertible Bonds of said company are hereby notified that the privilege of conversion expires after 1st proximo.
Parties wishing to convert must forward their bonds to the office of the treasurer, in Boston, on or before that day.
R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, H. and St. Jo. RR. Co.
BOSTON, Dec. 25, 1869.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 644 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.
Thirty-eighth semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
The trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to January 1. Payable on and after Monday, January 17.
If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal and receive interest the same as a deposit of January 1.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. E. J. BROWN, President.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.
By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, 46 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.
Whereas, by act of Congress, the office of this Company has been removed from New York to Boston.
Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due January 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date in gold, free of government tax, at this office.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIfornia, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Seven per Cent Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1882), due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Eugene Kelly & Co., 21 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIfornia, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

SIX PER CENT. Free from government tax.
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum (free from government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST.
Atlantic Savings Bank, Chatham square and New Bowery.
On and after Monday, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto under the bylaws.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869.
The interest maturing January 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK of Charleston, S. C.
HENRY COBIA, President. H. G. LOPER, Cashier.
Collections made in all the principal cities and towns in the States of North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina, and prompt attention given to remittances.

WE BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES.—HAVE Money to Loan in different sums on Bond and Mortgage. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$5,000—WITHOUT INTEREST—TO LOAN ON real estate mortgage for any honorable position for a physician with business capabilities. Address for one month M. D., box 127 No. 2 Amity street.

$15,000.—TO PURCHASE A FIRST BOND AND mortgage on good city property. No brokers need apply. Address S., Yorkville Post office.

$25,800 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty. First mortgages purchased.
A. M. PENTZ, 43 Pine street.

$462,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS to suit, at seven per cent, on improved property. Also would take first or second mortgages.
P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on first class improved property in New Jersey. Principals only need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREpared to lend money on approved Real Estate in New York city and vicinity. Principals only.
JAMES L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or the same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought, at 77 Bleecker street.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO WAS SEEN TO PICK up a lady's Pocketbook in a Second avenue car at Peck slip about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 26, will return the pocketbook to 308½ Broome street he will be rewarded.

LOST.—LEFT IN A FIFTH AVENUE STAGE CHRISTmas, about 11:30 P. M., a leather Bag, containing children's presents. A liberal reward will be paid by WELLER, 54 East Ninth street.

LEFT—IN A FIFTH AVENUE STAGE LAST TUESDAY, opposite Theatre Comique, by two gentlemen, a pearl handle Opera Glass. A suitable reward will be paid by delivering the same to CHARLES RUDOLPHY, No. 176 William street, second floor.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, IN MADISON STREET, or somewhere near Chatham square, a light Overcoat; French cloth, claret color, silk facings. A liberal reward will be paid for its return or for information leading to its recovery. Address J. H., box 229 Herald office.

THE PERSON WHO FOUND, ON THURSDAY NIGHT, within a short distance of Chatham square, a light Overcoat, French claret cloth, dark silk facings, will be liberally rewarded for its return, or for any information leading to its recovery. Address H, box 229 Herald office.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE money and the conviction of the thief who robbed our branch store, corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, about half-past 8 o'clock on Friday evening, December 24. Further information can be obtained by applying to KIRBY & Co., 633 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—OUR PATENT AND MANUFACture; American Watches at manufactures' prices; Diamond, Pearl and Gold Jewelry, Silverware at reduced prices.
A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth st.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to Bremen, Havre and London, Via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron Mail Steamships
RHEIN .... Thursday, Dec. 30
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. C. Meyer,
AMERICA .... Jan. 6
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. R. Bussius, will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton, at the following rates:—
First Cabin .... $120 gold
Second Cabin .... 72 gold
Steerage .... 25 gold
For passage or freight apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

Siberia..Wednesday, Dec. 22	Tarifa......Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra....Thursday, Dec. 23	Java.....Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia..Wednesday, Dec. 29	Aleppo.....Thursday, Jan. 13
Tripoli......Thursday, Dec. 30	Cuba.....Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis.Wednesday, Jan. 5	Samaria.....Thursday, Jan. 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin.........$130, gold Second cabin.........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris........................145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin..........$80, gold Steerage.........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of 5th of January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The general Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarie..........Saturday, Jan.
LAFAYETTE..........Roussau..........Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........Saturday, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS......Surmont..........Saturday, Feb. 19
Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $75.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York only $30, steerage.
NEBRASKA........Guard........Wednesday, December 29
MANHATTAN........Forsyth........Wednesday, January 5.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—

CAMBRIA............Dec. 25	COLUMBIA............Jan. 15
IOWA............Jan. 1	EUROPA............Jan. 22
CALEDONIA............Jan. 8	INDIA............Jan. 29

—and every Saturday thereafter.
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP NEBRASKA, Captain Guard, will sail from pier 46 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEBRASKA........................Wednesday, Dec. 29
HELVETIA........................Saturday, Jan. 1
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
PENNSYLVANIA, Webster, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship WESTPHALIA.
Captain H. F. Schwensen, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, December 28, 1869, at 2 P. M., for HAMBURG, taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold. Payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA to sail January 4, 1870.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
TRIPOLI sails..................Thursday, December 30
SAMARIA sails..................Thursday, January 6
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.—LONDON AND NEW York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly, from pier No. 3 North river, passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.
CELLA, Jan. 1; BELLONA, Jan. 29;
ATALANTA, Feb. 12.
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rates, apply at No. 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
ETNA (via Halifax)..................Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..................Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK..................Saturday, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	43

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First cabin. Payable in gold.		Steerage. Payable in currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	45	St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

NORTHWESTERN REPUBLIC, RED RIVER, British America.—Capable men as guides (soldiers preferred) to parties leaving the United States. Applications in writing will only be received.
AMERICAN ANNEXATION LEAGUE, 446 Broome st., near Broadway.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION OFFICE, 86 South street, issue sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and passage tickets from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates. Apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class. $140 to $180. Steerage. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon.
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JANUARY 5—ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Parker.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, January 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene (via Nassau)..........Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam..........Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..........Jan. 13
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..............Thursday, Jan. 13
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Wednesday, Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE of Galveston Steamers.
Sailing every Saturday, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer VIRGINIA, Captain Kennedey, at pier 20 East river, will sail Friday, December 31.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer LODONA, Captain Hovey, will leave pier 21 East river, December 31.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 152 Maiden lane.
The steamer DE SOTO will follow from pier 36 North river, Saturday, January 8.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Merchants' Steamship Line, comprising the first class steamships
MISSISSIPPI..................Captain William P. Henry
CRESCENT CITY..................Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN..................Captain Henry S. Quick
GENEREL MEADE..................Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES..................Captain George H. Smith
The steamship MISSISSIPPI, Captain William P. Henry, will be despatched on Friday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The CRESCENT CITY will succeed Saturday, January 8.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
CORTES, Nelson..................Friday, December 31.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager..........Saturday, January 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR MOBILE, via Fernandina route.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamship CATHARINE WHITING, Captain Howes, on Tuesday, December 28, from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The ALABAMA will follow, and sail on Saturday, January 1.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE South and Southwest.—Regular Line. The popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, will sail Thursday, December 30, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 3 North river, foot of Rector street.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail January 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood, on Tuesday, December 28, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The CHAMPION will follow and sail on Saturday, January 1.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street.

NOTICE.—FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAvannah, Ga., direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket Office, 13 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—STEINWAY & SONS, manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright PIANOFORTES, beg to announce A GENERAL REDUCTION in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of pianofortes STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufature of an entirely new style of instrument, termed THE "SCHOOL" PIANO.
A thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest priced seven octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain, yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means,
AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.
STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS, with double iron frame, patent resonator, tubular frame action, and new soft pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone, and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano at present manufactured.
Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York, between Fourth avenue and Irving place.

AT HAINES BROS. MAY BE HAD DURING THIS week great bargains in Pianos; 25 per cent discount on account of late fall in gold.
Warerooms—46 East Fourteenth street, Union square.
Factories—356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 Second avenue.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $140 HANDSOME FULL seven octave Pianoforte; modern style and improvements, splendid tone, in good order. 28 Third street, basement door, for two days.

ATTENTION, PIANOFORTE CASH PURCHASERS.—7⅓ octave Steinway square grand, agraffe. cost $850 for $425; Chickering parlor grand, cost $800, for $400; Stodart seven octave carved case, double round, cost $600, for $250; Mixell parlor grand, 7⅓ octave, $185; handsome Chickering full iron plate, $135; several others, various makers, very low. 26 Fourth avenue.

A NEW LOT OF FINE SECOND HAND PIANOS, very low; great bargains given in Pianos. The best place to rent or buy a Piano or Organ, for cash or on monthly payments, at T. S. BERRY & CO'S., 789 Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOfortes.—Parties wanting an elegant instrument at the most reasonable rates, should not fail to visit the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues; they make the best Piano and for the least money offered the public.

AT EXCEEDING LOW PRICES.—CHICKERING GRAND, cost $1,400, for $500; Steinway Piano, cost $850, for $450; Chickering Piano, cost $500, for $250. Second hand Pianos, from $50 upwards.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FIRST CLASS Pianos for cash or instalments, at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S factory and warerooms, 55 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let and rent money applied if purchased.

A.—TWO WEEKS LONGER ONLY TO PURCHASE one of PEEK & CO.'S first class seven octave Pianofortes, with seven years' guarantee, at their greatly reduced price. Warerooms 106 Bleecker street.

A FIRST CLASS ROSEWOOD STODART PIANO FOR $125; sweet, powerful tone; great bargain for cash.
PEEK & CO., 106 Bleecker street.

A GENTLEMAN HAS A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD Pianoforte on storage which he will sell for cash at less than half original cost; is nearly new; has all modern improvements; richly carved legs and case; has a box for shipping. Call at the furniture store 56 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SACRIFICE a magnificent Pianoforte, cost $600, for less than $200; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass, celebrated city maker; guaranteed 5 years; nearly new. 113 Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE order, celebrated maker, used six months, cost $650, for $250; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bookcase, Etageres, Mirrors, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Furniture; sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST CLASS NEW PIANOS at very low prices. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos repaired and tuned.
LUDKE & SCHUIER, 367 Broome street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO for sale; round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, rich tone, with patent agraffe; made by one of the best makers in this city; written guarantee by maker for five years; price $450; cost $800. Apply at 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Inducement for cash. Has box for shipping.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte at a great bargain for want of room; also one for $50, at 52 East Broadway (in furniture store).

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union square; sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, finished all round, having overstrung bass, carved legs, agraffe, &c.; will sacrifice at any price; cash wanted.
JAMES GORDON, 22 Sixth avenue.

PIANOFORTES AT LOW RENTS.—A STEINWAY, Chickering and Erand upright, each for $8; good rosewood Pianos for $4; Melodeons for $2 per month.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE WILL LECTURE IN Westminster church, Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Tuesday evening, December 28. Subject—"The Pleasures of House Hunting." Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 50c. To be had at the door.

MUSICAL.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTUCTION ON THE PIANO and in singing at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter; best reference given. Address, with reference, TEACHER, box 120 Herald office.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

$2 50 PER WEEK.—A PLEASANT, NEATLY FURnished front Room to let, to a single gentleman, without board, in a private family. Apply at 207 Division street, corner of Clinton.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms for two families and a few gentlemen; location convenient, unsurpassed and fronting the Park; table and appointments unexceptional. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with Board; private table if desired. Terms moderate.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished upper Rooms at moderate prices; house and table first class.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished Suits of Rooms, with Board, private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR ROOMS WITH BOARD; $2 to $5 per week for Rooms without board; families accommodated equally as low. Apply at 154 Franklin street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or a few single gentlemen can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 19 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, two back Parlors, second floor.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on first and third floors to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen on reasonable terms. Reference exchanged.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—EXTENSION Room, large and handsomely furnished, with full Board. References exchanged.

14TH STREET, NO. 227, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—An elegant furnished large Room, with Board; references exchanged.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—THE FIRST FLOOR and part of Third, furnished entirely new, to let, with Board; terms and accommodation satisfactory.

16TH STREET, EAST, 135.—SECOND FLOOR, NICELY furnished, to let; private table if required; also other Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Large front Rooms on second and third floors, for families; single Rooms for gentlemen; first class Board; references required.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—PARLOR AND Sleeping Room, front, to let, with first class Board and attendance; also Room suitable for two single gentlemen.

28 THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT to one or two persons, without board; bath, gas, &c.; family private; terms moderate; references exchanged.

33 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR BROADWAY AND the Cooper Institute.—Two elegantly furnished Rooms to rent on the second floor, with or without Board; private table only.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—A desirable Suit and single Rooms to let, with first class Board. Location delightful. References.

38 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, SECOND BROWN stone house from Fourth street.—Handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms to let, with first class Board, with a private family. Reference required.

42 BOND STREET.—GOOD BOARD FOR GENTLEman and wife; also three large, handsome family Rooms; private table if required; hot and cold water, bath.

60 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET IN A PRIVATE American family. Those wishing home comforts will do well to apply.

70 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Floor, for light housekeeping, or more room if required; hot and cold water, gas; price $75 per month; good location; convenient to cars.

71 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND Twelfth streets.—To let, two large hall Rooms, to gentlemen. Inquire from 12 to 6. BRAMSON.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH family have a handsomely furnished entire Floor to let, together or separately, with Board or private table; also a single Room. References.

107 EAST EIGHTH STREET, ST. MARK'S PLACE.—Large furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Terms moderate.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Suit of Rooms; also a square Room, with first class Board; furniture new; terms moderate; reference required.

114 WAVERLEY PLACE.—WITH OR WITHOUT Board, second story front Room, with Hall Room connecting, or will let separately; also other Rooms; family small. Terms very moderate.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board in a private family; two vacant Rooms, single and double; first class table and every home comfort.

124 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board, in a private family.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor, to let, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen, for $18 each; also single Rooms, $7 and $8.

152 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with nice furnished Rooms and good Board; references exchanged.

160 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—NICELY furnished Parlors on first floor; private family; no boarders; rent reasonable.

166 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, at moderate prices.

171 MACDOUGAL STREET, BETWEEN WAVERLEY place and Eighth street.—Furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board; private table if desired; house first class.

207 EAST BROADWAY.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with excellent Board and splendid Rooms; gas, bath, &c. Terms reasonable.

228 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Board in a quiet, private family; a nice, comfortable, furnished Room or Floor for gentleman and wife; full Board for the lady, $10 to $15 per week. Bath, gas and heater.

232 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, en suite or singly; families and single gentlemen can have excellent Board and a pleasant home.

254 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—A handsome suit of Rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board. Closet room and all modern conveniences.

267 GRAND STREET.—A LADY LIVING ALONE would let a handsomely furnished Parlor, Bedroom and large Closet, with fire and gas; $12 per week.

318 SECOND AVENUE.—HANDSOME FURNISHED second floor Rooms to let, together or singly, with full Board; table, house and location first class.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM ON second floor to let with Board at 40 East Thirty-first street, near Madison avenue; references.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, with good table; family private; terms moderate. References. 216 West Fifteenth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY THREE LADIES WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Ninth street, Broadway; terms moderate. Address M. D., station D.

BOARD WANTED—GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND SON, 12 years old; location central. Address COMFORT, station G.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS sister, below Thirteenth street; price not over $12; both out during the day. Address K. H., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A FRENCH family, within 15 minutes of Union square. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address M. T. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY OF QUIET HABITS in a small private family. Address, stating terms, MARTIN, Station D.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, on second floor; terms must be moderate; reference exchanged. Address B. H. W., box 207 Herald office.

WINTER BOARD.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suit or singly; first class table; gas, baths, hot and cold water; 8 minutes from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses streets; 28 trains daily; also three lines horse cars; prices moderate. St. James Hotel, Marion, N. J. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

41 NASSAU STREET, BROOKLYN.—$7 TO $9 PER week.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen; five minutes from Fulton and Wall street ferries.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., OFFERS UNEqualled inducements to merchants, business men and families for winter Board; elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; first class table; gas, baths, hot and cold water and all modern improvements; 8 minutes from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses streets; 28 trains daily; prices moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

INSTRUCTION.

A GREAT REDUCTION—TERMS REDUCED TO ONE-half the usual rates until Jan. 1.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, French, Telegraphy. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO give instruction, would be pleased to enter into an arrangement with a French lady for an exchange of lessons, English for French. Unquestionable references given and required. Address Miss F., box 228 Herald office.

A LADY HAVING A SELECT BOARDING AND DAY School in the country, a short distance from New York, would receive a few pupils on moderate terms; girls under twelve, $200 per year; music, drawing, painting and the languages, extra. Address M. P. B., box 206 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, 609 Broadway, will remain open all Christmas week for instruction and to enter pupils for next year. N. B.—Private desks may be secured day or evening this week without extra charge.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—HOME EDUCAtion. Children can secure the advantages of a good, select school and good home, under the careful supervision of the teacher, by addressing Miss E. CURLEY, Whitestone, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE OR STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET cheap; (new) No. 420 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY STREET, 32 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear—First Floor, Basement and Sub-Basement to let; rent $9,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY STREET, 32 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear—Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Floors to let. Rent $7,000. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

SPRUCE STREET.—TO RENT, THE STORE, BASEMENT and cellar of the elegant and substantial building No. 18 Spruce street, near City Hall Park and New Post office; admirable location for leather, paper or hardware trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LODGING HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS.—TO lease, the four story and basement brick Building on the corner of Canal and Watts streets, about 70 feet on each street; admirable location for a small, second class hotel or lodging house, being in the vicinity of ferries, steamboat and steamship landings. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LET.—PREMISES NO. 54 PARK STREET. LOT 113 x75. Large building; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply at Astor House Carriage office.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 696 Broadway, offers for rent the Store and Dwelling 131 Waverley place, together or separately. Store and Apartments, $550; Floors, $25 per month each.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A COSEY HOUSE TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED AND newly painted and carpeted; rent low and possession immediately. Apply at 68 West Tenth street.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—Situated near Broadway and the Cooper Institute; $200 per month; four months in advance. Address SMALL FAMILY, Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—139 EAST EIGHTH street, a few doors from Broadway; elegantly furnished. Would take part of rent in board; some good paying boarders now in.

TO LET (PARTLY FURNISHED)—THE DWELLING House, 303 Fifth street corner Bowery; suitable for furnished rooms or boarding house; will be let extremely low. Apply to GEO. P. O'DONNELL, 381 Bowery.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN THIRTY-SECOND street, near Sixth avenue, to a genteel family; has twelve rooms, modern improvements, in fine order; Carpets for sale; rent $125 per month. Address, with real name and number, X. O. X., Herald office.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—A SMALL, GENTEEL HOUSE. RENT $45 A month. Inquire at 93 Perry street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A WELL FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—INQUIRE at 54 East Ninth street, six doors west of Broadway.

AT 355 BOWERY.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS (gas, water closets, &c.) to let, by floor or separately, for housekeeping; a good and central location.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS MAY BE had in the immediate vicinity of Delmonico's. For information apply to HIBBARD & DOTY, Real Estate Agents, 29 East Fourteenth street.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—323 TWENTY-FIRST STREET, near Second avenue; also one 391 Tenth street.

TO LET—TWO LARGE PARLOR AND BASEMENT Floors, with latest improvements, fully and nicely furnished with all requisite conveniences for housekeeping, at 254 West Twenty-second street; rent $125 per month; or Furniture for sale and Rooms to let unfurnished if desired. To be seen between 11 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMprovements, at No. 5 Varick place (Sullivan street).

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, IN A NICE PRIVATE house in Ninth street; rent $30. Inquire 107 West Sixteenth street, basement.

TO LET—UPPER PART NO. 213 EAST FIFTIETH street; house contains all modern improvements; rent moderate.

5TH AVENUE, 309.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with unexceptionable board. Parties being obliged to vacate will offer undoubted references.

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, TO LET.—THE ABOVE Hotel has lately been rebuilt and enlarged, and now accommodates 300 guests; has all the modern improvements of a first class hotel; the public rooms are all frescoed, and the hotel fronts on Notre Dame and St. James streets. It will be leased on favorable terms to a first class hotel keeper. Apply to H. STEPHENS, Montreal, or HEWLETT & TORRANCE, 69 Wall street, New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AN ELEGANT, DESIRABLE FRESCOED DWELLING for sale, very reasonably—Thirty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue; possession; 23x60, lot 100 feet.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—$8,500, CASH $5,000—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House, all improvements, in first rate order. 173 Waverley place, between Charles and Perry streets.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE four story brown stone House 53 East Fifty-fourth street, very superior; house 22x55 feet; lot 100.5 feet. Price $40,000. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 565 Madison avenue.

West Side.

SEVENTH AVENUE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, FULL LOT, east side of Seventh avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

BARGAINS IN JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS PROPERTY.—A pretty Cottage, $2,800; one for $1,800; one, $2,000; one, $3,850; one, $3,600; one, $4,000; one, $4,400; one, $5,000. Also, a large number French roof Houses, with ornamental grounds and city conveniences.
JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

NORTH BERGEN BUILDING LOTS.—50 ACRES FARM Land, four miles from ferries, on Northern Railroad; grounds, high, healthy and amidst first class improvements. Splendid opportunity to divide into building lots; sure to realize ready sale and large profit. Terms one-third cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY AND ATTIC FRAME HOUSE, WELL located in Brooklyn, also a Farm and 320 Acres of Virginia Land for sale low, or will exchange part for merchandise. Apply to owner, Dr. BALLARD, 33 New Chambers street, for one week.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

HAVING A BEAUTIFUL AND FERTILE PLANTAtion (comprising 7,000 acres of land), on one of the healthiest and most desirably located islands on the Georgia coast, viz., Sapelo Island, with new modern House, &c., the undersigned desires to make arrangements with some gentleman to plant or occupy a portion of the premises. Address Captain JAMES THOMPSON, care of F. M. Myrell & Co., Savannah, Ga.

100 ACRE FARMS—WITH GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, in New Jersey for sale cheap, or will exchange for city property. Apply to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.—PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, THE best in the city, at the old Oyster Bay, 1,144 Broadway. YERANCE & VAUGHAN.

FINE WATCHES FROM $10 AND UPWARDS.—GENtlemen's and ladies' sizes, suitable for holiday presents, warranted good time keepers, retailed at wholesale prices; Chains and Jewelry. Call and examine for yourselves at JAMES GERARD & CO.'S, 85 Nassau street, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—CANDIES, CHOCOLATES, CREAMS AND BONbons at low prices at BIANCHE'S, the oldest establishment in Wooster street; the finest and best assortment. 24 Wooster street.

CORNWALL'S "SHOO, FLY," NEW YEAR CARD—Ready to-day, Dec. 27. Fifty cents per pack. For sale in reading room, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and principal stationers. Trade supplied by American News Company.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND FINE MUSTACHES.—FOX'S celebrated compound forces the hair to grow on the smoothest skin in a few weeks. Price 75 cents. Note the address. Mr. FOX, box 642, Paterson, N. J.

PATENT IMPROVED CARPET BEATER AND CLEANer—The most perfect machine for beating and cleaning carpets yet invented; City and State Rights for sale. Machine can be seen at Bungarz's, Third street, near Canal, South Brooklyn. E. S. POUCHER, Patentee.
378 Broadway, corner White street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

WANTED.—THREE GENTLEMEN WISH TO RENT two comfortable Rooms, not above Fourteenth street; terms and particulars. Address E. W., Herald office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS by a party of gentlemen in a private house between Fourth and Twentieth streets and First and Fourth avenues; good location; moderate terms. Address C. G., station A, box 57.

WANTED—ONE FLOOR IN A HOUSE CENTRALLY located, near Fifth or Madison avenue. Said floor must contain all the modern improvements. Would like a stable connected with house. Family applying consists of three, gentleman and wife and servant. References required and given. In answer state location, price and full information. Address box 6,088 New York Post office. All letters confidential.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART NOTICE—BY PHILLIP LEVY, AUCTIONEER.—Oil Paintings—Will sell at auction on Monday, December 27, and Tuesday, December 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artist's Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a very choice collection of framed Oil Paintings, by eminent American and European artists, including L. M. Spencer, Culverhouse, Penzini, Schroeder, Mier, H. Hill, &c., &c. Paintings and Frames sold together.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESrooms 108 Liberty street, will sell on Tuesday one of the finest assortments of Household and Office Furniture, together with other goods that we have offered this season. Particulars to-morrow.

AUTOGRAPHS AT AUCTION—TUESDAY EVENING, December 28, at 7 o'clock.—Sale of a fine collection of Autograph Letters, Documents, Signatures, &c. Catalogues ready.
Thursday evening, December 30, at 7 o'clock—Sale of an elegant collection of Books. See catalogue.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street.
Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,
at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street, positive sale (continuation from 22d inst.),
BY ORDER OF RECEIVER,
of a large and valuable stock of first class
WINES AND LIQUORS,
among which are fine Sanderman & Osborn Port Wines; old Brown Sherry of 1849, H. Munde do., Monsely, Dias, Merrello & Co. Amontillado Sherries, Southside Madeiras, Dry Sillery Champagne, Pinet & Castillon, Marteile, Hennessey, Otard and other fine French Brandies; Plantation, Nabob and Granada Rums; Holland Gin, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, in casks, cases and demijohns. Also, to close an account, will be sold eight lines of fine goods—viz., 270 bottles of Ne Plus Ultra (Misa) Pale Sherry, 243 bottles Gonzales & Byass "A" Sherry, demijohns Amontillado, Dry do., demijohns true Port Wine—reliable for medicinal use; Ullage casks 1805 and 1795 Brandies, 68 bottles very choice Malmsey Wines, imported in bottles. The attention of all critical in either taste is invited to the above sale.

AUCTION NOTICE. BOOTS AND SHOES.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
FIVE HUNDRED CASES
BOOTS, SHOES AND BALMORALS
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
AARON CLAFLIN & CO., Auctioneers,
18 Murray street and 21 Park place.

AUCTION SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND Steinway Piano, &c., &c. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on Tuesday, December 28, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence, 414 East Fiftieth street, between First Avenue and Beekman place, the entire genteel Furniture contained in said house, viz:—
Elegant rosewood Steinway Pianoforte,
walnut and rosewood Parlor and Bedroom Furniture,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Fine collection of Oil Paintings,
Dining Room Furniture, china and bronze Ornaments, Glass and Silverware, Mattresses, Beds, Pillows and Bedding. Catalogues at sale. Dealers and housekeepers invited.

AUCTION SALE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
Peremptory sale of
Magnificent Household Furniture.
500 lots by catalogue,
valued at $20,000.
Drawing Room Suits, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary, Velvet Carpets, marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, and many rare and costly Works of Art,
at public auction,
on THIS DAY (MONDAY), Dec. 27,
at the elegant brown stone mansion
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sale commencing 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Suits, covered crimson gold, blue gold brocatel; Curtains to match; Etageres, Bookcase, Lace Curtains, Chandeliers; Paintings by eminent artists; Bronze Clocks, Vases, rosewood Pianoforte, Music Cabinet; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Cutlery, Glassware, Linen, Silverware, Casters, Tureens, Salvers, &c. Every facility for packing, moving and shipping goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR housekeepers wanting handsome Household Furniture. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell all the property of a family going South at their elegant residence, 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this day (Monday), December 27, morning, at 10½ o'clock, to the highest bidder, without reserve. Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; five elegant Parlor Suits covered with the richest description French satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Centre and Side Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Curtains, fine Paintings, Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, Figures, Etageres, Corner and Bookcases, Writing Desk, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Bolsters, Pillows, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, walnut Sideboard, Extension Table, 12 Dining Chairs, china Tea and Dinner Sets, silver Coffee Set, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dishes, Casters, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, crystal Cut Glass Ware, and also all kinds of Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine. All goods must be removed 24 hours after the sale. Goods removed and packed for purchasers.

AUCTION.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE.
THIS (MONDAY) MORNING.
Private Residence 112 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, sells this (Monday) morning, commencing at 11 o'clock, at private residence 112 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, to the highest bidder, all the first class, city made, second hand Household Furniture; rich rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700, in use six months; four elegant rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits; Velvet, Medallion and English Brussels and Three-ply Carpets; Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rosewood Etageres, French Cabinets, Bookcases and Writing Desk; 20 rich Bronze Figures, fine Oil Paintings, Ornaments, &c.; fine Bedroom Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, hair and spring Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Curtains, Stoves; Dining Room Furniture, two Extension Tables, Buffet, Chairs, Crockery and Silver Ware; Kitchen Furniture, &c. The complete Furniture of above house, in lots, to the highest bidder, without reserve. Goods must be removed 24 hours after sale.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.
CAMPBELL & CO.
Will sell in lots this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 228 West Twenty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, entire stock of fine Teas, Groceries and Family Supplies contained in that family grocery and tea store, viz.:—Green and Black Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, Canned Fruits, Syrups and Molasses, Vinegar, Flour, family Soaps, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Starch, Cocoa, Corn Starch, Mustard, Chocolate, Pickles, Spices, Catsups, Rope, Brooms, Pails, Brushes, in fact everything usually found in a fine family grocery and tea store. Will also sell the entire fine fixtures, viz.:—Black walnut Counters, Shelving, Platform and Counter Scales, Weights, Measures, Japanned Tea and Spice Canisters, Coffee Mill, three Beer Pumps, Awning, Gas Fixtures, &c. Dealers, speculators, buyers specially invited to attend, as the entire stock, fixtures, &c., will be closed out regardless of cost, in lots and quantities to suit, as the owner is giving up business. No postponement on account of weather.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

BY ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Mortgage sale of Household Furniture.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Tuesday, December 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture. Elegant
PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
DINING ROOM
AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
in great variety.
By order of Mathews & Weaver, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at 26 Exchange place, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon
70,000 tons
Scranton coal
delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1870.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS AT 9 o'clock, at 76 West Houston street, entire fine Fixtures, Counters, Shelvings, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, &c., of restaurant and dining saloon, positively in lots. Dealers invited.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S Office, 384 Bowery.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, 189 BROADWAY.
On Tuesday, December 28, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant Diamond Jewelry Gold Watches,
Rich eighteen carat Gold Jewelry, &c.,
the entire stock of a large jewelry house,
from San Francisco, California,
to be sold positively without reserve,
for account of whom it may concern,
on Tuesday, December 28, at 11 o'clock,
at the salesroom, 189 Broadway,
offering a fine chance to purchase rich Holiday Presents, at a a great sacrifice.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT 75 ST. MARK'S PLACE, EIGHTH STREET,
comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; rosewood Piano, rich French Plate Mirrors, Lillie's Safe, Curtains, Cornices, Clocks, Ornaments, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, China, Glass and Silver Ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Catalogues may be had on Tuesday at office of Auctioneer, 189 Broadway.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MONDAY, DECEMber 27, Marshal's sale Clothing at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, two large cases of new Clothing, Coats, Vests, Pantalets, Shirts, &c., John H. Hillier, Marshal; also Marshal's sale one black walnut parlor Suit in haircloth, one parlor Suit in figured reps. John H. Hillier, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—ISAAC WOLF, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day at 10½ o'clock, the Liquor Store, 619 Grand street, consisting of Counter, Beer Pumps, Mirror; also a good assortment of Liquors. Sale positive.
CHARLES LYONS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. JAMES AGAR will sell this day, at 42 East Broadway, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Pins, Rings and Earrings, Silverware, Opera Glasses and other valuable goods. By order of M. RINALDO, 100 Catharine street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 13 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, consisting of Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. Also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order E. TANNENHOLZ, Market street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—BAKER'S Shop, mortgage sale—Will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 117 Ridge street, the Fixtures of a Baker's Shop, &c.
JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE—FANCY STORE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell, on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 381½ Grand street, the Stock and Fixtures of a Fancy and Trimming Store. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER BOWE, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONeer, will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 109 Fulton street, basement, the Stock and Fixtures of a Restaurant.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—TEAS, LIQUORS, BUTTER, Spices.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large assortment of Teas in packages, assorted Liquors and Whiskeys in barrels; also Butter, Spices, &c.
PETER McKNIGHT, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

TO MARKETMEN.—ADJOURNED SALE OF MARKET Stands in the Eighteenth Ward Market.
On Monday, the 27th December, 1869, will be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, in the city of New York, the several Stalls and Stands contained in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870. The plans of the stands and the terms of sale may be had by applying at the office of the Comptroller of the city of New York.
E. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, JR.,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
NEW YORK, December 20, 1869.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place—Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Soft and Fur Hats and Caps, at 50 Vesey street, by order of George James, assignee. Also, immediately after, a fine assortment of Silver Watches, Fancy Goods, &c.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at two o'clock, at 454 Canal street, the Furniture, Carpets, &c., of a large boarding house—fine French Plate Mirrors, Curtains, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Centre and Extension Tables, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Etageres, Buffet, Bookcase, Wardrobes, Lounges; Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; 40 very fine second hand Carpets, Oilcloths, 300 cane seat Chairs. Assignee sale of 40 Bedsteads, Show Cases, Heaters, Stoves, Billiard Table, in lots to dealers and others; also a lot of Furniture removed for sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
ADIEU, SIXTY-NINE. WELCOME, SEVENTY.
ADIEU, SIXTY-NINE. WELCOME, SEVENTY.
ADIEU, SIXTY-NINE. WELCOME, SEVENTY.
THE BELL RINGERS.
THE BELL RINGERS.
THE BELL RINGERS.
"Some bells that were engaged to ring
AN OLD YEAR OUT AND A NEW YEAR IN."
We quote from memory. Of course they weren't engaged; but, whatever it was, see "The Chimes."
"Toby Veck, Toby Veck, keep a good heart, Toby!"
The clear, gliding permeating, melodious tones of
THE BELL RINGERS, IN BAD DICKEY,
the delicacy of touch, the—in short, the whole gamut of critical what-d'ye-call-'ems which the artists display in elaborating a Fantasie on
"POP GOES THE WEASEL,"
is strikingly calculated to smooth the wrinkles of the most withered heart and to gently pave the way for the advent of EIGHTEEN-SEVENTY with joyous hilarity.
ALL SORTS OF JOLLY THINGS IN BAD DICKEY.
PARKER, PARKER, in a HIGH ACT,
PARKER, PARKER, in a HIGH ACT,
in short, on stilts. An elevating spectacle, while in a certain sense funny.
Shoo, Fly, I feel—I feel—I feel!
Shoo, Fly, I feel—I feel—I feel!
Shoo, Fly, I feel—I feel—I feel!
WILD EPISODE BY THE ENTIRE BAND OF GORGEOUS REVELLERS,
the very pink and soul of the poetry of low motion, in short, of locomotion. The magnificent manner in which the E. B. of G. R. develop the quantity of acute angles capable of being stowed away in a circle, in short, of a "walk-around," would induce any heart bowed down by weight of woe, when borne to humble lodgings, to solicit in the words of what'isname in Nicholas Nichołby,
"Stay, could you not dance me that dance?"
BAD DICKEY—THE HIT OF THE DAY!
Awfully Aggravating, Alliteratively Attractive, Agony Awakening BAD DICKEY.
Barbarously Bellicose, Beautifully Burnandish, Bandylegged BAD DICKEY.
Curiously Capricious, Captiously Capering, Cunningly Cimple BAD DICKEY.
Shall we proceed with the alphabet? No, space forbids. We rush to the bottom and commend you to
Z it. Z it. Z it.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 27,
for the first time in six years, will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's Comic Drama of
CENTRAL PARK,
OR THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
Produced with new and beautiful scenery, by Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and Hillyard; incidental music, by Mr. Thomas Baker; handsome appointments, by Mr. Timony; novel and effective mechanism, by Messrs. Butler and Guernsey, and the following cast:—
Wyndham Otis.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry.....Mr. John Gilbert
Robert Crutch.....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Harry Dunsford.....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Skeesicks.....Mr. E. Holland
Grabbles, M. P.....Mr. Leonard
Mr. Myrtle.....Mr. T. Owens
William.....Mr. Curran
Bayley.....Mr. Peck
Buffer.....Mr. Quigley
Flora Myrtle.....Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry.....Miss Effie Germon
Bridget Tootigan.....Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens.....Miss Fanny Greene
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act 1—Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House, near Central Park.
Act 2—The House with Two Doors.
Act 3—A Bachelor's Quarters in East Twenty-sixth street.
Act 4—Drawing Room at Mr. Flamberry's.
Act 5—The Lake at Central Park.
TUESDAY, 3d time, WILD OATS. { Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Curran, Mr. Durang, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Misses Fowler, Day, Clayton, Leah and Rowe.
WEDNESDAY (second time)—CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY (third time)—ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In preparation, Mr. T. W. Robertson's beautiful Military Drama,
"OURS."
Mr. WALLACK has much pleasure in announcing that he has arranged with Mr. BOUCICAULT to produce his last new drama,
LOST AT SEA,
which is now being prepared and will be performed on the conclusion of the present
SERIES OF REVIVALS.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager.....R. W. BUTLER.
1869. NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY FESTIVAL WEEK. 1870.
Children scream. Audience delighted.
MONSTER COMPANY,
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
embracing in their vast and varied changes all the combined amusements of the day.
TO-NIGHT, first appearance of
Master ARNOLD KIRALFY,
of the celebrated Kiralfys.
HART, DOUGHERTY, RYMAN AND HOWARD,
in new Plantation Scenes and Burlesques.
THE GRAND AMAZONIAN BALLET.
Miles. VENTUROLI, OBERTI, PENNOYER and SCHOTTER, with the Burlesque Ballet Troupe.
All the artists will appear.
See small bills. A constant change of programme.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Box office open daily. Seats reserved six days in advance.
NOTICE.—The renowned comedian GEORGE H. COES will shortly appear, with other prominent artists.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH.....Proprietor and Manager
HOLIDAY WEEK. GRAND SPECTACLE.
GIO, GIO,
THE ARMORER OF TYRE. | THE ARMORER OF TYRE.
NEW SCENERY. | SUPERB MOUNTINGS.
IMMENSE VARIETIES. | SPLENDID TABLEAUX.
BOTTLE IMP. | Schoultenzenschoutzer.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HERRMANN.
HERRMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
FAREWELL NIGHTS ON MONDAY, DEC. 27, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.
IN A GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
Reserved seats, $1. To be had at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS; FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 CENTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET.
EXTRA ATTRACTION FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
The champion dancer of the world,
Mr. R. M. CARROLL,
AND HIS LITTLE BOY, "GOOD" DICKEY,
engaged expressly for the holiday week. They will appear in their novelties, songs and dances.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. | Unsworth, Eugene,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. | G. W. H. Griffin, Dave Reed,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. | R. M. Carroll, "Good" Dickey,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. | Dempster, Grier, Rockefeller
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. | Brandisi, Dwyer, Russell.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. | Ross' grand orchestra.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS. SHOO, FLY. SHOO, FLY.
DAN BRYANT. 14TH STREET. SHOO, FLY.

DORE ART UNION,
587 BROADWAY.
NOTICE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NOTICE.
VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
That if three-fourths of the coupons of the Dore Art Union are disposed of by Dec. 30 the drawing for the nine great Prizes, WORTH $37,500,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.
NOTICE.
ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.
Only one-third of the Coupons is disposed of.
ALL SUBSCRIBERS TO
THE ART UNION,
ALL TICKET HOLDERS OF
THE DORE ART UNION
should
induce their friends to subscribe,
namely, to purchase $5 worth,
in order to decide
THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE
NINE GREAT PRIZES
ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.
The proprietor of the Dore Art Union,
with great liberality,
has offered every
inducement to the public of New York.
Parties
who cannot secure tickets by a
$5 purchase
should club together, as people do
in the Western States.
Citizens of New York and
all lovers of Art
form yourselves into clubs,
for,
if 300 subscriptions of
$100 each
are made up before New Year's Eve,
the magnificent property
which constitutes the
Dore Art Union
will be given up to a Committee
for disposal
to the winners on
New Year's Eve.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.
THE OPENING EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT ORGAN,
Built by GEO. JARDINE & SON, for
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT SQUARE,
will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1869.
The programme will include vocal and instrumental music.
The following artists will assist:—
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.....Soprano
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN.....Organist
Mr. E. J. JARDINE.....Organist
Musical Director, Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS.
Cards of admission, One Dollar. To be obtained at the principal music stores and at the chapel adjoining the church.

ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN.
This (Monday) evening and during the week,
America's favorite Humorist,
ALF. BURNETT,
the greatest living Comic and Facial Artist, assisted by Miss HELEN NASH and Professor SHARPLEY.
A full programme of
FUN, WIT AND HUMOR.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

MISS FANNY CROSBY'S FIRST POETIC READING and Concert of the season, at the Spring street church, near Varick, Monday evening, Dec. 27, 1869. Poem, "Noontide and Nightfall." Chorus of 400 children.

618½ BROADWAY, 618½
LADIES' NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
"Know Thyself." | Life Within Life.
No lady should
fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance.
Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FEMALE COMIC SINGERS, who can dance preferred; one good bone player, one good tamborinist, one banjo player and picolo and harp players. Apply immediately at confectionery store 21 Essex street, New York.

THE SNOW-CAPPED CITY BY NIGHT.—SEE THE grand tableaux, New York by Night in a Snow Storm, Santa Claus and His Reindeer Team, a picture in the fairy drama at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 722 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Mr. TRENOR is now forming New Classes for beginners. Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon and evening at 4 and 8 P. M. Fifth Soiree, Monday evening, 27th inst. Send for cards.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Owing to the return of Mr. GEORGE L. FOX on Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, this is
POSIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE LAST WEEK AND LAST TWO MATINEES.
With its excellent cast, new scenery,
and its wonderful effects.
THE PIERS OF THE CITY, THE EXPRESS TRAIN.
LAST NIGHTS UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
LAST NIGHTS UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 3,
reappearance of Mr. GEORGE L. FOX,
with the beautiful romantic drama, entitled
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
FERGUSSON FROTTER. MR. GEORGE L. FOX.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
MONDAY, DEC. 27,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the eminent actress
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILES,
in the beautiful and picturesque drama of
GUY MANNERING,
founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous novel of that name.
The play will be presented with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c., and with all the ORIGINAL and FAVORITE MUSIC, by an augmented chorus of experienced singers.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office of the Theatre or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
WILL APPEAR AS
HAMLET.
The Box Sheet for Mr. BOOTH'S NIGHTS will be open on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, at the usual places.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Successor to Barnum's,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
DORABELLA and BLONDES.
DORABELLA and BLONDES. HAPPY NEW YEAR.
DORABELLA and BLONDES.
Stone Giant. STANDING ROOM ONLY. Stone Giant.
DORABELLA and BLONDES,
DORABELLA and BLONDES, EVERY EVENING.
DORABELLA and BLONDES,
Stone Giant. TEN ATTRACTIONS. Stone Giant.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES,
KENILWORTH and BLONDES, EVERY DAY AT 2.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES,
Stone Giant. LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Stone Giant.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES,
KENILWORTH and BLONDES, EVERY DAY AT 2.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES,
Stone Giant. MATINEE DAILY. Stone Giant.
LISA WEBER,
ADA HARLAND, EVERY EVENING.
LIZZIE WILMORE,
Stone Giant. ADMISSION, 30 CENTS. Stone Giant.
LILLIE HALL,
EDWARD RIGHTON, EVERY EVENING.
THE BLONDE QUEEN,
Stone Giant. DORABELLA. Stone Giant.
NOVEL ECCENTRICITIES,
CHARMING MUSIC, DAY AND EVENING.
ENCHANTING SCENERY,
Stone Giant. KENILWORTH. Stone Giant.
OLIVIA RAND,
ROSA RAND, EVERY DAY AT 2.
THERESE WOOD,
ONONDAGA GIANT.
LAST WEEK OF THE
"ONLY" ORIGINAL, SUCCESSFUL, ONONDAGA
STONE PETRIFIED GIANT.
NEXT MONDAY, A NEW SENSATION.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT
now on exhibition from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 BROADWAY.
Screams of laughter at the New Pantomime of
"HASH."
The best HASH in the city.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 BROADWAY.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL, FAT MEN'S BALL,
The FAT MEN'S BALL takes place December 27.
Get your tickets for the FAT MEN'S BALL to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 BROADWAY.
The Original CART-OFF GIANT.
Everybody must see the CART-OFF GIANT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKlyn. THIS EVENING
Mr. AND Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
IN THE DUCHESS OF NOTHING
and THE ELVES.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR.
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEES,
EVERY DAY, AT HALF-PAST TWO,
EVERY DAY, AT HALF-PAST TWO,
EVERY DAY, AT HALF-PAST TWO,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
until further notice, will be presented
THE BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE
entitled
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
which has been produced with
NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
and in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the spectacle
A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
introducing the entire strength of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE.
EDUCATED HORSES, PONIES, AND DOGS.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 2½ and 8.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
"THE TOWN TALK," HOOLEY'S PRESENTS.
GRAND PRESENTATION EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
GOLD WATCHES, GOLD FOB CHAINS,
GOLD CHATELAINES, BREASTPINS, BRACELETS,
and other jewelry.
Every article warranted from 14 to eighteen carats fine.
SILVER TEA SETS and various other articles.
THE PETRIFIED GIANT.
WILLIS COBB'S TRAINED DOGS, GOATS and MONKEYS.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY AT 12½ O'CLOCK.

AMERICUS CLUB
Annual Ball,
Academy of Music,
Thursday, January 6, 1870.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman
and ladies,
five dollars.
Private boxes can be secured by applying to
Judge JOHN SCOTT,
237 Broadway.

THE GREATEST AND BEST HOLIDAY PIECE YET produced.—SANTA CLAUS, OR THE MISER'S HOLIDAY, at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. The scenery and tableaux superb. Received with tremendous applause.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY ASSOCIATION.
RECEPTION
Tendered the
Comptroller of the City of New York.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
January 18, 1870.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Chairman.
M. T. DALY, } Secretaries.
A. T. DOCHARTY,

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway, near Eleventh street.
THE ONLY LIVING TWO-HEADED GIRL IN THE WORLD. Visited by 100,000 people at Tremont Temple, Boston. Talks with both heads at once. Sings and dances. Thousands of people daily throng the hall to see this wonderful curiosity. Hours of exhibition from 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 9. Admission 25c.; children under 10 years, 15c.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit

SEE HOW DARIUS DISMAL, THE MISER, SPENDS Christmas and New Years, with Tim Nolan's Holliday Dinner, in the fairy drama, SANTA CLAUS, at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, this evening.

ALLEN, PETTENGILL, 8 O'CLOCK.
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock. 9:30, Nicodemus Johnson
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock. 9:30, Nicodemus Johnson
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock. 9:30, Nicodemus Johnson
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock. 9:30, Nicodemus Johnson
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock. 9:30, Shoo, Fly; Shoo, Fly
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock. 9:30, Shoo, Fly; Shoo, Fly
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock. 9:30, Shoo, Fly; Shoo, Fly
Allen, Pettengill. Minstrels, Shoo, Fly; Shoo, Fly
Delehanty, Hengler. Minstrels, Nicodemus Johnson
Delehanty, Hengler. Minstrels, Ladies' Killers
Delehanty, Hengler. Minstrels, Ladies' Killers
Delehanty, Hengler. Minstrels, Old Debts Revived
Delehanty, Hengler. at Old Debts Revived
Delehanty, Hengler. the Old Debts Revived
Delehanty, Hengler. Waverley, Ambitious Youth
Delehanty, Hengler. 720 Ambitious Youth
Delehanty, Hengler. Broadway. Ambitious Youth
Delehanty, Hengler. All new. Ambitious Youth

GO THIS EVENING AND SEE THE GRAND Tableaux in the Miser's Dream. Magnificent and novel effects. SANTA CLAUS, OR THE MISER'S HOLIDAY, at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. A tremendous programme to-night.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 681 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Brooklyn academy No. 120 Pierrepont street, under Mr. F. Dodworth. Send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.—LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH avenue, Reservoir square. Mr. TRENOR is now forming new classes for beginners, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon and evening at 4 and 8 P. M. Fifth soiree Monday evening, 27th inst. Send for cards.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 861 BROOME ST. and 133 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY—BROOME STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
NEW ATTRACTIONS. NEW STARS.
LOTS OF NEW JOKES.
GENUINE and THOROUGH SUCCESS of BURNAUD'S latest burlesque, the most amusing and enjoyable burlesque performance since the days of Mitchell's Olympic.
BAD DICKEY. Beautiful Scenes, Tableaux Vivants, Gloster Place.
BAD DICKEY. Masquerade Fanfaronade on the Thames.
BAD DICKEY. The Bosworth Combat.
BAD DICKEY. Charming Music, A Genuine Operetta, Tumultuous Encores. Glorious Comic Songs.
BAD DICKEY. The most Beautiful Costumes known to the New York Stage.
GREAT CAST. GREAT CAST. GREAT CAST.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY OF THE DAY.
Miss FANNY HERRING,
of the Fanny Herring Burlesque Company;
Miss ROSE MASSEY,
of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company;
Miss ALICE HARRISON,
Metropolitan Burlesque Actress and Soubrette;
Miss BESSIE SUDLOW,
of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company;
Miss LIZZIE KELSEY,
of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company;
Miss MAGGIE DESMOND,
of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company;
Miss LILLIE WHITING,
of the Tammany Burlesque Company;
Miss MAY ROBINSON,
of the Holt Burlesque Company;
Miss Jennie Howard, Miss Mary Wesner,
Miss Katy Brookes, Miss Ellen Wesner,
Miss Agatha Wells, Miss Mary Haines,
Miss Ella Graham, Miss Eloise Sully,
of the Henderson Burlesque and Ballet Company;
FISKE, FISKE, FISKE,
FISKE, FISKE, FISKE,
of the M. W. Fiske Burlesque and Opera Bouffe Company, the best burlesque comedian of the American stage;
LOUIS MESTAYER,
of the Lydia Thompson Ixion Burlesque Company;
A. H. SHELDON,
the popular Tammany comedian and burlesque actor;
Mr. S. H. VERNEY,
of the principal theatres;
Mr. ALFRED STEWART,
the popular protean star and vocalist.
FULL COMPANY OF AUXILIARIES.
MUSIC. MIRTH. MERRIMENT.
ACT I.
Cavern of Despair. Chorus of the Witches. Tableau Vivant. Love's Despair. The Gamester. The Desperate Manager. Novelty to the Rescue. Bad Dickey. "Twinkling Stars."
"Is it your back-back?"
SCRUMPTIOUS LADY ANNE, THIS HUMPTY DUMPTY MAN.
AN ANGEL OF INNOCENCE,
(New song by Offenbach).....Princess Elizabeth
Entirely new Medley.....Richmond
Pretty Betty, Operatic Ensemble (Bouiotti) and
SHOO, FLY; I FEEL, I FEEL, I FEEL.
Tumultuous triple encores and curtain thrice up nightly.
ACT II.
Fanfaronade. Brilliant Tyrolien, from Genevieve, Elizabeth, Catesby and the Duchess.
PARKER PARKER
in his famous quizzical ground and lofty
CANCAN QUADRILLE A LA CLODOCHE.
Good by, Dick; come back quick. Richard's tent.
A NIGHT OF THE JIM JAMS. WAKE UP. WAKE UP.
SOUND THE TRUMPET.
THE COMBAT OF BOSWORTH. LESSONS IN FENCING.
GRAND SORTIE OF THE BLONDES IN ARMOR.
GRAND SORTIE OF THE BLONDES IN ARMOR.
BIG EIGHT'S FELLERS. THE BROOMSTICK BRIGADE.
Scientific set-to between
RICHARD AND RICHMOND.
"GREAT HEAVENS, I'M STABBED!"
Joyous finale.
ROSE MASSEY'S NEW FARCE TO-NIGHT.
ROSE MASSEY'S NEW FARCE TO-NIGHT.
PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN.
PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN.
EASTBROOK, the English Champion. Life on the Velocipede.
FAMILY CIRCLE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
FAMILY CIRCLE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Overture a quarter before 8 o'clock.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
EXCEPT SATURDAY,
JOHN BROUGHAM'S FAMOUS
SPECTACULAR COMEDY,
THE
DUKE'S
MOTTO,
WITH ITS THRILLING TABLEAUX,
SPLENDID SCENERY AND
POWERFUL CAST.
SATURDAY NEXT, NEW YEAR'S DAY,
FOR THE MATINEE AND EVENING,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
THE GREAT COMIC SUCCESS.
LEWIS AS DE BOOTS.
MONDAY, JAN. 3, FIRST TIME IN THIRTEEN YEARS,
THE BUSYBODY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
Admission.....50 cents
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
in his original and new series of Sketches, portraying to the life
PRESIDENT GRANT, JAMES FISK, JR.,
GENERAL LEE, JAY GOULD ESQ.
BENJ. F. BUTLER, MAYOR HALL,
HORACE GREELEY.
ALICE DUNNING,
ALICE DUNNING,
the charming Comedienne and Vocalist, in her unique specialities.
MR. AND MRS.
HOWARD PAUL,
HOWARD PAUL,
the celebrated Lyric and Dramatic Artists, in their famous Protean Entertainment, introducing new features, including (for the first time in America) the inspiring French Revolutionary Lyric,
"LA MARSEILLAISE,"
Sung by Mrs. Howard Paul in imitation of the late
MADAME RACHEL,
and also "Goodby, Sweetheart, Goodby," a la
MR. SIMS REEVES.
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
Reconstructed.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR MATINEES AT 2.
SHORTLY—A new operatic sensational drama, in ONE act and ONE scene, with FIVE characters, in five minutes.
The coming spectacle, by Jos. C. Foster, entitled the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
the most gorgeous production of modern times, is progressing rapidly and will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1870.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.....JARRETT & PALMER
A HOME STORY FOR CHRISTMAS.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
entitled
LITTLE EM'LY, LITTLE EM'LY,
LITTLE EM'LY, LITTLE EM'LY.
LITTLE EM'LY, LITTLE EM'LY,
LITTLE EM'LY, LITTLE EM'LY,
a dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of ANDREW HALLIDAY, Esq., of a beautiful story by CHARLES DICKENS.
The drama is replete with
ALL NEW { EXQUISITE ACTING, MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, SUPERB MUSIC, GRAND EFFECTS. } ALL NEW
AND WONDROUS TABLEAUX.
The entire play being placed upon the stage in a style of
UNIQUE MAGNIFICENCE
never excelled at this or any other establishment.
THE CAST
PRESENTS AN EXCELLENT ARRAY OF DRAMATIC TALENT.
Messrs. L. R. SHEWELL, P. C. BANGS, GEORGE C. BONIFACE, FELIX A. VINCENT, Misses JONE BURKE, EDITH CHALLIS, KATE NEWTON, CAROLINE CARSON, Mrs. BRADSHAW and many others.
ACT FIRST.
THE ARK ON THE SANDS.
THE ARK ON THE SANDS.
ACT SECOND.
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL BY NIGHT.
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL BY NIGHT.
CHRISTMAS CHANT BY BOY CHORISTERS.
CHRISTMAS CHANT BY BOY CHORISTERS.
ACT THIRD.
THE STORM AND THE WRECK.
THE STORM AND THE WRECK,
with the new, intense and
VIVID LIGHTNING FLASH.
VIVID LIGHTNING FLASH.
ACT FOURTH.
THE SAILING OF THE SHIP.
THE SAILING OF THE SHIP.
TWELVE MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENES
by the great Scenic Artists,
VOEGTLIN AND STRONG.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MR. FECHTER WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
MERRY NEW YEAR.
A GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
THE AQUATIC WONDER OF THE AGE.
THE MAN FISH, HARRY GURR.
THE MAN FISH, HARRY GURR.
The immensely successful fairy drama
SANTA CLAUS;
OR, THE MISER'S HOLIDAY.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW YEAR GREETINGS.
NELSE SEYMOUR and FRANK KERNS. SHOO, FLY.
NELSE SEYMOUR and FRANK KERNS. SHOO, FLY.
J. W. McANDREWS as THE SOUTHERN DARKY.
ADA WRAY'S New Song, TIT TAT TOE.
THE MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.
IN TOWN FOR THE HOLIDAYS, &c.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY AND NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
JANUARY 3, 1870.
THE CLODOCHE TROUPE,
in their grotesque costume, will perform their
ORIGINAL QUADRILLES.
Messrs. Duchesne, Genot, Francis and Madame Rose Elba in
THE ORIGINAL GRANDE DUCHESSE
CANCAN.
The whole under the direction of
MONSIEUR EUGENE DUCHATEL,
of the Bals d'Opera, Paris,
and
MONSIEUR HENRI MASARD,
of the Jardin Mabile, Paris.
Many Novelties, similar to those of the
BALS D'OPERA, PARIS,
will be introduced and will render this ball the most attractive of the season.
Tickets and Private Boxes to be procured at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Delmonico's, 22 Broad street, Chambers street, and Fourteenth street, and
AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

9 3D AV.—A FRENCHMAN, FULLY COMPETENT AS first class cook of hotel, club house or large boarding house, or as caterer for a restaurant; is willing to go as extra cook for dinner parties; best city reference. Address J. L. B.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, REAR.—A FIRST class meat, pastry and bread cook; wages less an object than a permanent home; best city reference. Call for two days.

62½ WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A YOUNG Scotch woman as good cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference.

178 7TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.—AN EXPERIENCED first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back.—A competent woman as good cook; understands her business; is a good baker; will assist in the washing; city reference.

234 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., top floor.—A respectable woman to do first class cooking in French, English and German styles; would take full charge of kitchen in hotel, restaurant, club house or large boarding house; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

281½ ELIZABETH ST.—TWO AMERICAN PROTESTANT girls; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; city or country; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

367 WEST 35TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; good city reference.

423 EAST 12TH ST.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good references; wages not so much an object as a good home.

433 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 UNION ST., BROOKLYN, THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl will do up stairs work, mind children, and is willing to be generally useful.

7 WASHINGTON ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID or to do general housework in a private family; no objections to the country. Call for three days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back.—A young woman to do chamberwork and assist in washing or waiting or the housework of a small family; city reference.

241 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has good reference. Can be seen for two days.

327 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

633 3D AV., NEAR 41ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.—A very competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do washing and ironing; has five years' reference from her last place.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $3, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

53 6TH AV.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, wrappers, children's clothes of every description, gentlemen's shirts, &c., would like the work of a few families; cording and quilting; tucking three cents per yard, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. R. M. JONES.

65 WEST 37TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER and perfect fitter wishes work by the day in families; good reference.

92 NEW CHAMBERS ST.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to go out to work by the day; would take her sewing machine with her; can do all kinds of family sewing; $2 per day. Mrs. ENRIGHT.

100 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A FIRST class dressmaker, who cuts and fits in the most fashionable style, to work at her own residence; all work done at short notice and moderate charges.

137 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; no objections to go a short distance out of the city; has her own machine. Call or address for two days.

176 BLEECKER ST.—A PERSON TO GO OUT BY the day as seamstress or dressmaker. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

214 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has her own machine, Wheeler & Wilson's; will engage by the day, week or month.

WANTED—FAMILY SEWING, BY A WIDOW LADY, by hand or machine; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of needle work. Call or address Mrs. WINANT, 307 West 16th st., first house from 8th av.

General Housework, &c.

12 WEST 13TH ST.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

122 MOTT ST., THIRD FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable English girl to do general housework in a small American family; city preferred.

197 MULBERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—AN ENGLISH Protestant woman to do general housework in a small private family; or as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country.

212 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework, or chamberwork and assist in the fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

218 EAST 58TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS. Wanted, a girl to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, willing and obliging and come well recommended.

287 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework; the best city reference.

293 MADISON ST.—A STRONG, HEALTHY YOUNG woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is fond of children; good city reference.

304 MOTT ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; no objections to the country; lately landed.

Housekeepers, &c.

19 RENWICK ST., NEAR CANAL.—AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American: house of a widower (mechanic); would do the entire work of a small family.

434 5TH AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A NEW ENGLAND woman as housekeeper; no objection to a widower's family with children; would go in the country. Call on or address Mrs. ELMORE.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL or to take exclusive charge in a small family, by an experienced New England widow, fully endorsed as to capacity and character. Address for three days BAY STATE, Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—THE WIDOW OF A MERCHANT, of middle age and unencumbered, desires a supervisionary and active position, either in a hotel or widower's menage; strict moral principle, domestic economy, maternal care, character and capacity fully guaranteed. Address B. S. T., Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper in a widower's or gentleman's family; good references. Address C. S., box 175 Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

4 COMMERCE ST.—A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY American lady, with many years' experience, as nurse; can bring written recommendations from doctors in this city as being a first class nurse in confinements, fevers, cancers and in every case of sickness. Address S. C.

45 BLEECKER ST., (WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION). An American woman to take charge of an invalid; wages not so much of an object as employment. Call or address.

143 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A respectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid; can cut and fit for children; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

152 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to wet nurse a baby at her own residence. One who has lost her own.

266 WEST 37TH ST., BASEMENT.—A HEALTHY married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, having lost her baby, a baby to wet nurse at her own home.

333 EAST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork.

Laundresses, &c.

145 WEST 32D ST.—WASHING AND IRONING BY the dozen; also family washing.

251 7TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as laundress, or to do general housework

311 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, back room.—A first class laundress to take in fine washing and ironing; can do the best of French fluting and polishing; best reference.

341 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as washer and ironer, to go out by the day.

436 11TH AV., CORNER OF 36TH ST.—A GERMAN woman to go out by the day to wash and iron or house cleaning. Call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

103 BROOME ST.—A STRONG GIRL, WHO IS WILLING to make herself generally useful. Call on or address Mrs. FYE.

A PERFECT HAIRDRESSER WISHES SOME MORE customers, by the day, week or month. Orders recieved by Miss HELFFENSTEIN, 852 8th av., between 51st and 52d sts., and by Mrs. KRAUSSOLD, 606 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION AS companion; would assist with the care of children and make herself useful about the house; is willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address C. S. C., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY REQUIRED TO TRAVEL WITH A lady; also a housekeeper, at once. Apply at 712 Broadway, room 15.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—WE ARE NOW PREpared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A GIRL, WITH GOOD CITY REFERENCE, to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 9 West 39th st.

WANTED—WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk. Apply early at No. 209 West 27th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID, TO DO WAITING and assist with the washing and ironing. 108 West 47th street.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN GIVE GOOD REFERENCES, to take care of an infant and do some chamberwork. 327 West 50th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR A CHILD 20 MONTHS OLD; best references required; French or German preferred. 164 West 22d st., Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST RATE cook. Apply to Mrs. PERCY, 273 Raymond st., near Hanson place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD COOK and washer. Apply after ten o'clock at No. 244 East 49th st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at 338 West 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, white or colored, to do general housework in a small family in the country, about a day's ride from the city; also a colored girl or woman to do chamberwork in the city. Apply at 103 East 19th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHMAN DESIRES A situation as waiter in a private family, city or country, (speaks good English); a good home preferable to high wages. Address Waiter, 79 Greene street.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT WITH A BOOK OR stationery house by a man of several years' experience in the Western trade. Address E. W. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN YOUNG man in a flour and feed establishment or sugar house; has had several years experience in the business; speaks English, German and Spanish. Address F. G. B., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER is open for an engagement on or before the 1st of January. Can give the best city reference and security if needed; salary $18 per week. Age 33. Address J. H. J., station E.

A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY THROWN OUT OF his position of trust and responsibility by the dissolution of the firm where employed, desires an engagement as cashier, secretary or correspondent, or a situation with a banker or broker; is competent in the requirements of either position; can procure unexceptionable reference or give bonds to any amount for the faithful performance of his duties. Address S. B. P., box 1,219 Post office.

WANTED—SALESMAN; ONE WHO CAN TRAVEL and control Western trade, selling chandeliers, gas pipe, fittings, &c. Address, with reference, LOCK, box 128 Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY, BY A young married man, a situation in bank or mercantile house; salary no object; unexceptionable references; interviews solicited. Address ASPIRANT, Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN OF foundry facings; with a competent man commanding a trade liberal arrangements will be made. Address for one week, CAPITAL, box 2,063 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS COACHMAN FOR A private family; best of reference. Inquire, for two days, in Hamilton av., second door from Court st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 227 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND his wife; the man understands farming perfectly in all its branches, and driving if required; his wife general housework. Apply for three days at No. 7 Washington st.

COACHMAN SEEKS EMPLOYMENT—HAS BEST REference from family goinn to Europe. Apply to or address Mr. WOOD GIBSON, 783 Broadway.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGUlarly trained middle aged man; is a professional trainer of young horses and first class city driver; good personal reference. Address M. E., box 129 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, in town or country; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employers. Address J. B., box 201 Herald office.

GROOM.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED GROOM who has been in service in the old country, English preferred; must be strictly temperate, thoroughly understanding stable business, the care of horses, harness and carriages; cleaning tops and leathers and driving a pair or four-in-hand; neat in person, of good figure and not over ten stone weight; a first class man only, answering this description, and able to give good references, may secure a desirable situation with good pay, by addressing W. B. F., box 18 Herald office. No man wearing a mustache or full beard need apply.

SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN—STEADY MAN, understands plain gardening; good city reference; is willing to work for very reasonable wages. Address N. N., box 120 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A TRAVELLER WANTED—MUST BE A MAN OF experience in the patent medicine business, and come well recommended. Address TRAVELLER, box 5,859 Post office.

BOY WANTED—15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO ATTEND and do the work of a family wine store; the best of reference required from last place; must live in the neighborhood. Apply after 8 o'clock this day at 820 6th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR, CORner 75th st. and 1st av. M. McCORMICK.

WANTED—A WAITER; REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call at 259 Fourth avenue, after six P. M.

WANTED—A BOY TO WORK IN A RESTAURANT. Apply at 1,160 Broadway, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, SEAmen, firemen and boilermakers. Apply every day this week at the Navy Shipping Office, at 109 South st., up stairs, only.

WAITER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—IN A PRIVATE family; one who is thoroughly competent and can furnish city reference. Apply at No. 7 Montague terrace, Brooklyn, before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

THE TRADES.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.—WANTED, A MAN WHO has made brass, gilt and zinc rings and common brass chains in above town. Address JAMES COX, Herald office.

IRON MOULDERS WANTED—AT EXCELSIOR IRON Works, foot of 14th st., East river.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a foreman, who for years has been engaged in this city; first class references. Address A. M. P., box 227 Herald office.

WANTED—MACHINEST, BOILERMAKERS, COPPERsmiths, firemen and landsmen for the United States Navy. Apply to E. RODE, 65 Market st.

WANTED—A CUTTER FOR A CLOTHING CUSTOM department, to go to the country; good wages and steady employment will be given to a practical man. Inquire of Mr. M. ZORKOWSKI, 51 Warren st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND GOOD PAYING DINING Saloon and Bar, on Broadway, for sale; very handsomely fitted up; full investigation given.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS BROADWAY HOTEL IN A GOOD location, on the European plan, fifty rooms, with first class restaurant, for sale at a bargain. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS FOR $2,000, WELL LOcated and established; splendid opportunity for anybody wishing a safe and profitable business. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

A LIQUOR STORE, WITH BILLIARD TABLE, LONG Lease and cheap rent, will be sold very cheap. Apply at 165 West Houston street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS DRUG Store, desirable as to location, terms, &c. Apply to J. OGDEN SMITH, 15 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

DENTAL OUTFIT FOR SALE CHEAP—OR WILL EXchange for a good Piano or Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Apply to C. M., No. 9 Spruce street, room No. 3.

FOR SALE—FOR $200, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A new private boarding house, 25 rooms; rent $1,700; Furniture if required; location Twenty-third street and Third avenue. Address DIERUMA, station F.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, STOCK, FIXTURES, full Licenses and low rent; the cheapest in the city. Call and see it. 655 Water street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY Store on Broadway; doing a nice business; reason for selling owner in wholesale business; a good chance for a man with small capital; rent $22 50 per month. Apply on premises, 1,377 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED OYSTER House corner North Moore and Varick streets; good reasons given for selling. Apply after 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS WHOLESALE DRUG BUsiness; annual sales $200,000; stock and fixtures complete. Address box 1,393 Post office, Baltimore.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH—A DRUG Store, well located on Sixth avenue. Apply to D. GARRISON, 597 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a soap and perfumery store, doing a good retail trade; cheap rent. Apply at 467 Canal street.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY FOR SALE—AT A BARgain; in a growing town; doing a large business; three stories; size 40x60, and wing 40x60; forty horse power engine; seventy horse power tubular boiler; 3½ acres land.
D. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR HOME WASHER AND Sherman Wringer. In operation daily at 13 Barclay street, near Astor House.

$300.—FIVE YEARS' LEASE, NEW FIXTURES, Oyster and Dining Saloon; good location; rare chance; cheap rent; or partner, with $100, taken. 246 Third avenue, one door above Twentieth street.

MACHINERY.

A.—LESLIE IMPROVED BOILERS, INSURING great increase of power and economy in fuel. Apply at the Boiler Works, foot of Morris street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE (A BARGAIN)—A FINE ENGINE, 100 horse; one of 6 horse, with Boiler. Call and see them at 530 West street.

HOT SODA WATER APPARATUS, AND APPARATUS for manufacturing and bottling of soda water, at WILLIAM GEE'S, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New York. Send for a catalogue of prices.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Dec. 31, 1869, for the construction of Nicolson pavements in the following streets:—viz., Forty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; Thirty-ninth street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Thirty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Howard street, between Broadway and Centre street; Franklin street, between Centre and Elm streets, and Fifth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Ninetieth streets. No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 21, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
Separate sealed proposals, endorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of Monday, January 3, 1870, for the paving of Eleventh street from University place to Sixth avenue, and Howard street from Broadway to Mercer street, with the "Seely's improved patent concrete pavement." No bids will be received except from persons legally authorized to lay this kind of pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Wednesday, January 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the graduation, masonry and superstructure of about 38 miles of the New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware Railroad. Terms of letting, profiles, plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the company, at 57 Broadway, New York.
JOHN RUTHERFORD, H. R. LOW, D. E. CULVER, Committee.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVered brocatel, cost $450, for $175; one do., $70; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Pianoforte, Mirrors, Carpets, Bedsteads, Chamber and Dining Furniture; sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CLOTHING.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, H. HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparral, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Herz.

A1.—AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN establishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street.—The full value in cash paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street; also a branch store at 33 Sixth avenue, between Amity and Fourth streets. Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is, please to call at my establishment or send us a note to the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRvoyant.—Visit her for everything—sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME RAMOND CAN BE CONSULTED ON PAST, present and future. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. 299 Hudson street, near Spring.

MADAM HOPE BY PALMISTRY TELLS ALL AFFAIRS of life. 93 East Eighty-third street. Ladies $1, gents $2

MADAME ROSS, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRvoyant; tells past, present, future, likeness, name and numbers. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, SPIRITUALIST, causes speedy marriages. 320 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored. Office very private. DR. HARRISON, No. 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 18 years successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview; relief to the most anxious in 24 hours. Board and nursing when required.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured.) Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, [Laurens street].

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES IS DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful medicines safe and certain; $5. Also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored. Circular forwarded free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine. His powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound, $5. Circular forwarded free.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES WITHOUT MEDICINE.—Dr. and Madame DE RUSEY, No. 4 Neilson place, between Eighth street and Waverley place, never fail. Their $5 French Pills are sure.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife, cures at one interview. Elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place.

DR. OLIN'S PRIVATE INSTITUTE, 27 BOND STREET, is fitted up regardless of expense to secure the comfort of patients; all private matters cured. Sealed pamphlet, 10 cents.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late of and nearly 40 years at No. 3 Division street), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years' private practice.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

HARRISON—MOORHOUSE.—On Tuesday, December 21, at the Methodist Episcopal church, in Bedford street, by the Rev. John E. Cookman, JAMES HARRISON to M. LOUISE, daughter of the late Stephen Moorhouse, Esq.

MORTON—DENNETT.—In Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, December 22, by the Rev. Dr. Haskin, HARRY J. MORTON to KATE W., daughter of the late William P. Dennett, all of Boston, Mass. No cards.
Boston and Western papers please copy.

PHELPS—ARMOUR.—At No. 24 West Fourteenth street, on Tuesday, December 21, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., LL. D., JOSEPH B. PHELPS to LUCRETIA L., youngest daughter of George A. Armour, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

ST. JOHN—KELLEY.—On Saturday, December 25, by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, M. D. ST. JOHN, of Philadelphia, to Miss CARRIE M., daughter of Edward Kelley, of Burlington, Vt.
Burlington (Vt.) and St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

Died.

ANASTASI.—On Sunday, December 26, SARAH ANASTASI, widow of Joseph Anastasi, in the 89th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Thompson, No. 466 West Twentieth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

BEATTY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, December 23, suddenly, LUCINDA RICE, wife of John P. Beatty, aged 41 years.

BERRY.—In New York, on Sunday, December 26, BERTINETTE, wife of Robert W. Berry, of Hackensack, N. J., and daughter of General James T. Hatfield, of Hoboken, N. J.
Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ church, Hackensack, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Train from New York leaves foot of Chambers street at twelve o'clock noon.

BROWN.—On Saturday, December 25, Mrs. LYDIA A., widow of Charles Brown, aged 53 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 147 East Eighteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CHOEN.—On Sunday, December 26, SABATINO CHOEN, aged 63 years.
The relatives, friends and members of La Clemente Amité Cosmopolite, No. 410, F. and A. M., and also of the Sincerity Lodge, No. 373, and of l'Union Francaise, No. 17, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral of brother Sabatino Choen, this (Monday) afternoon, one o'clock precisely, from No. 87 White street.

CLARK.—On Christmas day, December 25, THOMAS CLARK, aged 30 years.
His friends and members of the Ocean Seamen's Benevolent Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Hubert street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

CORTELYOU.—At the residence of his son Garret Cortelyou, near New Brunswick, N. J., SIMON CORTELYOU, aged 78 years.
Funeral will take place at the Reformed church, at Flatbush, L. I., to-day (Monday), at twelve o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

CUMISKEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, December 26, CATHARINE TULLY, wife of John Cumiskey, aged 28 years.
Funeral services will be held in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock. At one P. M the remains will be conveyed from the church to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DEAN.—On Monday, December 21, at Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., of liver congestion, WILLIAM DEAN, formerly of this city, aged 63 years.
Columbia county papers please copy.

EDMISTON.—After a long and painful illness, Mr. JAMES EDMISTON, of Hamilton, county of Lanark, Scotland, aged 26 years, 6 months and 29 days, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. James Kincaid, 98 Ryerson street.
His death is much regretted by a large number of friends and acquaintances, all of which are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 98 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.
Hamilton Advertiser and Glasgow Herald please copy.

FELDMANN.—On Sunday, December 26, CATHARINA ADELHEIT, widow of Johann Gerhardt Feldmann, in the 79th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Gerh.-Hilderbran, No. 410 West Fifty-first street, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock noon. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FERRIS.—On Saturday, December 25, in Brooklyn, ARTHUR, youngest child of Samuel S. and Elvira M. Ferris, aged 11 months and 16 days.
The family and friends are invited to attend the funeral this, (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, at 74 Pineapple street, Brooklyn.

FLYNN.—In Williamsburg, after a severe illness, MARY C. FLYNN, daughter of Edward and Catharine Flynn, aged 5 years, 8 months and 14 days.
The funeral will take place, from the residence of her parents, 269 North Second street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

GRIFFIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 26, Mrs. ELIZA GRIFFIN, aged 53 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the corner of Canton and Tillary streets, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

GRINTON.—On Saturday morning, December 25, CHARLOTTE, widow of the late David Grinton.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on, Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, Morrisania.
Western papers please copy.

KERRIN.—On Sunday, December 26, at the residence of his sister, FRANCIS KERRIN, aged 24 years.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 25 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn.

KLEY.—On Thursday, December 23, LENA, youngest daughter of Frederick and Anne C. Kley, aged 8 years, 9 months and 13 days.
Funeral this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Ann's church. Address of family, 57 West Twelfth street.

LEAMY.—Departed this life on Christmas morning, December 25, in the 34th year of his age, PATRICK CONSTANTINE LEAMY.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother Daniel, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, 60 Catharine street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.
California and Irish papers please copy.

LEWIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 26, S. PIERSON, son of Wm. B. and Mary A. Lewis, in the 24th year of his age.
The funeral will take place, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Willoughby avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LINDENSTEAD.—On Saturday, December 25, at Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. WILLIAM LINDENSTEAD, of 120 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.
Berlin and all United States papers please copy.

LONG.—On Sunday, December 26, THOMAS LONG, aged 76 years, a native of the parish of Balyclough, county Cork, Ireland.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, 642 Water street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MASON.—On Sunday morning, December 26, at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain James F. Miller, Green avenue, above Hall street, Brooklyn, Mrs. ELIZABETH MASON, aged 82 years and 7 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOFFATT.—On Sunday, December 26, Dr. THOMAS C. MOFFATT, Physician-in-Chief of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital, Staten Island, in the 44th year of his age.
Particulars of the funeral given to-morrow.

MULLIGAN.—On Sunday, December 26, ELLEN MULLIGAN, a native of Kilpatrick, parish of Milltown, county Westmeath, Ireland.
Her remains will be brought to St. Peter's Church, corner of Hicks and Congress streets, on Tuesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Her friends and those of her brothers, James and Nicholas, are invited to attend the funeral.

MURPHY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, December 25, in the 22d year of his age, EDWARD J. MURPHY, student of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.
The remains will be taken to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Second street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery at two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McGOWAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 26, JOHN McGOWAN, aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Twenty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock precisely. Remains will be taken to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

NAUGHTON.—On Sunday, December 26, at the residence of her husband, 139 West Fiftieth street, MARGARET NAUGHTON.
The funeral takes place on Tuesday.

OXLEY.—On Sunday, December 26, JOHN H. OXLEY (late treasurer of the American Dramatic Fund Association), in the 55th year of his age.
His fellow associates and brothers of Arcturus Lodge are notified that the funeral will leave his late residence, 185 Thompson street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

OSBORN.—On Saturday, December 25, after a long and severe illness, JAMES M. OSBORN, aged 58 years.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John Osborn, Java street, near Oakland street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

PARROT.—Near Irvington, N. J., of congestion of the brain, SARAH ANN PARROT, in the 48th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

POGGENBURG.—On Saturday morning, December 25, of croup, MARY JULIA POGGENBURG, daughter of Justus F. and Mary C. Toggenburg, aged 2 years.
The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 312 West Twenty-fifth street.

POHALSKI.—On Sunday, December 26, at noon, EDWIN, youngest child of J. M. and Esther Pohalski, aged 1 year and 4 months.
Funeral this (Monday) morning, from the parents' residence, No. 211 East Thirty-first street.

RIKER.—On Sunday morning, December 26, JAMES R. RIKER, in the 53d year of his age.
The relatives and friends are repectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his brother, No. 353 Sixth avenue, this day (Monday), at twelve o'clock.

SHERIDAN.—On Saturday, December 25, PHIL SHERIDAN, aged 90 years.
The friends of the family, and those of his sons Bernard and Edward Sheridan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son Edward, 356 Madison street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, December 24, after a short illness, CHARLES C. TAYLOR, only son of Henry and Sarah Taylor, in the 20th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 255 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

TERHUNE.—On Saturday, December 25, HESTER J., wife of Peter Terhune, in the 40th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, 33 Tillary street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

VAIL.—On Sunday, December 26, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS VAIL, son of William and Emma Vail, aged 11 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 8 Bedford street, New York.

VAN ALLEN.—On Saturday, December 25, MARY, widow of John C. Van Allen, in the 85th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 143 West Twenty-second street, on Tuesday, at two P. M., without further invitation.

VON DOHLEN.—On Sunday, December 26, HENRY VON DOHLEN, aged 19 years, 9 months and 23 days.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 5 Harrison street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Friends are invited to attend.

VERPLANCK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH VERPLANCK, widow of General Abraham Verplanck, aged 78 years and 1 month.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 28 Hoyt street, corner of Dean, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WEINBERG.—On Saturday evening, December 26, HENRIETTA, only daughter of Hannah Weinberg widow of Philip Weinberg, aged 14 years, 3 months and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residance of her mother, No. 170 Henry street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock M.

WHITE.—On Saturday, December 25, BARTOW F. WHITE, M. D., aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Stephen White, Hall street (late Houston), between Myrtle and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Round Hill, Conn., for interment.

WICKHAM.—On Saturday, December 25, MARY C., wife Joseph P. Wickham, in the 58th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, 31 Monroe place, Brooklyn.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Oliver A. Morgan at Terre Haute, Ind., for the Murder of John Petri—The Prisoner's Appearance—A Speech from the Scaffold—His Confessions.

[Terre Haute, Ind. (Dec. 23), correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

Morgan, as he appeared in the jail, was a short, thick set man about five feet eight or nine inches high, but exceedingly wiry and muscular. His head was covered with a profusion of curling light brown hair, while he had on his chin a rather sparse brownish red goatee, with a mustache of the same kind on his upper lip. His face was an enigma. His nose rather sharp and prominent, and cheek bones projecting, he looked at one moment the cunning villian and the next, perhaps, a man of a not unpleasant demeanor.

THE PREPARATIONS.

A few minutes after eleven o'clock preparations began to be made for the execution. The minister, Mr. Stimson, with a half dozen others, crowded into the small cell for the purpose of attending to the closing ceremonies. To a question by Mr. Stimson, whether he had any desire to have the execution further delayed, he stated that he had not. If he had to go he wanted to go. Mr. Stimson asked him if he wished him to pray with him. He answered, "I have no objection." He was asked if he desired to pray himself, and he said he did not. He then knelt beside the minister, who offered up an earnest and simple petition, during which time the prisoner seemed to be visibly affected. When Mr. Stimson had concluded Morgan, still on his knees, leaned far forward upon his chair and seemed to be engaged in silent prayer, although he did not utter a word. He may have been weeping only. He was after the lapse of a minute or two aroused, when he lifted up his face. When asked if he had any further requests to make he said he wished to be left alone for a few moments. This he was informed was not possible. The request had previously been made to the Sheriff and he had declined to accede to it, as he had shown a disposition to commit suicide if opportunity offered and was very closely watched to prevent it last night.

In making him ready it was discovered that his hat was lost, and a bailf was despatched to get him a new one. Then picking up a small Bible from his little table he thrust it into the side pocket of his coat, saying, "This goes with me." Looking over the few little affairs on his table and shelf he repeated several times, "It is hard." Going out into the corridor he sat by the stove a moment and said, "Death is slow, but sure."

THE GALLOWS.

This had been erected in the centre of the crossing of the two streets adjoining, a distance of about 200 yards. It was built within an enclosure made of rough boards, about twenty feet square and nearly as high. The scaffold itself was on the east side, while on the opposite side was a small platform on a level with it for the benefit of spectators. In spite of the efforts made to keep them out several persons forced themselves through who had no right to do so, and the enclosure afforded but a small amount of spare room. Upon the entrance of a brother-in-law of Petri, Morgan objected, but he was allowed to remain. At six minutes past twelve the door of the enclosure was finally closed, barring outside and out of sight of the scaffold a crowd of probably 600 or 800 people. He shook hands with those on the scaffold, and Deputy Sheriff Stewart read the death warrant. Morgan then stepped forward to the front and said:—

A SCAFFOLD HARANGUE.

GENTLEMEN—I have not been brought up here to convict any one of any crime, but I am put upon the scaffold to suffer death for a crime of which I am innocent, and with which I had nothing to do except in self-defence. I did kill the man, and what did I kill him for? Because he was a robber and a thief. Because he took my money and my property from me and then said he would have my life; but now I must lose my life for it. It is a hard thing to give up my life for the killing of such a vagabond. 'Tis hard! 'Tis hard!

Here he stopped and remained silent for almost a minute, during which time he trembled most violently all over. Looking up, his face was lighted with a peculiar smile, and he continued:—

"It seems to me, when I look back, that you are inviting a nation of people to visit your land from a foreign country, and so they are doing it. They are about one-third of them that come here from that country condemned criminals, and no one here of that class can deny it. The man I killed was just such a criminal from that country, and no man can deny it that he was."

At this point Mr. May, the brother-in-law of Petri, who was standing near him, was heard to mutter a denial, coupled with an oath, and seemed to make a motion as though to strike him. Others interfered, and he was led further back.

Morgan stood for a moment and looked around, when he concluded as follows:—

"Well, I don't know as I have much to say. I expect I had better be a going. In fact, I have no doubt of it. I feel prepared for death. I trust I may meet all Christians on the other side of Jordan, where there will be wavering or tampering with sin."

THE EXECUTION.

When this harangue was ended he stepped back to his position on the drop, the black cap was put over his head, his knees bound together, the noose adjusted, and at sixteen minutes past twelve o'clock a deputy sheriff gave a vigorous kick at an iron pin which projected through the floor of the scaffold, and the prisoner dropped almost silently through the floor. The rope was a new one, and the parties in charge of the execution had been repeatedly warned of the danger of its stretching. This warning seems to have been but partially heeded, however, and when the weight came upon it the man's feet touched the sawdust covering the ground. He seemed to make an effort to throw his weight upon the rope, and it was at the same time pulled from above slightly, so that his feet after the rebound barely cleared the ground. Although there was no struggling worth mentioning, the man died hard. Every few moments a strong convulsion would cause him to draw up his shoulders and then depress them, although the effort was a merely muscular one, and it is probable that it was not accompanied with pain, as it was subsequently discovered that his neck was dislocated by the fall. It was merely the result of a strong muscular system to assist its power and tenacity of life. As it was the pulse did not cease to beat until ten minutes after the drop fell, and the heart moved until thirteen minutes after. After twenty minutes had elapsed the physicians pronounced him dead, when the body was taken down and placed in a plain coffin for burial.

THE LATEST CONFESSION.

Morgan has made several statements which he claimed to be confessions, although they all bear the marks of falsehood upon their faces; the last one, which was written out by him yesterday, and which is printed below, *verbatim*, being no exception:—

OLIVER ANSON MORGAN,
Convict of Death

I Will Give In This my Hand Write As to How John Petri Came To His Death

In the spring of 68 I was in the secret work with Cheaf of Police Alloway in so-doing it brought me in contact with a grate many of the one horse grocery keepers and salooones however before the death of mr Alloway we gained some little ground. just enough to work on. he then Died in the spring of 69—in the winter before his death our expoier (exposure?) was grate but the cold snow and rain never stopped the task that we undertook to work on—but death did. I could not trust any one that I knew so I had to go it alone. it was with grate care that I saved my life more than once, for I was accused more than once and was told that if I was Caught a interfering with their buyness that they would put me out of the way, but I didn't care for that, I worked away, Remembering that Alloway told me to do that witch I did—fowling (following?) the track he put me on. I found six different groceries keepers that was a dealing with stoling goods, I went out to John Petre's house and watched different ones that lurked around that house. I seen two men there that I knew was robbers. I fotiered out these twice one of them was a rival of mine. I will not tell any names let them live if they can. I went out there one night and as I came out of the doors one of them met me and told me that if they caught me there again that they would fix me, but what did I care for that. I wanted to send one of them to his long home, as for Joh Petrie, I intended to put him up for dealing in stoleng goods, witch I would of done if I had not traped on the 11th July last. I got on a drunk by some means. I got out that way as I come back I stoped in at Petrie's and got a couple of drinks and came Southeast towards town. I had not come very far when I met a man he asked me to go back to the grocery again with him and I did. I knowed his face, I did not know his name, he went in at the back Doore, I went in at the front Doore witch he had opened for me we went to the Counter and took a drink then went up stairs. I took a chair and sett down by the side of the bed, he then went down stairs and brought up a couple of pistols and asked me what I could do for them, he then told me that he would go down and bring up a Pitcher of beer, the first thing that I knew I was throwing (thrown) on my back on the floor he kicked for some time, the other man took my watch when he was a kicking. When I seen him draw my watch I commenced struggling for when I got up I asked for my watch, the answer that I got was this it came from Petrie God Dam hell I kill you. as he said this he drew his gun on me. I grabbed for a Chair as I did, I saw some money on the floor. I then missed my money. I asked for my money. petrie held the gun against my breast and snapped it twice. I knocked petrie down at this time. the other had a Chair drawn. I knocked him back. petrie then punched me in the face with the gun which threw me back on the bed. I raised up and then he struck me with the breach of the gun that knocked me back again when I saw him next he was coming down on my Head that blow would seal my fate what was I to do. quicker than a flash I put my right hand in my pocket drew it out and fired the other was coming at me with a Chair. I fired at him with the left. by this time I received another blow from petrie witch I returned by giving him another shot. as I did this the other jerked the pistol out of my left hand and run. I was surprised (by) another blow witch (caused) me to look around as I did I saw the blood gushing from his mouth. he struck at me and as he did I struck him with my fist or pistol I don't know witch I seen him go a tumbling I don't remember how. I got down stairs. I remember of of a going out of the front door———
———this is al that I am able to give———

ADVICE TO BOYS.

Morgan was interviewed by Frank B. Ainsworth, superintendent of the House of Refuge, this morning, when he dictated the following as his advice to the boys under his charge:—

"Tell the boys that I am not acquainted with them, but that I wish them all well. Tell them to be good boys and to do right; not to take me as an example, but to embrace religion while they are young and to practice it all through life. Tell them to prepare themselves while there for a useful life when they become men, and, above all things, to avoid the use of intoxicating liquors and avoid the fate which I have to meet."

NO VISITS FROM RELATIVES.

During the whole time of his incarceration he was not visited by any of his relatives. Indeed, it does not appear that he has any such in this country, except his three sisters, who live in Rushville.

THE GENERAL FEELING.

Any effort to solve the mystery which surrounded this singular man during the later days of his life must prove, to a very great extent, unsatisfactory. Gifted with a vigorous body and mind he has repeatedly shown a disposition to administer good advice, in the way of warning to his associates. He has shown at times a confidence in the truth of the promises of the Gospel, and his letters and his speech on the gallows contain expressions of confidence that salvation awaited him. And yet his most intimate friends and advisers admit that he has never been thrown off his guard, but had concealed at all times the lowest depths of his feelings from view. His actions give a positive denial of the truth of his pretended confessions, and he went to his last home with undoubted falsehoods upon his lips. He has shown at times instances of almost total depravity, one of these being no longer ago than last night. After his interview with his preferred spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Stimson, in which the latter felt a strong hope that his better feelings had finally been reached, and after the unfortunate man had for the first time expressed a desire that he should return to-day, he showed his utter want of all moral sensibility, almost before Mr. Stimson had got outside the jail, by urging the Sheriff, as a last boon, to allow him to have a woman in the cell with him last night.

Upon the whole the man who has to-day answered the demands of the law with his life succeeded in making a most unfavorable impression of himself and in checking and blotting out almost every feeling of sympathy in his favor from the first. Among all those conversant with the case there does not exist the shadow of a doubt of his guilt, and in recalling him to memory a very strong draft must be made upon charity in order to give him the most moderate amount of credit for honorable motives.

JEWISH REFORM.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. D. Einhorn on the Third and Fourth Resolutions Passed by the Rabbinical Conference—The Institution of Priesthood Has Lost All Significance—Bloody Sacrifices Not in Accord with the Progressive Spirit of the Jewish Religion.

Rabbi Einhorn lectured on Saturday at the Temple Adath Jeshurun before a large and refined congregation on the recent Rabbinical Conference in Philadelphia.

The main functions, the lecturer said, of the Aaronic priests consisted in carrying out the precepts of the sacrificial rites, the instruction of the people in the law of God, and especially in deciding between the sacred and profane, the clean and unclean. They further exercised the chief judicial power in all civil and criminal cases, and they were commanded to bless the people. To these functions were annexed certain duties and privileges, as, for instance, the share in portions of the animals offered as sacrifices, the prohibition of intoxicating beverages, of tearing their clothes in cases of mourning, the contamination of corpses and the marriage with certain classes. On what rested this distinction of a class among all people that claimed to be a nation of priests? Though the Talmud answers simply with the validity of the Mosaic behest, we yet find in Jewish history an intense struggle against the priestly aristocracy which finally resulted in reducing the priestly privileges to the merest shadow. Of the priestly functions the sacrifices have forever ceased. The great Sanhedrim consisted of men not of the Levitic tribe. The priests were not exclusively the teachers of the people, but all those learned in the law. Even in blessing the people they repeated what the reader pronounced. And so have all their other privileges been reduced to naught. The rational spirit could never be suppressed in Judaism, and it was this spirit which made the congregation say to the High Priest, "You are our messenger," not a privileged middler between God and us. In this spirit the Talmud says, "A scholar though he be a bastard stands higher than an illiterate high priest." The aristocracy of birth receded farther and farther with the Jews, and only the moral obligations of the priests remained, and these were transferred on all the people. We are in no greater opposition to the dead-letter doctrine than the old sages in doing away with the poor remnants of priesthood. Israel had originally the mission to be a congregation of priests; therefore the sacrifice of the Easter lamb, the offering of the first-born sons. But the people showed in the worship of the Golden Calf that they were not ripe yet for the Divine idea; hence the selection of the Levites as the priests, instructors and teachers of the people. The barrier between the people of God was only a moral barrier, and this alone answers the question raised by the Talmud, how the non-Aaronites, in their unfitness to offer sacrifices, could empower the Aaronites to do it for them." If the privileges of the priesthood were permanent the question would be pertinent, but, in the true spirit of the Mosaic doctrine, they were only chosen for a time, and with the destruction of the second temple their mission ceased. The priesthood has passed on all Israelites, and when we pronounce the Aaronic blessing we invoke it in behalf of the whole human family. Is there any other form against which the old prophets thundered like the sacrificial cult? They ever proclaim God desires truth, righteousness, mercy, an humble heart and a mind of rectitude, not incense and sacrifices. It is now 1,800 years since Israel was delivered of this originally pagan custom, and we should uphold it as the panacea of the future. Not the blood of innocent animals atones before God, but singly and solely the consecration of the blood that rolls and circulate in our veins, and the blood of atonement in the Mosaic sacrificial worship is only the symbol of the human blood that needs atonement. Only paganism recognizes the priest as the representative of God, and the suffering animal as the representatives of the sinner. Do you think Israel needs to descend into the grave to bring up the skeletons of the past? If that were so Israel would not live any longer. Not in the graves does it seek its treasures; on the contrary all that is dead it consigns to the past, but its doctrines, laws and institutions, which have become the property of the whole civilized world, it will embrace with all its heart, soul and life, to be truly a nation of priests.

FEARFUL RIOT ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

A Free Fight Between Passengers, Conductor and Brakemen.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Register, Dec. 22.]

From a passenger who arrived here from the South on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad train, due here at twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock last night, we learn the particulars of one of the most brutal and shameless outrages we have ever been called on to chronicle.

At some point below Auburn five drunken Irishmen got on the train and paid their fare to that point, after some hesitation. They were furnished with the ordinary checks for way passengers, each check bearing a number signifying the station to which they had paid. After the train left Auburn the conductor (Clark) went through the train, and seeing the men still seated in the smoking car told them they had passed their station. They replied they were going to Chatham, the next station north of Auburn. Mr. Clark said they had paid to Auburn only, and must pay an additional fare if they wished to go further. They insisted they had paid to Chatham, but on being shown the tickets, which plainly proved they had paid to Auburn only, they assailed the conductor with the most brutal imprecations, and declared they would ride to Chatham or anywhere they pleased, with or without fare. Upon this Mr. Clark left them and went to collect the remainder of his fares before entering into any further controversy.

But this apparently peaceful triumph only enraged the ruffians, and shortly after Mr. Clark left the car they followed him for the purpose, as they declared, of beating him. The leader of the gang found his way to the ladies' car, which he attempted to enter. He was met by a brakeman, who opposed his entrance, and who he, at one blow, knocked senseless. By this time the passengers were thoroughly aroused to the position. The train was proceeding at full speed, and among peaceful passengers were five ruffians, whose ordinary brutality was increased by whiskey, and by the peaceful demeanor of the conductor. The gentlemen, therefore, in the ladies' car sprang upon the intruder. The first who approached him was knocked down and the conductor then assaulted and received a stunning blow. Another passenger then struck a heavy blow, which fortunately prostrated the brute, who was then beaten senseless.

The passengers seeing their assailant helpless, then turned their attention to the other cars, where an active battle was going on between the other four rioters and the passengers. In a moment or two the brakeman who had been first knocked down approached the leader of the gang, who was still in the ladies' car, and struck him some fearful blows; the passenger also who had been struck seized the poker and gave the villain some crushing blows. By this time the train had stopped at Chatham and the other passengers in the ladies' car, to save the life of the worthless brute who was again senseless, took him up and put him out of the car. They had hardly done so when a shower of stones and billets of wood came flying through the car windows, smashing the glass and injuring several passengers, among others two ladies and one or more children.

It seems that the passengers in the forward cars had driven the rioters off the train, and that they were taking this method of revenge. The ladies and children were hastily bestowed in the safest places in the car, while the men prepared to repulse this new attack. They had hardly done so when the leader of the gang, having partially recovered from his former punishment, came into the car and began hurling the billets of stove wood at its occupants. The passengers at once assailed him, and in a short time disabled him. They held him for a short time while search was made for a pistol or knife with which to kill him, but none could be found on the train, so he was thrown off the platform. As the train moved off he arose from the ground and attempted to get on again, but one of the men employed on the train struck him a disabling blow with a heavy bottle, which stretched him senseless and bleeding on the ground.

While this last encounter was in progress the passengers and train hands drove off the rioters, who were assailing the ladies' car from the outside, so that with the defeat of the leader the affair was over. Our informant states that the battle lasted while the train was standing at Chatham—some twenty minutes. We are not informed of the extent of the injuries received by the passengers. One man received a severe face wound, others were more or less bruised, and as we mention above, several ladies and children were hurt. On the whole it is as brutal and causeless an affray as we have ever heard of, and in view of the possible repetition of such outrages the officers of the company should provide the train men arms suitable to repel such attacks and protect peaceful passengers.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 361

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GIO, THE ARMORER OF TYRE—THE BOTTLE IMP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—CENTRAL PARK.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DICKEY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—LINGARD'S BURLESQUE COMBINATION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—GUY MANNERING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LIFE IN LONDON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—HERRMANN, THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF LITTLE EM'LY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE DUCHESS OF NOTHING—THE ELVES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HASH."

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE PETRIFIED GIANT, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE CARDIFF GIANT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618½ Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Monday, December 27, 1869.

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The Winnipeg Revolution—"Manifest Destiny" and Our National Administration.

The so-called Winnipeg rebellion has assumed the form of a revolution. It appears that a declaration of independence has been issued in the name of the provisional government as a republic of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, signed by John Bruce, as President, and Louis Rielle, as Secretary; that in this declaration it is proclaimed that the people of Rupert's Land, &c. (less than forty thousand in number, we suspect), have heretofore respected the authority of the company of adventurers known as the Hudson Bay Company, which circumstances had placed over them, unsatisfactory as was this government; but that as it has abandoned them by transferring to a strange Power (the New Dominion) the sacred authority confided to it, the people concerned have become free from all allegiance to said government; that they repudiate the authority of Canada; that they will not have Governor McDougall and his companions to rule over them; that the people of said Northwest Territory have accordingly set up a government for themselves; that they are ready to treat with the Canadian or New Dominion government; but that meantime, in support of their declaration, "relying on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge on oath our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

It further appears that the offer to treat with the Canadians is a mere *ruse*; that an independent government is the ultimatum of these Nor'westers; but that, as "the English-speaking portion of the people have as yet no delegation in the council, the revolutionists do not want to announce their designs until the co-operation and unity of the whole settlement has been secured, after which they will make a bold strike for independence." This reference to "the English-speaking portion" of the people indicates that these revolutionists are of French origin—the descendants of French Canadians and half breeds, who, as trappers in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, have formed these northwestern settlements. We know, too, that from the overthrow of French authority in the Canadas by Wolf at Quebec to this day the French Canadians, wherever found, have been chafing under the rule of England, and have been and are always ripe for revolt.

But our city readers will first, perhaps, desire to know something of this Rupert's Land, or Northwest Territory. First, then, it is a part of the British Possessions, which extend from ocean to ocean north of us, and which are some ninety-six thousand square miles larger in area than the United States, excluding Alaska. The rebellious section in question lies west of Western Canada and north of our Northwestern States of Wisconsin and Minnesota and of the Territories of Dacotah and Montana. We suppose it is intended to embrace the whole of the basin of the Saskatchewan river, from the Rocky Mountains eastward to Lake Winnipeg, and the drainage of the lake on the east, and on the south, including the Red river of the North, a region covering an area of not less, we dare say, than three hundred thousand square miles—a beautiful region for cereals, cattle and sheep, equal in dimensions to seven or eight States of the size of New York, and no doubt capable of supporting twenty millions of people. In fact, after the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the Northwest Territory is all that remains of the British Possessions east of the Rocky Mountains adapted to profitable cultivation. All the rest, like Alaska, is worthless, except to the hunter, the trapper and the fisherman.

From all that we can learn so far the strength of this Rupert's Land revolt lies in the settlements of the valley of the Red river of the North. The sources of this river are in that extensive table land of beautiful fresh water lakes which no man has numbered, on the northern half of Minnesota. From this magnificent tableland of fine forests and countless fresh water lakes we find interlocking the head springs of the Red river, which, through Lake Winnipeg, passes north into Hudson Bay, and the head springs of the Mississippi, which flows south into the Gulf of Mexico. The Red river for some two hundred miles is the boundary line between Minnesota and Dacotah, and for a hundred miles and more before it enters the British Possessions is a navigable stream. Just this side the British boundary line, in the northeast corner of Dacotah, lies the principal settlement of the river, the town of Pembina. It is the half-way trading post of her Britannic Majesty's settlers of the Winnipeg basin, where they make their exchanges with the traders from St. Paul, Minn. Indeed, during the summer, by boats up the Red river and by ox teams or pony carts across the country to the Mississippi, those French Canadians and half breeds bring over, to a considerable extent, themselves, their buffalo skins and their furs to St. Paul, and take back in exchange their dry goods and groceries. During the winter even they still drive a pretty brisk traffic over this route with dog sleds. With such business intercourse these Red river or Lake Winnipeg French Canadians have become pretty thoroughly Americanized. Impenetrable, roadless forests and morasses cut them off from Canada, and hence they naturally call the new government sent out to them from that quarter "a strange government." They don't know anything about it. Their business and social relations are with the people of the United States, and hence their declaration of independence.

But through all the southern tier of the British provinces of North America, from sea to sea, among the French Canadians, Fenians, traders and speculators, disaffection, in one form or another, against the British government exists. It is daily widening, too, and assuming a movement for annexation to the United States. At the same time, we see that the anarchy of Mexico can only be cured by absorption; that the Centrel American States down to Darien may be secured without difficulty, and that we have but to say the word and Cuba and St. Domingo are ours, without war, and almost without money, while their value to us would be without price or beyond calculation. What is our national administration doing, however, in behalf of this grand programme, north and south, of "manifest destiny?" Very little, though General Grant is a man of Western progressive ideas, large and enthusiastically American. But he has an amiable old gentleman in the State Department, of the ancient order of conservatives, who, in regard to Cuba or those Alabama claims, for instance, still interposes the difficulty, what will England do? or what will Napoleon think? or "what will Mrs. Grundy say?" Thus the administration is waiting upon events while it ought to be shaping and deciding them. What, then, can we say? Only this: Do, Mr. President, give us a new Secretary of State and a new departure.

THE FUNERAL TO-DAY.—Under the arrangements of Chief Justice Chase and his associates of the Supreme Court, in co-operation with the President and members of both houses of Congress, the funeral of the late Edwin M. Stanton takes place in Washington to-day. The ceremonies, notwithstanding the absence of Congress and the request of Mrs. Stanton for as little of display as possible, will be sufficiently imposing and impressive to be long remembered.

OUR CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.—We present our readers to-day with a budget of letters from Central and South America. The Panama communication shows the feeling with which the news of the Darien Canal undertaking was received on the Isthmus. From Chile we learn that the suffrage question has received some degree of attention, and possibly before long reforms will be introduced which will meet with general favor in the Chilean republic. The Morales revolution has collapsed in Bolivia. The Dreyfus loan has been decided in Peru, yet there are fears that the question is not definitely settled. The loan is unpopular, and though the President is in favor of it, the matter will not be allowed to rest. Taken altogether, the news furnished is exceedingly interesting.

THE DARIEN CANAL.—From Panama we have news of the reception of the HERALD'S information regarding the prospects of the cutting of a canal across the Isthmus. We are glad to see that there is a healthy interest evinced in the proposed undertaking, and that the people of Colombia are alive to the advantages of the great work. We are assured by the President of the United States of Colombia that the republic is "disposed to do all within her power to forward that great undertaking." We hope no unnecessary delay will retard the fitting out of the expedition to make the preliminary surveys preparatory to the commencement of the cutting from ocean to ocean.

SOME OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS DESIRABLE.—With the acquisition of the icebergs of Russian America and the probable speedy acquirement of that cold region embraced in the Northwest Territory we shall require the annexation of a good share of the West India islands in order to neutralize our climate.

News from China and Japan.

By the arrival of the steamship China at San Francisco yesterday we have advices from China via Hong Kong up to November 19, and Japan via Yokohama, December 2. General Van Valkenburg, late United States Minister to the Court of the Mikado, with his suite, were passengers by the China. The most important items of news from China are the confirmation of the ratification of the Burlingame treaty with the United States and the modifications in the treaty with England insisted on by the British government. These latter comprise an alteration in the schedule of transit dues between the two countries, the opening of two new ports in China—Wachau and Manchau—to trade and commerce, the working of coal mines by foreign appliances, a reduction in the duty on native coal, the framing of a code of mercantile laws applicable to all countries, the reference to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong of all international civil suits that may arise, and some less important points bearing on a proper carrying out of the articles of the treaty. The young Emperor of China, it is stated, will be placed on the throne early in the coming year. The Duke of Edinburg had arrived at Shanghae and was very cordially welcomed and tendered the hospitalities of the city. The China brought a valuable cargo of silks and teas and another instalment of five hundred and twenty Chinese and Japanese emigrants.

From Japan we learn that the Mikado had pardoned the Tycoon and Prince Aidzu, the leader in the late rebellion. An attempt to assassinate the Tycoon had been frustrated. Rumors of anticipated troubles were rife, but the government was paying no attention to them. The English Minister to Japan had been warned of the existence of a conspiracy to assassinate him. A treaty with the representatives of foreign governments had been ratified, by which the trading with unopened ports by foreigners is prohibited. Mr. Delong, the new American Minister, had arrived at Jeddo and was presented to the Mikado. Two English sea captains—Carnes, of the ship J. C. Taylor, and Peterson, of the Runnymede—were drowned while returning to their vessels, anchored in the harbor of Yokohama, by the capsizing of their boats. For further particulars of the intelligence brought by the China we refer our readers to our telegraphic news column, and which will be found of special and general interest.

The Herald Correspondent and the Patriarch of Constantinople.

In the HERALD of yesterday we published the result of an interview which our correspondent had with the "Ecumenical Patriarch," the Bishop of Constantinople. It is the first time we believe in the history of journalism that any representative of the press has been so highly favored and so frankly dealt with. We are proud of this honor for our own sake, for the sake of American journalism, and for the sake of this great country, of which the Patriarch spoke so handsomely as the "country of the future." The Patriarch's remarks were characterized by great common sense. He did not think much of the Ecumenical Council. It was based on a false principle. All the divisions of Christendom were the result, directly or indirectly, of the pretension, arrogance and usurpation of Rome. In the olden time the Pope was only "*Primus inter pares*," the first among equals. "The early Christian Churches, and the Churches of Russia, Greece and other countries in communion with them, may be looked upon as forming in a certain sense a Christian confederation—a kind of United States." Such was the language of our correspondent. "Precisely," said the Patriarch; "that gives the idea to a great degree. Each Church had during the first centuries autonomy in administration; and in affairs of a local character each country was allowed to use its own language in the ritual as well as to have all sacred books in the vernacular tongue. In everything relating to the doctrine and discipline of the whole Church a council of the whole Church alone had authority." In the opinion of the Patriarch "for any man to claim that he is the Vicegerent of God and infallible is nothing less than blasphemy." This interview will command attention far and wide; and wherever it commands attention it will furnish proof that the race of Ulysses and of Themistocles has not quite forgotten its cunning, and that the Church, which in the days of Chrysostom stood at the head of Christendom, has not after long ages of oppression entirely lost its spirit. In the principles laid down by the Patriarch of Constantinople we can see a basis for the Church of the future.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.—We give our usual full report of the religious services observed in the churches yesterday, the sermons and special utterances of the pastors on things celestial and terrestrial, and which will be found in another column. Parson Beecher was more than usually himself and said some things better and more telling than is even his wont. He was particularly severe on newspaper men, whom he denounced, and declared their conversion doubtful, not excepting our special reporter who is so close an attendant of his church and so faithful a recorder of his sayings and inculcations. The topics treated of were:—"Christian Meekness," by Beecher; "Christianity and Its Triumphs," "The Angel Gabriel Not to be Had on Five Dollars a Month," "The Incarnation," "The Resurrection," &c. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather all the places of worship were well attended.

REFORM IN THE RUNNING OF STREET CARS.—We learn that the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be the first to inaugurate the new proposed system of stoppages of the street cars. The even numbered cars, it is said, will stop only at the lower crossings of the even numbered streets on the down trips and at the upper crossings of the same streets on the return trips. The odd numbered cars, alternating with those having even numerical designations, will in like manner stop at the odd numbered streets. They will also, it is said, have a semicircular track at the lower end of the City Hall Park, in order to avoid changing the teams from one end to the other of the cars. There will then be no stoppages except as above stated until the cars return to the starting point, and but one "starter." By the adoption of this reform the round trip will be lessened one-quarter, and a great strain will be taken from the horses.

The Union League Club and the Late Edwin M. Stanton—Mr. Stewart's Proposition.

On Saturday evening last, at a special meeting of the Union League Club, Mr. Charles Bull, Senior Vice President, in the chair, a series of appropriate resolutions, offered by Mr. W. C. Bryant, were adopted, in recognition of the great public services of the late Edwin M. Stanton (which we published yesterday), after which, on motion of Colonel Le Grand Cannon, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address, to be given before the Club, on the life, character and services of the late Secretary of War.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, a man who always has an eye to substantial business results, then took the floor, and moved that the same committee be requested to report any way of offering a further testimony of esteem to the deceased they may think fit. And we think we can tell what this means. It means that our late War Minister, who was entrusted with the disposition and who disposed of a thousand millions and more of the public money, died comparatively poor; that he made no money in his great office; that while living he declined the offers from his fellow citizens which, we think, he might wisely have accepted, and that Mr. Stewart is willing to co-operate in a movement to make comfortable in their circumstances the widow and children of the deceased.

This, we think, is what Mr. Stewart was aiming at in his resolution. The proposition is that of a patriot and a public benefactor; but we hold that something more than this is due in recognition of the public services of Stanton. We hold that Congress, in a generous pension to his family, can best express the respect of the two houses for the memory of the faithful public officer, and that such pension should be voted, with the necessary appropriation. We consider it a disgrace only to the government that General Grant, in order to make both ends meet at the end of the war, felt it a duty, as it was under the circumstances, to accept the generous offerings made him from his fellow citizens. It is a disgrace to the government that the widow of ex-President Lincoln has been compelled to make her home in Germany for the sake of economy, when a pension of a few thousands a year would have enabled her to live comfortably in her own country. Congress should avoid a similar disgrace in the case of Stanton; nor should Senator Sumner abandon his bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln. Fidelity in office is not rewarded, and that is one great reason why public rogues are so numerous in this country.

Our European Correspondence.

Our special correspondents in Europe supply the letters from London, Rome, Naples and Athens which are published in our columns to-day, embracing a varied, sprightly, accurate and most interesting elaboration of our cable telegrams to the 10th of December. The writers take us from London to Athens, touching at Naples and halting for a season in Rome. It constitutes a fine tour, the picturesque descriptions and force of the different authors almost obliterating the distance to the eyes and mind of the reader, and thus onabling the imagination to realize, as it were, the actualities.

It will be seen that Premier Gladstone finds Ireland the still chronic internal "difficulty" of Great Britain, and that the Cabinet of this very accomplished statesman is likely to break up during the next Parliament on the apparently simple subject of the matter and best mode of treatment of the active, chameleon-like radicalism which exists in the "Green Isle." The British tories forsee the coming crisis, and have already commenced their preparations for its party utilization by naming the young Earl of Derby as their leader; a very judicious political step, apparently, one by which they may reasonably hope for victory under the old and well tried banner of the Stanleys, having its baronial motto and device retouched a little, so as to read more in conformity with the spirit of the age, and thus meet the exigencies of the period more harmoniously. From Rome we have a very interesting programme of the pontificial rules and regulations laid down for the conduct of the Ecumenical Council, with reports of the arrival of many of the distinguished personages who had reached the Holy City during the first two days of the assemblage. Pope Pius the Ninth entrusted the custody of the key of the diplomatic gallery in the council hall to the French Ambassador, who was named Dean of the diplomatic body for the occasion. His Excellency was at the same time duly instructed to exclude "ladies and their friends." As Pope Pius the Ninth is acknowledged to be a very quiet satirist in his way it may be that the Holy Father intended the key arrangement as a grand Papal contrast with the condition of affairs which existed in Rome, and Europe generally, at the time when Napoleon the Great carried not only the keys and sword of St. Peter, but the Pope himself, off to France. Antonelli is vindictive, apparently, in his mode of humiliation by ordering a French gentleman to exclude ladies from any place, no matter where, which they wished to enter, and in ordaining the minister merely as a dean just as his imperial master had come to regard himself almost as Head of the Church. The attitude which the German prelates may assume on the Papal infallibility question was not, to all appearance, exactly decided on when our despatches were written. Italy was agitated on the Roman Council subject, and our Naples letter is consequently replete both with news and news gossip. From Athens comes an exhibit of the actual condition of the relations which exist between Greece and Turkey, a valuable and timely contribution when we consider the somewhat critical aspect of what is broadly accepted as the Eastern question. The special budget, as a whole, furnishes a vast deal of information as to the state of affairs in Europe.

WALL STREET.—The present will be a dull week among the bulls and bears of Wall street. No stringency in the money market, no corners, no rushing up of gold, no depression of stocks, and no excitement of any kind or description will be likely to take place in the quarters of the money changers this week. Time will hang heavily upon the brokers, stock-jobbers and gold gamblers until after New Years.

Mexico.

We published yesterday letters from Tuxpan and from the city of Puebla. One letter describes in glowing style a trip through the Tierra Caliente, or hot land of Mexico, "where the flowers never cease to bloom, where vegetation never rests—truly a land of milk and honey." What a contrast is offered to the cold, disagreeable climate of the long, barren salt plains between Godul Aqua and Perote, by the beautiful little town of Tizuitlan, with each of its houses occupying an entire square and all the squares growing corn, and seven miles below, by the lovely and fertile country, with its growing crops of corn and rice, extending to the land of the plantain and fragrant vanilla; by the valley of the bold and limpid Tecalutla; by Papantala, the home of the Totonacos, clean and prim looking Indians, wearing light and picturesque costumes, and by the Tuxpan valley, with its wheel-tracks, its fences of evenly split rails, its log houses, its Yankee cooking stoves and other signs of *los Americanos*, and by the famous Huestaca country, with its gently undulating plains, its hills covered with luxuriant grass or heavy tropical woods, and its happy little valleys, crossed by pretty bubbling creeks, as clear as the skies above them, and every bush along their banks alive with chirping birds and screaming parrots and *chacalacas*. Well might our correspondent exclaim, "Blessed country! wood, prairie, water, fertile soil, with but little rock, which will give two crops of corn, rice, sugar cane, vanilla, coffee, sarsaparilla, indigo, dyewoods, allspice, ginger, cacaon and all the fruits of the tropics; where there are no mosquitoes, few flies and few snakes." It is not strange that on arriving at the town of Tuxpan, and visiting the remnants of the French, Italian and ex-Confedate colonists, who have tried to settle on the south side of the Tuxpan, he wondered that they did not settle on the north side of that river, in the healthy Huestaca country. What a rich and enticing field it will offer to future colonists from the United States so soon as Mexico shall have been annexed to our great republic. This ultimate result of manifest destiny, the union of the two republics, cannot long be postponed by all the flattering compliments which ex-Secretary Seward, the polite and wily guest of President Juarez, has felt diplomatically bound to bestow upon the capacity of the mixed races of Mexico for independent self-government.

Our letter from Puebla refers to the ominous split in the liberal ranks, the furious outbreaks of religious intolerance, the renewed efforts to overthrow the Juarez government and to other indications that the usual crop of revolution is ripening in Mexico. The time must come, and cannot be far distant, when the direct intervention of the United States government will be needed in order to bring order out of chaos, and to enable Mexico, under the influences of law, peace and civilization, to develop to the utmost its wonderful capabilities for wealth, prosperity and progress. We are convinced that General Grant's original idea, at the close of our late civil war and while Maximilian and the French were occupying Mexico, of marching an army beyond the Rio Grande and annexing the entire country, was far more statesmanlike than the glittering generalities with which Mr. Seward has acknowledged the courteous welcome extended to him by President Juarez. But for the present, and until a few little West Indian questions are disposed of satisfactorily, the question of the absorption of Mexico by the United States will keep. We can afford to wait patiently for its inevitable final solution.

Our Pagan Population and Our New Democratic Legislation.

The curious and interesting description which we published yesterday of the Pagan population of New York was confined to the few Chinese within our gates. But it might well have also embraced the vast number of practical pagans, who worship not God but only mammon; who are always ready to seize the opportunities which Wall street offers for swindling honest stockholders; who can forge and counterfeit, and pick pockets and commit burglary, and even murder; who skulk from detection in overcrowded tenement houses—those nests of crime as well as poverty and disease and death; who glory in their shame as patrons of pugilism, dog fighting, cock fighting and all kinds of brutal sports; who are known and feared by policemen and private citizens as "election roughs," that actually rule the city and live on public spoils; who, in fine, include all the vagabonds of all races and complexions and of both sexes that make up the rotten, festering, pestiferous mass which we call "the dangerous classes." New York had a taste of their quality during the terrible riots of 1863.

At the next meeting of our State Legislature we may expect a pretty general overhauling of the existing commissions, which now act independently of the Mayor and Common Council. It is possible and probable that all these commissions may be fused together and put under the supervision of the Mayor and Common Council. We shall, then, ere long discover whether the promised reconstruction of our city government will diminish or enlarge the privileges claimed and enjoyed by "the dangerous classes" in our community. The first object of the democrats will be to strengthen their hold upon the State. But they will not neglect their interests or the claims of their faithful tools in this city. We shall watch with special interest the action of the next democratic Legislature. Whatever may be its result, it will, unquestionably, be more interesting and important to the citizens of our metropolitan district than any subject which has agitated New York for the last fifty years.

PERU AND PARAGUAY.—Peru sympathizes in the struggles of Paraguay against the aggressions of Brazil and her allies. This feeling is not of recent origin. It dates a good way back, and was the cause of the suspension of diplomatic relations between Peru and the Brazilian empire for some time. The Peruvian government is again beginning to regard the persecution of the Paraguayan people as aggressive towards republican institutions generally in South America. This is the correct view to take of the war now waged against Paraguay, and the sooner other South American republics have their eyes opened to this fact the better it may yet prove for their future peace.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH BILL.

A Lobby Forming to Oppose its Passage.

THE SAMANA BARGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1869.

Opposition to the Samana Bargain Developing in Congress.

Though annexation of Dominica is generally favored by members of Congress, it is not to be denied that several members are growling against the measure and protesting that they will oppose it when the proper occasion arises. Those who thus place themselves in antagonism to the project do so for several reasons. Some because they are opposed to all new acquisitions, deeming that we have enough undeveloped territory on hand to occupy us yet for three or four generations to come, and that to expand our territorial domain is to weaken our power, and not to strengthen it. Others oppose annexation or leasing because they hold that such important measures should not be undertaken by the Executive without authority in the first place from the legislative branch of the government, and they declare that no such authority has been given in this instance. They say it is about time to put a stop to this business of speculating in real estate, which was so cunningly inaugurated by Mr. Seward, and only then given a *quasi* legislative sanction because the national good faith was involved. They ask, further, what is the use of paying at all for what was offered us so recenly for absolutely nothing? If the Dominicans really want to become annexed, believing that such a condition would advantage them, why not let them vote on the point first and declare in that way their real wishes? If they do not want to join us, then, say these grumblers, we ought not to force them to it by bargaining with President Baez, nor should we desire to have them at all as unwilling subjects. These are the principal reasons urged for opposing the Babcock-Baez treaty, whatever it may be, and which are expected to be urged when the matter comes up for discussion in the halls of Congress. The chief advocate of all these annexation schemes is General Banks, not yet arrived at his post. Perhaps when he reaches here he will find means to strangle the incipient hostility, and be able, by his well known skill in argument and parliamentary tactics, to engineer the measure through successfully.

The New Postal Telegraph Bill—Opposition of the Monopolists.

General Washburn's speech last Wednesday on the subject of American telegraphs has thrown the Western Union monopolists into a great state of excitement and set them already to planning how to defeat his proposed bill when presented to Congress. A full lobby may be expected on here again to work against all measures of telegraph reforms, and particularly that which Washburn intends to put through if patience, zeal and industry can avail him. His speech on Wednesday last showed that he understood the subject thoroughly and demonstrated the necessity of radical reforms, and at the same time the feasibility of his own plan. It is not perfect, perhaps, but it seems to be the best yet devised, and well calculated to command the respectful consideration of Congress. Its main idea is found in a provision for the government, at a fixed period, to take control as proprietor of all the lines in the country, and is based upon the Telegraph act of July 24, 1866, which seems to have been ignored almost completely in the various schemes prepared since that time and ostensibly having the same object in view. By virtue of that act, the provisions of which were acceded to by all the telegraph companies in the country, the United States government acquired an undoubted right to take possession of the Western Union and all other lines, and it is this right which Washburn's bill is designed to enforce for the purpose of securing to the public the blessings of a cheap telegraph system. The first section of the bill boldly enacts that after July 24, 1871, it shall be unlawful for any person, except those employed for that purpose by the Post Office Department, to receive money for the transmission of telegrams. The second section provides for the appraisal of existing telegraph lines and property, pursuant to the act of 1866, and their subsequent purchase by the Postmaster General, subject to approval by Congress. The bill then goes on to provide for the establishment of a bureau in the Post Office Department, with an organization similar to, but far less expensive than that existing under the Western Union *régime*. The machinery for taking charge of and operating the lines can be in complete readiness by July 24, 1871. After that date a uniform stamp tariff of twenty cents is to be charged throughout the United States for all messages of thirty words or less, including date, address and signature, and one cent for each additional word. Large reductions are to be made on existing rates for press reports. Absolutely no franks are to be allowed, and another abuse of the present system is to be corrected by providing for the transmission of all messages in the order received, with the single exception of government messages, which are to have priority over all others. The Postmaster Gendral is also to be authorized to place at the exclusive disposal of the press a certain number of lines deemed sufficient for such purposes. The extension of telegraph facilities to small towns and villages is abundantly provided for by the bill, and also a telegraph money order system, which is to be at once put in operation. Secrecy of messages is to be enjoined, under heavy penalties forgiviuging or giving any information in regard to any telegrams. The last and one of the best features of the bill is that which provides that officers and employes of the Bureau shall be removed only for cause, and that promotions to vacancies shall be made in regular order, and not for political purposes. This is a step in the direction of the civil service, and will, it is expected, put a stop to all the outcry against the government assuming control of the telegraph on the ground of its increasing official patronage and corruption. Mr. Washburn is thoroughly in earnest, and a reference to his speech will show that he is prepared for a vigorous fight. His views are concurred in by many of the ablest men in Congress.

The Probable Successor of Stanton.

The death of Stanton has started speculations as to who the President will appoint to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The prominent names mentioned are Judge Humphreys, of Alabama; Ira Harris and Judge Pierrepont, of New York, and Senator Trumbull. As New York and Illinois have representatives on the Supreme Bench already it is believed the appointment will be given to the South, and that Humphreys will be the man.

Making a Job of the New Post Office.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, which was authorized to investigate affairs connected with the construction of the new Post Office in your city, will meet at the Astor House next Saturday. Their object is said to be simply to embarrass the persons in charge of the work, and not to develop frauds, as they pretend.

THE HERALD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[From the Claremont (N. H.) National Eagle, Dec. 25.]

The most wonderful paper on the continent, if not in the world, is the NEW YORK HERALD. Sparing no expense to collect news, independent of all party control, it conforms to the plan of its proprietor, and is a perfect newspaper. The events of the world are daily photographed in its columns, and beyond doubt it furnishes the most complete daily record of news anywhere issued.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamers Kearsarge and Nyack were at Callao, Peru, November 23. The last named was expected to leave shortly for the Northern coast, Guayaquil and the Gallapagos islands.

The United States steamship Onward, with stores from the naval depot at Panama, sailed for Callao, Peru, on December 14.

The United States steamer Resaca was at Panama on the 8th of December.

The United States steamer Swatara arrived at Aspinwall December 16.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The French Radicals Report an Army Conspiracy.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE VATICAN.

Ratification of the English Treaty by China.

Presentation of Minister De Long to the Mikado of Japan.

LARGE FIRES IN PHILADELPHIA.

ENGLAND.

American Officers Homeward Bound.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1869.

Major Generals Banks and Burnside took their departure from Europe for America yesterday, embarking on the royal mail steamship Java at Liverpool.

FRANCE.

A Military Conspiracy Reported by the Radicals—Political Rumors.

PARIS, Dec. 26—Evening.

The radical journals of to-day state that seventy-four non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Paris garrison have been arrested for having formed a republican and socialistic society.

It is now asserted that the Ministry will resign to-morrow. The city is full of rumors as to the names of the successors; but they cannot be traced to any reliable source. It seems certain, however, that M. Ollivier will be charged with the formation of the new Cabinet.

ROME.

Christmas Day in the Vatican—Papal Diplomacy.

ROME, Dec. 26, 1869.

Yesterday his Holiness the Pope received the felicitations of a deputation of the Ecumenical Council. The occasion was one of the utmost good feeling.

Some time during the present week the Pope will receive in state the diplomatic corps, the Roman officials and the French officers on duty here.

The health of the Pope is excellent.

The Council Committee on Discipline.

ROME, Dec. 26, 1869.

The names of the Committee on Discipline, appointed by the Ecumenical Council, were announced late yesterday afternoon. The following is the list in full:—

Archbishop of New York, United States.
Bishop of Birmingham, England.
Bishop Storam, of Mexico.
Bishop of Barcelona, Spain.
Bishop of Lucca, Italy.
Bishop of Quebec, Canada East.
Bishop of Nimes, France.
Bishop of Liege, Belgium.
Bishop of Geneva, Switzerland.
Bishop of Lemburg, Austria.
Bishop of Wurzbourg, Bavaria.
Bishop of Peru, South America.
Bishop of Mans, France.
Bishop of Segovia, Spain.
Bishop of Quimper, France.
Bishop of Santa Cruz, Brazil.
Bishop of Bolivia, South America.
Bishop of Reggio, Italy.
Bishop of Ascalon, Syria.
Bishop of Callanisetta, Sicily.
Bishop of Corvietto.
Bishop of Senegal, Africa.
Patriarch of Alexandria, Egypt.
Vicar of Bombay, India.

AUSTRIA.

Good News from Dalmatia.

VIENNA, Dec. 26, 1869.

Advices have been received here stating that the Dalmatian rebels have laid down their arms and surrendered.

SPAIN.

The Dynastic Difficulty.

MADRID, Dec. 26, 1869.

La Correspondencia formally denies the pretended reconciliation of ex-Queen Isabella and the Duke of Montpensier.

MISSISSIPPI.

The New Legislature to Be Convened on the 11th of January—Appointment of the Successful Candidates as Provisional Officers.

JACKSON, Dec. 26, 1869.

General Ames has ordered the Legislature to convene on the 11th of January. The following officers, elected at the late election, are appointed provisional officers until their installation:—James L. Alcorn, Governor; James Lynch (colored), Secretary of State; Henry Musgrove, State Auditor; Joshua S. Morris, Attorney General.

About one-fifth of the Legislature elected are conservatives.

GEORGIA.

Negro Affray in Savannah—Attack on the Police—One Man Killed.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 26, 1869.

A fight occurred on Christmas afternoon among some negroes in the eastern portion of the city. While a party of police were endeavoring to stop the disturbance they were attacked by the crowd, and one of them, John Sullivan, was shot and instantly killed, and another wounded. Twenty-five negroes have bene arrested.

CONNECTICUT.

Arrest of Leinhardt Schaum, the Supposed Newark, N. J., Murderer, in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 26, 1869.

This noon one of the New Haven detectives arrested in the town of North Haven a man supposed to be Leinhardt Schaum, the man who murdered a German, named Cornelius Stoll, in a fight in a saloon in Newark, N. J., on the night of the 28th of November last. After the murder Schaum fled, and was tracked to New Rochelle, where all trace of him was lost. Two days after he was reported to have been in Bridgeport, and was then found to have been in this city, where he endeavored to obtain a situation in Nickolas' brewery. From here he was finally traced to a shanty on the Air Line Railroad, in the southern part of the town of North Haven, used as a boarding house for the laborers at work on the railroad. He answers in most of the important particulars to the description contained in Mayor Peddie's notice of reward for his capture. He has been identified as the man who applied for a situation at Nicholas' Brewery, and also as the man who said to another German here that he wished that he was dead, for he had done something wrong.

The prisonar states that his name is Peter Graham; that he left New Jersey a few weeks ago, where he had been at work upon a railroad between New York and Newark; that he left there and went to New York and stayed two days, and then went to New Rochelle, which was four weeks ago; that he then came to this city, and in a few days after went to work on the Air Line Railroad. He states that he is a farmer. His demeanor favors the belief that he is the right man. He will be taken to Newark to-morrow, as the Chief of Police of that city has been informed by telegraph of his arrest, and an officer has been sent on for him.

Samuel C. White, of South Norwalk, Conn., came to this city to spend Christmas. He had been drinking freely, and in attempting to go into the back yard at the Revere House, fell down. He died a few hours after. Only a small scar was visible, which the physicians think insufficient to cause death. A coroner's jury is investigating the case.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINA.

Arrival of the Steamship China at San Francisco—Ratification of the Chinese Treaty with England—Reception of the Duke of Edinburg at Shanghae—Return of Mr. Brown, Secretary to the Burlingame Embassy—The American Treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26, 1869.

The steamship China arrived this morning, from Hong Kong November 19 and Yokohama December 2. She brought a heavy freight and a large number of passengers, including 520 Chinese and Japanese. General Van Valkenburgh, late United States Minister to Japan, and his suite, also came on the China. The following officers of the United States Navy were also passengers:—For San Francisco—C. W. Cushing, W. F. Thomas, L. Russell, T. J. Hansche, W. S. Arthur and forty others. The following passengers are for New York:—Mrs. M. G. Holmes and two children, H. Gilpike, B. Weigner, Rev. J. B. Morrere. For Europe—Baron Van Bunsent, E. Witherbab, John Paul. The China brought seventeen packages of silk and 1,242 boxes of tea to go overland to New York, and 507 packages of tea for Chicago. The steamer America arrived at Yokohama on the 13th of November. The steamer China brought the following intelligence:—

The revised treaty between England and China had been signed by the proper officials of the government, but had yet to be ratified and accepted by the other foreign governments before it would go into operation. The following are the important changes:—A modification of the transit dues; the opening of two new ports to trade and commerce; the working of coal mines by foreign appliances, as an experiment, in two places yet to be selected; a reduction of the duty on native coal and other articles; the establishment of bonded warehouses; the navigation of the inland waters by vessels not steamers, and a temporary residence in any part of the empire by foreigners. The ports to be opened by the treaty are Wachan, on the lower Yantzchee, and Wanchow, on the coast between Ningpo and Fuhchan, both of which ports had been strongly recommended in all the memorials on the subject. The Chinese government had also agreed to employ an English barrister to frame a code of mercantile laws, in conjunction with the judge appointed by the Queen of England. The Supreme Court will govern all international civil suits. The advantages to be gained by the treaty are pronounced substantial and equally beneficial to the Chinese and to foreigners.

The Duke of Edinburg received a cordial reception on his arrival at Shanghae and was tendered the hospitality of the city.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister to China, would shortly return to England, taking with him the new English treaty.

The reappearance in Pekin of Mr. Brown, the Chief Secretary to the Burlingame Mission, created considerable surprise. It was rumored that the treaty between the United States and China had been ratified through the agency of Mr. Brown.

It was thought that the young Emperor will be established on the throne some time next year.

Bishop Kingsley, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, left Pekin on the 21st of October for the purpose of making an official visit of the mission stations of his Church in China. He would leave Hong Kong about the 1st of December for his home, via India and Europe.

A party of New Yorkers, including B. D. Alterburg, K. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Mary Parson, had arrived at Foochow, and at the last advices were visiting the missionary stations.

Baron Retherfrau had returned to Shanghae from a geological tour through the northern provinces of China.

The following were the positions of the vessels of the United States Navy in Chinese waters:—The Delaware, with Admiral Rowan on board, was *en route* to Hong Kong; the Monocacy was at Nagasaki, the Idaho and Ashuelot at Yokohama and the Iroquois and Maumee at Hong Kong.

Chinese Markets.

The following was the state of the markets at Shanghae:—

The business in American cotton goods was limited. Black teas—Settlement for the month, 41,000 chests; stock, 25,500 chests. There was a steady business doing, and quotations had declined 1 tael since the last quotations. Green teas—Settlements for the month, 56,000 half chests; stock of all kinds, 86,000 half chests common to fair Fychow and Mayune, 27 a 35 taels; fair to good Twankay's Fychow and Mayune, 37 a 39 taels; fine and finest, 40 a 44 taels. Silk—But a small business had been done; stock about 3,000 bales; total settlements, 26,900 bales.

Exchange—On London, 5s. 11½d.; on Paris, 755 francs.

Freights—To New York, £2 10s.

Sailed—Ships Mikado, James S. Stone, W. E. Gladstone, Willis Rickmers.

JAPAN.

Pardon of the Tycoon and Prince Aidzu—Treaties With the Foreign Powers—Presentation of the American Minister to the Mikado—Threatened Assassination of the English Minister—Accidental Drowning of Two English Navy Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26, 1869.

By the steamship China we have the following intelligence from Japan:—

The Mikado had pardoned the Tycoon and Prince Aidzu, who was a leader in the late rebellion.

An attempt had been made to assassinate the late Tycoon, but he refused to punish the participants.

Rumors were in circulation of anticipated trouble, but they attracted but little attention from the Japanese government.

A treaty with the foreign representatives had been ratified, which will stop the trading of foreigners with the unopened ports.

Mr. Delong, the new American Minister, was presented to the Mikado on the 18th of November.

The Austrian Envoy Extraordinary left for South America November 4, having accomplished his mission. The English Consulate had issued a circular to Austrian subjects, notifying them that during the absence of the Austrian Consul they would be under the protection of the British flag.

The English Minister to Japan had been notified of a plot existing among the Japanese to assassinate him.

The American steamer Peiho foundered on the 8th of October at sea. No lives were lost.

Captain Carnes, of the J. C. Textor, and Captain Peterson, of the Runnymead, were drowned by the capsizing of a small boat in which they were endeavoring to reach their ships, which were anchored in port.

Japanese Markets.

The markets at Yokohama were quiet and prices weak; but little was doing in exports of silks; the total settlements were 5,700 bales; stock, 2,000 bales; holders of silk were anxious to realize, but prices were unchanged. Teas—The crop this year will be considerably short of that of last year; the demand was good at full rates; a large quantity had arrived but it was generally of an inferior quality; the stock on hand was 8,600 piculs. The ships Rifleman, for Boston, and Grenadier and Hobart Graham, for New York, were loading with tea. Common to good common was quoted at $20 a $25 per picul; medium to good medium, $27 a $31; fine to finest, $34 a $40.

Exchange on London, 4s. 5¾d.; on Paris, 565 francs.

LOUISIANA.

Partyism in the New Orleans Custom House—Collector Casey Ousting Democrats.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1869.

The difficulty between the *Republican* and Collector Casey has ended in a compromise. In a note to the editor of the *Republican* he says:—

"My attention has been called to some strictures in your paper regarding my official conduct in the disposition of the personnel of the Custom House. Some democrats have been and are now in the Custom House, but as fast as the interests of the government will permit and competent and trustworthy men can be found, I shall remove them and appoint republicans in their places."

BASE BALL AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Mutuals of New York vs. the Southrons of New Orleans—The Mutuals Victorious.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1861.

The Mutuals of New York and the Southrons of New Orleans played a game of base ball this afternoon. The ground was in bad condition and the weather was cloudy and disagreeable. The game was well played, especially by the Mutuals. The clubs assembled their respective sides, advanced to the centre of the grounds, shook hands, and after a pleasant interchange the game commenced. The following is the score by innings:—

Mutuals	6	0	6	14	8	1	5	2	0	—42
Southrons	0	3	1	1	2	0	1	3	3	—14

A grand ball will be given to the Mutuals to-morrow night.

THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON.

Preparations for the Funeral—The President Signs the Commission of the Deceased as Associate Justice—Proceedings of the Members of the House—The Funeral to be Private.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1869.

The funeral of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton will take place at twelve o'clock to-morrow, from his late residence on K street, Franklin square. At the request of the Justices of the Supreme Court, concurred in by the family, the arrangements are taken in charge by the War Department. In compliance with the wishes of the family that the funeral should be strictly private, there will be no military display; but in order that the general desire of the public to join in the obsequies may be gratified, officers will be on the ground to assign an appropriate position in the procession to those who may appear at the appointed time. In deference to the expressed wish of Mrs. Stanton, the coffin containing the remains of Mr. Stanton will be closed in the chamber where he died. After this is done the body will be removed to the parlor, where the funeral services will be performed. One hundred carriages have been engaged by the undertakers, and the Superintendent of Police will detail a sufficient force to keep the crowd from obstructing the streets in the way of the funeral.

The last visit of Mr. Stanton to the Executive Mansion was on Wednesday, when he called to thank the President for his appointment as Associate Justice.

The legal argument made by Mr. Stanton in the Whitney and Mowrey case was before Associate Justice Swayne, who, on three several occasions, week before last, went to the residence of deceased for that purpose, and especially for the accommodation of Mr. Stanton, considering his ill health. The commission of Mr. Stanton as Associate Justice had not been signed at the time of his death, but in the course of the day the President appended his signature and sent the paper to the widow as a mark of respect.

A meeting of the members of the House of Representatives was held yesterday, Mr. H. L. Dawes in the chair, and Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, secretary. Representatives Hooper, of Massachusetts, and Garfield, of Ohio, were appointed a committee to confer with Senators in reference to the death of Mr. Stanton. They reported that the Senators were in session; whereupon a committee consisting of Representatives Hooper, Garfield, Poland and Judd were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, which were adopted and are as follows:—

Resolved, That we have received the information of the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton with unaffected sorrow, and that, in common with the whole American people, we mourn his loss and express our grateful remembrance of his eminent public services.

Resolved, That we tender to his widow and family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and as a token of our respect to his memory we will, in a body, attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the widow of the deceased.

Senator Sherman, on behalf of the Senators and Representatives, subsequently had an interview with Mrs. Stanton, and expressed to her the desire that the body should be removed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the funeral ceremonies should be conducted. Mrs. Stanton feelingly expressed her gratitude for this mark of respect, but owing to her private grief and ill health she would be unable to be present at the Capitol, and for that reason she was not at liberty to assent to such arrangement. Afterwards it was suggested that the services be held at the Church of the Epiphany, as affording greater opportunities for attendance, but this was also declined. The funeral will, therefore, take place from the late residence of the deceased. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Starkie, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Sparrow, of the Alexandria Episcopal Seminary.

Respect to the Memory of Mr. Stanton in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26, 1869.

Mayor Brush has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens generally to take action on the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton, a former member of the bar in this city. He requests business houses to be closed and the city bells to be tolled between twelve and one o'clock on Monday.

Honors to the Deceased in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26, 1869.

The Post Office, Internal Revenue offices and United States and States Courts will close to-morrow until after the funeral of ex-Secretary Stanton. The flags in this city are at half mast.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Three Large Fires in Philadelphia—Loss About Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1869.

Last night a fire broke out in the flour and grain storage warehouse, Nos. 110, 112 and 114 North Broad street. The building has a front of seventy-five feet, depth 175 feet, and two stories in height. The building was valued at $25,000 and was occupied by Thomas Worley as a commission storage warehouse. A large stock of flour, aggregating 8,000 barrels, was in the warehouse. The fire consumed everything except a few books. Worley loses $10,000; fully insured. In the warehouse was a large stock of flour owned by Mr. Knowles, a Broad street commission merchant. Adjoining the building on the north was the large storage house of James Stut & Co. This contained 5,000 barrels of whiskey and quite a stock of flour. The entire loss will not fall short of $80,000. The fire is still burning and it is feared the warehouse adjoining, containing 5,000 barrels of whiskey, may go. The fire companies were sent there this evening.

A fire broke out in Fourth street, above Market, a few minutes before one o'clock yesterday morning, and destroyed nearly $200,000 worth of property. The flames are supposed to have originated from the second story of No. 14, a five story brick building occupied by Ruder & Thatchar, wholesale hardware dealers, on the first and third floors. Their stock was destroyed with the exception of a few hundred dollars' worth of cutlery. The firm loses $50,000, supposed to be fully covered by insurance. The second, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by B. T. Sutton, boot and shoe dealer. His stock is estimated at $20,000; insured for $16,000 in the North American Fire Insurance Association of Pennsylvania, of this city. The five story brick buildings adjoining (Nos. 12 and 16) were also wrecked. No. 12 was occupied by Mussleman & Kirk, wholesale dealers in carpet yarn, &c. The stock was destroyed to the amount of $50,000; insured for $45,000 in the Pennsylvania, Spring Garden, Fire Association and other city companies. No. 16 was occupied on the first floor as a boot and shoe house by Thatcher & Co. Loss, $15,000, by water, insured as follows:—Niagara, of New York, $10,000; Continental, Lorillard and Phœnix, $5,000 each; Ætna, of Hartford, $8,000—total, $33,000.

The second and third floors were occupied by Taylor, Gibson & Wilson, dealers in tailors' trimmings; insured in New York companies. H. Nill, dealer in shoes and garters, and W. A. Updike, shoe manufacturer, occupied the fourth and fifth floors. They lose the greater part of their stock; partly insured in Philadelphia and Eastern companies. Loss on building, $30,000 to $40,000; partly covered by insurance. No. 18, also a five story brick building, was pretty badly damaged. It was occupied by Thomas Carson & Company, wholesale notion dealers. Their stock was damaged to the extent of $5,000; insured for $20,000. C. J. Hunt & Company, dealers in boots and shoes, who are occupants of the upper floors, lost heavily by water. The stock of F. H. Watt, trunk dealer, in the basement of No. 10 North Fourth street, was damaged to the amount of $2,000 by water; insured. The building of the Seventh National Bank, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, was slightly damaged about the roof.

A patrol wagon upset at the corner of Sixth and Arch streets on the way to the fire. Captain McCusker was thrown out and cut about the head and face.

The Columbia Sugar Refinery of Messrs. Rodgers & Mitchell, corner of Third and Vine streets, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $220,000; insurance $120,000, mostly in city companies.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock yesterday a fire broke out on the third floor of the premises No. 191 Pearl street, occupied by Strait, Schmidt & Sloemis, cigar manufacturers, causing a loss to stock of $3,500; insurance not known. The fire was supposed to have originated from some light woodwork taking fire from the stove.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Murder of a Woman by a Drunken Man in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1869.

Catharine Riley, a widow, aged thirty-five, and the mother of two children, was stabbed in the throat and killed yesterday afternoon by George Collins, a rough, aged twenty years. The murder took place in a cross street and grew out of a quarrel about the sum of five cents. Both parties were under the influence of liquor. Collins was arrested.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The operatic muse—always of an itinerant disposition—has again winged her flight to the more easily gulled and therefore more appreciative suburban districts; but the drama, legitimate, sensational and spectacular, still flourishes in the metropolis. Though completely forsaken now by the polyglot opera troupes, including the English, German, French, Russian and Italian, the drama continues to console us, and so long as that remains New Yorkers need have no apprehension of becoming amusementless. A dearth of novelty, however, still characterizes theatrical affairs in this vicinity. But few of our theatres have issued new programmes for the present week, and such of them as have changed their bills have attempted nothing beyond the revival of such old pieces as are certain to draw.

At Booth's theatre Miss Emma Waller makes her appearance this evening as Meg Merrilies in the drama of "Guy Mannering," a character, by the by, not unfamiliar to metropolitan playgoers as played by Miss Charlotte Cushman some years ago at the Winter Garden. The piece, which is to be appropriately mounted, will occupy the boards until Wednesday week, when it will be withdrawn to make room for "Hamlet," which will be produced on the 5th of January.

Manager Wallack announces another "week of variety" at the dramatic temple which bears his name. This evening we are to have for the first time this season Mr. Wallack's mirthful comedy, entitled "Central Park." To-morrow evening "Wild Oats" will be given for the third time; on Wednesday "Central Park" will be repeated; Thursday, "Ernestine" and "Trying It On;" Friday, "Central Park" again, and on Saturday "The School for Scandal."

"Little Em'ly," the latest dramatization of Mr. Dickens' novel of "David Copperfield," this evening enters upon the second week of its success at Niblo's Garden. The piece will hold possession of the boards until a week from next Saturday, when it gives way for Mr. Fechter, the Franco-English tragedian, who plays "Hamlet" with a blonde wig, and who makes his first bow before an American audience as "Ruy Blas" on the 10th of January.

"The Duke's Motto" is still the attraction at the Fifth Avenue theatre. Since its first representation at this house the piece has improved considerably in action and the text is now closely followed, particularly by those in the leading parts. This being the case there is no good reason why the play should not have a run of two or three more weeks.

"The last nights" of the local sensational drama "Under the Gaslight" are announced at the Olympic theatre, where preparations are also being made for the reappearance of Mr. George Fox, of "Humpty Dumpty" fame, in the *rôle* of comedian. The last performance of "Under the Gaslight" will be given on Saturday evening next, and on the following Monday Mr. Fox will appear as Fergusson Frotter in the romantic drama entitled "The Writing on the Wall."

Wood's Museum, with its two dramatic entertainments—one daily and the other nightly—its menagerie and its curiosities, continues to receive liberal patronage. During the present week the burlesque of "Dorabella" will constitute the evening attraction and the burlesque of "Kenilworth" that of the matinées.

Burlesques also reign at Tammany. The great wigwam under Mr. Grover's management is fast recovering its former prestige. It has heretofore been regarded as the home of the ballet and pantomime, and is now seeking to gobble up the frothy extravagance of burlesque. "Bad Dickey," a travestie upon "Richard III.," and a new farce are the attractions for this evening.

Burlesque likewise holds sway at the Grand Opera House, where the sketchy Lingard, the operatic Pauls and the bleached blondes hold forth but for two more weeks. The burlesque of "Pluto" is still upon the bills. On the 10th of January Jim Jubilee Jr.'s last dramatic temptation, entitled "The Twelve Temptations," will be produced with all the glories of tulle, spangles and the glitter of a grand ballet.

At the Bowery theatre "extra attractions" are offered for the present week. The spectacular drama of "The Armorer of Tyre," with new scenery and a full ballet, together with two other pieces, are announced for this evening.

Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, is doing wonders once more at the Academy of Music. He is drawing large audiences. The farewell performances of the magician, prior to his departure for California, will be given on this, to-morrow and Wednesday evenings.

The management of the Theatre Comique announce a change of programme for every evening during the week. The principal feature, however—the Amazonian ballet, entitled "The Silver Knights"—will remain intact.

At Tony Pastor's Opera House the comical fairy drama of "Santa Claus" remains upon the bills. In addition to this "the Man Fish" disports himself in a glass tank, besides which a number of "stars" shed their effulgence nightly on the audience.

"Shoo, Fly" is still the sensation at Bryant's Minstrels. Though on the bills for over two months it is apparently as fresh as ever, and with Dan's vigor infused into it will probably remain the attraction for some time to come.

The ebony San Franciscans will nightly serve up their new pantomime of "Hash," of which they desire their patrons to partake, even should they choke with laughter. They also offer other dishes, not the least relishable of which is "The Cart-off Giant" and "The Fat Men's Ball."

The Combination Minstrels at the Waverley are not behind their sable brethren of Bryant's or the San Francisco in the quantity and quality of their attractions for the current week. In addition to the usual amount of songs and dances they offer a number of sketches, which are said to be very comical.

The little fairy pantomime of "Cinderella," performed by a troupe of sixty lilliputian actors and actresses, ranging from three to twelve years of age, is the holiday sensation and novelty at the Circus. The customary allowance of acrobatic feats and equestrian acts will also be given both at the matinee and evening performance.

"The original Cardiff Giant" is lying in state at Apollo Hall, where his petrified form and stony muscles can be gazed at by the curious "at all hours of the day and night" without the fear of having said gaze returned. This "What is it?" will soon be the only gypsum gypsy in the city, as his supposed twin brother contemplates a raid into the provinces.

The female "double-header"—said to be "the only living two-headed girl in the world"—is on exhibition at Dodworth Hall, where she sings and talks with both heads at once.

At the Park theatre Brooklyn, "The Duchess of Nothing" and "The Elves" will be produced this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Conway in both pieces, supported by the full strength of the company attached to that theatre.

At Hooley's Minstrels, Brooklyn, the distribution of holiday presents to the holders of lucky tickets is the magnet which is drawing large audiences. In addition to the regular minstrel company a troupe of learned dogs, goats and monkeys now take an active part in the performance.

THE CHRIST-CHILD'S FEAST.

A Children's Oratorio for Christmastide.

The Grand Opera House was the scene of a novel and entertaining exhibition last evening, which was given by the children's sodality of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. The oratorio was composed of gems of poetry and song, and may best be understood from the following:—

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Overture.

SCENE 1.—Children rejoicing over the near approach of Christmas.

SCENE 2.—A boy announces the great preparation he has seen for this festival. All the boys join in a chorus and press forward to see.

SCENE 3.—A girl announces what she has seen to her companions, and they join in chorus and steal forward also; both boys and girls then express their delight in a grand chorus.

SCENE 4.—St. Nicholas appears with a reward for the good and the rod for the bad. He examines them as to their conduct at school, at home and at mass. After the examination he empties out his bag of presents for them, when they sing in joyful chorus, "Long live the good St. Nicholas."

PART II.

SCENE 5.—Mary and Joseph on their way to Bethlehem. The angel appears to the shepherds, and the chorus of the Heavenly Host is heard singing, "Glory be to God in the Highest." The shepherds approach the manger and sing a hymn of praise and adoration.

SCENE 6.—The children offer to the infant Saviour their whole lives as a birthday gift.

PART III.

SCENE 7.—The morning song from the church tower is heard announcing the birth of Christ. The night watchman appears and calls on all to awake. "Merry Christmas" greetings are exchanged.

SCENE 8.—The children, while waiting for their presents, sing a hymn of praise.

SCENE 9.—To allay their impatience, one of their number sings to them of the origin of Christmas trees.

SCENE 10.—The Christmas tree appears. The children surround it and sing a song of admiration.

SCENE 11.—The children thank their pastors, parents and friends for the presents they have received in a grand and beautiful vocal and instrumental piece, bringing in the combined talent of the company.

CLOSING SCENE.—The children join in a chorus of praise and thanksgiving to God for his gifts and graces.

Finale.

The oratorio was given under the direction of the Rev. P. Bodfish, and was rendered in a most commendable manner. A full orchestra from the Philharmonic Society, with Ernest Eberhard as conductor, added to the completeness of the performance. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the enlargement of the "Institute, Hall and Library of St. Paul the Apostle," and it is safe to say that the funds for that purpose have been largely augmented by the exhibition of last evening.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE METROPOLIS AFTER CHRISTMAS.

The Mysterious Influence of the Herald Shown in the Arrest of a Would Be Fratricide—Suicides, Shooting Affrays, Accidents, Art, Fires, the Weather and Miscellaneous Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	23	38	3 P. M.	34	50
6 A. M.	27	39	6 P. M.	33	50
9 A. M.	30	40	9 P. M.	32	48
12 M.	32	50	12 P. M.	31	47

Average temperature yesterday 45¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 30½
Average for week last year 31¼
Average for week this year 39½

Some time yesterday morning, before daylight, the window of store No. 285 Broadway was broken in by thieves, who stole $100 worth of pistols and revolvers.

Coroner Rollins was called to No. 533 West Forty-sixth street to hold an inquest on the body of Catharine Gong, a woman who died suddenly. No further particulars regarding the matter could be learned.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred on the upper floor of the four story building Nos. 525 and 527 East Eleventh street, known as the "Knickerbocker Oil Works," owned and occupied by Louis Heidelberger & Co. The building was damaged $1,000 to $1,500. The damage to stock is fully $4,000. Insured for $30,000 in city companies.

The Doré Art Union, under the direction of M. H. Aymar, has been so flatteringly successful thus far that it has been decided to have the distribution of the nine great prizes come off New Year's eve, provided three-fourths of the coupons of the Union are taken up by December 30. Judging from the result thus far it is safe to predict that the distribution will be made on the 31st and nine fortunate individuals become possessed of beautiful New Year's gifts.

Sergeant Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday morning reported to the Coroners' office that on the previous evening James Wilson, forty-five years of age and born in Ireland had been found dead in his apartments at No. 58 Baxter street. Beside the corpse at the time of the discovery lay Mrs. Wilson, the widow, in a helpless state of intoxication. The remains were conveyed to the Franklin street police station till the cause of death should be determined by Coroner Flynn who had been notified.

Patrick Clark, late of 29 West Thirteenth street, John Gritten, of No. 36 same street, and another man whose name does not appear, celebrated Christmas day as best suited their inclinations. They drank to excess and on leaving an up town saloon at twelve o'clock at night Clark was found unable to walk or even stand alone. His friends, not relishing such company, decided to take Clark to his residence, and for that purpose secured a grocer's wagon into which they lifted the helpless man, and, acting the part of horses, dragged it down to Thirteenth street. On lifting Clark from the vehicle he was found to be dead. The remains were taken into the house and Gritten is detained till the cause of death shall be determined by an investigation before Coronor Flyn.

Ann Griffith, an Irish woman, aged thirty-five years of age, late on Saturday night was found dead at No. 195 Mott street, under suspicious circumstances, there being marks of violence about her head and body. There being some suspicions against William Griffith, her husband, he was arrested by order of Captain Walsh, of the Fourteenth precinct, and detained to await the result of an investigation before Coroner Flynn. Griffith states that early on Saturday he went home, and finding his wife lying drunk on the floor stirred her up slightly with his feet. He then went out to dinner and did not return home again till late at night. His wife was still on the floor, and some hours subsequently he discovered that she was dead. He denies having intentionally inflicted violence upon his wife for the purpose of causing death.

Coroner Rollins was yesterday notified that Michael Smith, an Irish laborer, forty-three years of age, had committed suicide by hanging himself in his shanty, Fifth avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets. On the 6th of September last deceased lost his wife, and more recently was robbed of thirty dollars, the fruits of his industry. This accumulation of trouble induced Smith to indulge to excess, which he has continued for several weeks past. On Saturday deceased visited his brother, in the neighborhood, who invited him to remain there all night, as he (deceased) had no one at home to cheer him. Deceased, however, went to his desolate shanty, and there terminated his existence in the manner described. His dead body was not discovered for some hours after the occurrence.

Patrick Connolly, a man twenty-six years of age, by occupation a coachman, died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday night. On Tuesday evening last deceased was driving a team of horses attached to a coach through Thirty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, when the horses took fright and dashed away at a furious rate. Thinking to save himself and his employer's property, Connolly reined the horses against a pile of bricks, which only had the effect of upsetting the carriage and throwing him headforemost to the pavement. His lower extremities being entangled in the lines Connolly was dragged several blocks, and when taken up was found to be insensible. He was conveyed to the hospital and sank gradually till Saturday night, when death ensued. Deceased, who lived in Second avenue, near Sixty-fourth street, has left a widow, but no children. Coroner Flynn was called to hold an inquest on the body.

For some years past Francis Schoeller, a printer, employed in the office of the *Staats Zeitung*, has lived with his wife at 260 William street, he being a very quiet, temperate and industrious man. At intervals, however, Mr. Schoeller has exhibited indications of temporary abberration of mind, and on more than one occasion has been heard to make what were considered wild threats upon his life. Yesterday morning he arose, and, dressing himself as usual, made ready for breakfast, which his wife was then preparing. Suddenly, making an insensible remark, Schoeller left the kitchen and entered the bedroom adjoining, where, in a few moments afterwards, he placed the muzzle of a cocked revolver to his right temple and discharged it, the ball burying itself in the brain. Schoeller fell to the floor, and when his wife entered the room he was insensible and in a dying condition, with blood gushing from the wound in the temple. He expired in a few moments, and Captain Allaire, of the Fourth precinct, being notified, gave information to Coroner Flynn, who will hold an inquest over the remains. Deceased was fifty-three years of age and a native of Germany. He has left a widow, to whom he was married twelve years ago; but they have no children.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

John Dwyer, a swaggering bully, was arrested on Saturday night in Pearl street, by officer Keirns, of the Fourth precinct, having in his hand a revolver and swearing that he would shoot any one who ventured to approach him. A slight touch on the arm with a policeman's baton brought him to his senses; he was marched off quietly to the station house. Yesterday morning he was committed by Justice Dowling in default of $1,000 bail to keep the peace.

Thomas B. Baker was arrested on the evening of the 24th by officer Warner, of the Fifth precinct, as he was going into his residence, at the rear of No. 46 Thomas street. He had at the time in his possession nine dozen of men's drawers, valued at fifty-four dollars, the property of Farnham & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 West Broadway, which he had stolen. The accused, who is a baker by trade and a native of Maine, was committed in $1,000 to answer the charge at General Sessions.

Edward Lord, of No. 20 Second street, and Thomas Davis, of No. 59 West Sixtieth street, arrested by detectives Evans and Mulligan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, in Wood's Museum, on Christmas afternoon, charged with picking the pocket of Julia Briggs of a wallet containing six dollars in money, were arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday and remanded to the Station house. On the person of Davis was found a large sized leather memorandum wallet containing $317, in bills of various denominations, in the back part of which was written, with a lead pencil, the name of Truman King, Oswego, N. Y. He also had with him a double cased gold watch, on the case of which was engraved the word "Julia." The charms attached to the chain consisted of a gold padlock and gold horse. On the person of Lord was found a double cased silver watch, all of which are supposed to have been stolen, and are on exhibition at the Twenty-ninth precinct station house, in Thirtieth street. A brother of Davis had the audacity to appear in court and claim the money and watch found on his brother, alleging it belonged to him.

The HERALD of yesterday contained the announcement of the dangerous stabbing on Christmas morning of a man named Vicis, by his brother, in West Thirty-second street. The occurrence, it is said, was kept from the police by the family and the surgeon who attended the wounded man until some six or eight hours elapsed, when a citizen informed Captain Caffrey of it. That officer at once sent out detectives McConnell and officer Boyce in citizen's clothes. The officers' search was fruitless until they hit upon a new plan of campaign. Boyce provided himself with a note book and pencil, boldly entered the house and announced himself as the reporter of the HERALD, who desired to take the wounded man's statement. After taking down the victim's story he asked to see the brother, to get his statement. One of the family, not suspecting treachery, led the way to a retired room where the criminal was secreted in bed. Boyce took his statement, then showed him the police shield, ordered him to get up and dress, and took him to the station house. The facts as stated having been kept from the police, Captain Caffrey called in Dr. Otis, who pronounced the wound dangerous and advised that his ante-mortem statement be taken. Francis was subsequently arraigned before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was remanded to the station house until this morning in order that a certificate may be procured in regard to the condition of the wounded man and the probable result of his injuries.

THE DEATH OF SANITARY INSPECTOR DR. FREDERICK J. RANDALL.

The above named gentleman died at his residence in this city, about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, from acute gastritis. On Tuesday afternoon last, while performing his duties as Sanitary Inspector of the Metropolitan Board of Health, he was seized with sudden and severe pain and obliged to seek his home. He took his bed, from which he never arose. The disease under which he suffered might not have proved fatal had he not been thoroughly exhausted by his arduous labors as inspector. In the tenement houses inspection he was most thorough, and his records were found complete and entire up to the time of his death. He had been requested to give himself ease and a respite from labor; but a pride in his work sustained him until he finished it, and even on the night before his illness he had worked up to midnight. In him the Board has lost a valuable officer and the public a conscientious servant. At the meeting of the Sanitary Inspectors, held yesterday at headquarters, resolutions of sorrow for his loss and condolence with his family were passed, and the whole corps will attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Charles W. Harris publishes the following:—

"I Know that my Redeemer Liveth." Waud. A scholarly work on which evident marks of care are apparent, but the theme is uninteresting.

"Sorosis Galop." N. Orjel. A commonplace subject which no amount of elaboration can make interesting.

"La Belle Tyrolienne." R. Goerdeler. A pretty little thing in the mazourka style; the subject very neatly and gracefully worked out.

"Primrose Polka." Strauss. Conceived in the happiest vein of the king of dance music.

"Meet me, Josie, at the Gate," song, with guitar accompaniment. G. A. Russell. Pretty but not particularly original.

"Oh, Father in Heaven." Waud. A soprano solo and quartet, about which the foregoing remarks may also be given.

"The Flower Wreath Waltz." G. B. Heinrich. Nothing very attractive. An ordinary *salon* waltz with commonplace subjects.

"Marian Schottisch." J. M. Deans. Excellent for dancing. Only this and nothing more.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—

"Spinning Wheel," morceau caracteristique. Charles Weis. An admirable study for pupils, giving some very good varieties of a simple subject, but it is rather too long.

"If Thou Must Sing To-night," song. B. Moliqua. A charming melody well adapted to the words.

"What's My Love Like?" song. G. A. Russell. Nothing beyond mediocrity.

"None Can Tell," ballad. G. B. Allen. Uninteresting—a mere scrap of melody.

"Passion Flower Polka Mazourka." J. S. Knight. Of mediocre merit and fair enough for dancing.

"Grand Parlor Waltz." William Bussenius. A brilliant and affecting waltz with variety and spirit in its treatment.

"Illustrationen Waltzes." J. Strauss. With the true Strauss ring in them; a sufficient endorsement of their merits.

Lyon & Headey, Chicago, publish the following:—

"Soldier's Farewell," song. Heiser. A beautiful melody characteristic of the subject.

"Rosalie," arranged for little fingers. J. Egghard. An attractive and useful study for beginners.

"My Country," musical poem. J. Egghard. A very pretty theme, with variations, but we cannot see where the poetry comes in.

"La Styrienne Mazourka." J. Egghard. Brilliant and attractive without being difficult or abstruse.

"Joli Cœur Mazourka." J. Egghard. Another charming work, more elaborate than the preceding, but equally taking.

"Veni Creator," baritone solo, with chorus. G. F. Rohner, Jr. Good, but a little too much of variation in the solo.

"Hope," male quartet. A. K. Virgil. Pretty; the parts blend well together and the subject is of interest.

B. W. Hitchcock publishes in his *Monthly* for January a song on Santa Claus, by H. Millard; "Brown Eyes and Blue Eyes," by C. E. Pratt; "Compass Flower," song, by Dr. W. J. Wetmore, and "A Young Widow's Lament," nocturne, by Karl W. Engelmann. They are admirable selections and of an order of merit superior to what is generally found in musical magazines.

Pond & Co. publish some admirable duets on popular airs, for teacher and pupil, arranged by Mosenthal.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PARIS BOURSE—PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 72f. 70c.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 26, 1869.

The Havana markets closed at the following rates on Friday evening:—

Sugar—Operations are limited owing to the scarcity of classes demanded for shipments; market without decided change; sales of No. 12 Dutch standard, [illegible] reals per arrobe; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 25,000 boxes to foreign ports, 4,000 boxes to the United States; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas 55,000 boxes, 5,500 hogsheads. Molasses sugar, 5⅝ a 7⅜ reals. Muscovado steady; fair to good refining, 7⅜ a 8⅜ reals. Lard firm at 22½c. for keg, 24½c. in tins. Flour easier. Butter heavy. Tallow firm. Bacon firmer. Petroleum firm. Potatoes firm at 4 a 4½ reals. Hams firm. Cooperage steady. Freights—to Europe dull, to the United States improving.

A.—Hyatt's Life Balsam is a Most Sovereign and Infallible Remedy for Rheumatism in its most painful forms; also Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Old Ulcers, Fever Sores, the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, Mercurial Complaints, Debility, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by all druggists; depot 246 Grand street, New York; $1 a bottle, six for $5.

Abnormal Rubicundity, Unnatural Redness of the nose, or a face disfigured with black worms or pimples, is a deformity which imparts unsightliness to the most beautiful countenance. This annoying personal affliction is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, N. Y.

A Hundred Thousand Customers, Million friends has SKELDING BRADLEY, 71 Liberty street. Finest Pictures and Frames. Cheapest in New York.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware bought and money loaned on them by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

David's Holiday Styles of Gentlemen's Hats, at 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Fine Gold Earrings and Pins. Etruscan, Carbuncle, Garnet, Turquoise, Coral, Pearl, Cameo, Byzantine, Mosaic, Onyx, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, and 1,173 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

Electricity, for the Speedy Relief of Disease, applied by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth street.

Furs, Furs, Furs. Low prices, quick sales. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

"Furs For the Holidays."—Selling at Cost. UNDERHILL'S, 136 Fulton street.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S celebrated Gold Pens, in fine Gold and Silver Pencil Cases. Pearl and other neat Penholders, from $1 to $50 each. Store and factory 253 Broadway, near Warren street.

Jameson's Old Irish Whiskey for sale by GEO. P. O'DONNELL, Grocer, 381 Bowery, corner Fifth street. All Dublin people know the rare excellence of this splendid whiskey.

Latest from Grant.—Soon after the Judicial opinion expressed by Judge Connolly in relation to KNOX'S Hats, the order from Washington that all who are to have a finger in the new City Hall must dress genteelly, was read in the various republican associations, and Knox has been called on for a new style, to be called the "Knox Contract Hat." There was need of reform, for some of the last year's junk shop hats worn by many disappointed republicans were exceedingly shabby. The new style for disappointed officials is on the left hand shelves and in easy reach. The pattern was designed by Thurlow Weed, who, having tired of politics, has determined to do something useful, and this, his first effort in that way, gives great encouragement to his remaining friends. Knox declares, however, that his entering upon the work of a genteel cover for the disappointed, has not in any way interfered with the production of standard styles for democrats and Christians of all denominations who have a taste for high art in hats and caps. Knox's holiday styles of Hats which are now the rage, are to be continued during the remainder of the season as the standard of respectability for promenade and evening socials. Knox is as gay as a country parson who has had his salary raised and been promised a spare rib.

EUROPE.

The Irish Radical Revolutionary Agitation and Premier Gladstone's Legislative Difficulties.

Earl Derby as the Leader of the English Tories.

Rules, Regulation and Work of the Ecumenical Council.

Travel and City Scenes in Italy and Greece.

ENGLAND.

Five Thousand Troops Ordered to Ireland—What Mr. Gladstone Said About the Fenians—Union Among Ministers on the Irish Land Question—Difficulties of the Education Bill—The New Leader of the Tory Party.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1869.

During the last two days four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of field artillery—making a total of 5,000 effective men of all arms—have been ordered to Ireland, and will land in Dublin before the end of the present week. This movement was only decided upon at the Cabinet Council of Ministers held on Tuesday, the day before yesterday, and it was known to all the Fenian leaders in Ireland before the order was received by the authorities at Dublin Castle.

It has for some days past been expected that the Habeas Corpus act would be suspended in Ireland at once; but this measure has for the moment been delayed. The Ministry and indeed the people of England in general are under the impression that, because for the last week or ten days the Fenians have been more reasonable and not quite so full of what we call "bounce"—not so given to what in your country is called "tall talk," they have become more sensible, and have determined to give up what I may term "physical force agitation." This is, however, a mistake—in my opinion a very great mistake. The threat of suspending the Habeas Corpus act has certainly proved "a scare" to the party, but it has merely frightened them into being more circumspect, and not blustering out all they do, and boasting of all they intend to do. The conspiracy is more hidden, but not less dangerous that it was. Pray note that when I say "dangerous" I don't mean that there is any danger to the British government, or what the Fenians can do. They may injure trade, prevent what Ireland wants most—namely: capital being invested in the country; kill a few innocent, harmless people, cause the illness and death from exposure of many soldiers who do their duty—all this they may, and probably will do. But they will not gain their ends. The amnesty for the Fenian prisoners will be further off than ever, and all that their handiwork can achieve will be keeping back the measures intended to establish good government in Ireland. Not three days ago I was speaking to a country gentleman from the North of England, a personal and an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, and he told me the following anecdote:—He said that less than twelve months ago Mr. Gladstone was present at a dinner party where the conversation turned upon Fenianism. The Premier lamented greatly that so much folly had been committed in Ireland by a political agitation which could possibly do no good; but at the same time expressed his conviction that before 1870 the spirit of the country in general would be so far improved that Fenianism would be forgotten and all the Fenians set free. The same gentleman told me further that not a month ago he heard Mr. Gladstone declare how sorry he was that the mad folly of the Fenian prisoners had tied his hands and prevented him from opening the doors of the prison. It is impossible, however, to measure the depth of credulity that is to be found among the Irish people. Some persons call them "religiously" superstitious, but it always seems to me that they are as ready to follow—nay, at present, much more ready—laymen who put themselves forward as political leaders, than they are their own priests. Any agitator seems to find favor with them, and the stronger, the more reckless, the more illogical his language, the more they seem to like him.

In a recent letter I mentioned that there was considerable difference of opinion among the ministers respecting the Irish Land bill. I am now credibly informed that this difficulty has been got over, and that each member of the Cabinet has undertaken to support any bill which is approved of by the majority of his colleagues. England is a country of compromises, and it is only by compromises between interests and interests that we can get on in our government. The Irish land question will be no exception to this rule. The bill which Mr. Gladstone's Ministry will introduce on the land question will no doubt be a compromise between what the tenant farmers would as a body wish for, and what the landlords would like to retain. The real difficulty of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry will not be the amnesty of the Fenians, nor yet the land question, but the Education bill. If the measure in favor of establishing secular education throughout England, and abolishing what is called the denominational system, is introduced as a government measure, the days of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry would be numbered, for the bill would, no doubt, be ignominiously rejected. The Irish members—whether Orangemen, moderate liberals or radicals; whether Protestant or Catholics, are all in favor, not only of supporting denominational education in England, but of extending it to Ireland also. On the other hand, a very large portion of the English liberal press—indeed I might say the immense majority of the liberal papers—are in favor of introducing at once a bill by which local rates shall be established, in order to provide education for the poor, and that this education shall be purely secular, without any religious teaching whatever. But I must tell you that although there is a strong party among the liberals of England in favor of this measure, there is a very strong party against it. The Roman Catholics, who have always been numbered amongst Mr. Gladstone's strongest supporters are dead against it—laymen quite as much so as priests. The Anglican churchmen are also very strong, indeed, against the measures, as are the Methodists and most others of the religious sects. Indeed—and I believe no secret whatever is made of his opinions—Mr. Gladstone himself has the strongest possible objection to secular education for the poor, or, indeed, for any class of the community. But he has among his colleagues so many that are in favor of it, that it is supposed he will have to give way. If so, the bill which introduces secular education will prove the ruin of his administration, and we shall see a return to office of the tories, headed by Lord Stanley that was, who has now succeded his father as Earl of Derby, and has been determined upon by his party as their new leader, to take the place of Mr. Disraeli, who is, what you term in America, quite "played out."

There was a meeting of all the tory leaders at Hatfield, the princely residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, last week, and it was decided that the leadership of the party in the House of Lords should be offered to the Earl of Derby, and that he should succeed his late father as the leader of the whole, and if they succeed to power, should be put forward as Prime Minister, or rather have it intimated to her Majesty that a large body of what will in future be called the liberal conservatives, including the Earl of Carnarvon, and all the younger men of the old tory party, with the Marquis of Salisbury and the best talent of Mr. Disraeli's late ministry, will be ready to serve under the present Earl of Derby, who, until the death of his father a short time ago, sat in the House of Commons as Lord Stanley. No doubt but what this change in the leadership of the tory party will sooner or later create a great change in the party itself. The present Lord Derby was born in 1826, and is consequently only just in the prime of life. He is an excellent man of business, a good debater; much more liberal in his views than many who fight under the same flag as himself, and respected both on account of his talents and his family. He is, moreover, very popular in high places, and liked by the Queen, because he was a great favorite of the late Prince Consort. The report is that should he ever have a chance given him, the present Earl of Derby will do his best to bring into power an amalgated ministry, composed of the old whig party and the cleverest of the liberal conservatives.

Our prospects in London for the coming winter are far from bright. The amount of misery, the want of work among the laboring classes, and the general poverty of all those who live by the sweat of their brow I have never seen equalled in this metropolis. Every article of food is dear; house rent for the poor is exceedingly high, and the weather is such as to make us feel pretty certain that the cold will be very great indeed. In a word "hard times" are upon the poor, and added to that is a spirit of rebellion, not so much against authority as against property, among all the working classes in England. In plain words I believe that we are not far from the commencement of great social troubles, which will bring about immense social changes in England.

The London papers of yesterday had, nearly all of them, comments upon the President's Message. I enclose a short abstract of the leading articles on the principal points. You will at once perceive that, as usual, the pith of the matter is not rightly understood by the English press, although, also as usual, they proceed to lecture those who in any way hold opinions different from their own. The *News* is an exception to this. But in every one of the English papers I note how entirely the question of fighting has dropped, and how wonderfully ready they all are to do anything for the sake of peace.

ROME.

Constituent Parts and Organization of the Ecumenical Council—The Prelates Invited to Work—Formation of the Hierarchical "Commissions"—Rights of Proposition, Debate and Voting—How Canons are Drafted and Adopted—No Speeches—The Registers of Notes—Differences of Opinion.

ROME, Dec. 10, 1869.

Although it is expected that upwards of 600 prelates will take their places in the Council before it closes they will not all be on a par, not only as to rank, but also as to the right of voting. And here the question arises, of what persons an Ecumenical Council ought strictly to be composed? Certainly only of those invested with episcopal character and jurisdiction. But, notwithstanding, cardinals, who are not bishops, are admitted to these assemblies by a pontifical privilege granted them, with the same powers as bishops. By the same privilege mitred or not mitred generals of monastic orders are admitted, all having deliberative voices. As regards bishops *in partibus*, the Court of Rome has decided that they shall only be admitted after having applied for permission. The same condition has been imposed on chapter vicars, who are not bishops. The proxies of absent bishops will only have consultative voices. Ecclesiastics of the sacerdotal order are never summoned to the Council except as consultors. Laymen are never convoked to such an assembly at all. The sacerdotal and lay elements of the Church have been gradually excluded from many privileges, such as the election of parish priests, of bishops and of the Pope himself, in proportion as the Church centralized itself in Rome and became monarchical. It would be too long a digression from my present subject to trace the course of such changes in the history of the Catholic Church, of which I have given several instances in preceding letters on the same topic; but it will be important to observe whether in the Council the evident tendency to still further centralization on the part of the Court of Rome will meet with opposition from the majority of the bishops or not.

After the solemn inauguration of the Council the bishops are invited to divide their labor among the preparatory commissions. These commissions meet, each under the presidency of its cardinal, as heretofore, and at different hours, so that the same bishop may take part in two or more commissions if equal to the exertion. In these meetings, which will be, so to say, familiar, without formal speeches, stenographers or voting, and unshackled by the presence of the Pope or his legates, the bishops will study and discuss, as much as possible in Latin, the questions especially belonging to each commission. The bishops will not put forth mere *vota* or opinions, like the consultors who have been working for the last eighteen months on the themes to be decided in the Council, but neither will they give definitive decisions. It is a rule that a single bishop has not the right of disputing the fitness of submitting to the Council a question placed in the programme by the Pope's order. But if a notable number of bishops are of opinion that if any proposed canon should be modified in any particular sense the cardinal president of the commission will report their opinion to the directing congregation of cardinals, who will decide the question with the Pope. The same routine will be observed if a considerable number of bishops propose an entirely new canon.

The particular congregations—such is the name given to the sessions of the commissions held separately—will be secret, as well as the general congregations, which are the sessions held by all the commissions united in the council hall. These general congregations will take place only when each commission shall have studied and discussed a certain number of questions. The Pope will be represented in them by his legates *a latere*. The canons which have previously passed through the commissions will be read, and the bishops may then put forth their opinions *in extempore* or written discourses, in Latin, which will be taken down by the shorthand writers. Then will take place the preliminary vote. The *scrutatores* will pass before each prelate, who will vote aloud, saying *placet* or *non placet*. The votes thus collected will either give a moral unanimity—that is to say, four-fifths will be favorable—in which case the canon will be submitted to the definite vote in the next session, or they will be unfavorable, in which case the Pope, if not inclined to yield, will send the canon back to the commission appointed to study it, exhorting the bishops to pray and meditate again. From time to time, when the preliminary voting has been successful with a sufficient number of canons, a session will be held in the Council Hall. On these occasions the Pope will be present. The prelates appear in all the splendor fitting their dignified rank, and the assembly will be complete.

There will be no speeches. The canons in question will be read with closed doors, after which the scrutators will gather the votes, which will then be considered definitive. The doors of the Council Hall will then be reopened, and the Pope will proclaim the new canons *ex cathedra*. It is thought that there will not be more than eight or ten of these sessions during the whole Council. At the definitive voting the votes are to be "morally unanimous," and they will be so of necessity, since the result will have been insured in the preceding general congregation.

The Pope has named Cardinals Patrizi, De Reisach (Capalti acting for him until his health is restored), Bilio, Bizzarri and De Luca as his legates to preside over the congregations.

I add some more details to the programme of the opening ceremonies which I sent you in my last letter. After the Fathers assembled in the hall and the Pontiff had given his benediction and allowed the publication of his indulgence by the Episcopal orator, the secretary general, Monsignor Fessler, placed the books of Holy Writ on the altar, on which are also ranged the Pontifical ornaments. The Pope having assumed the *pallium* and next received homage from all the Fathers of the Council, who, holding their mitres in their hands, ascended the steps of his throne, the cardinals to kiss his hand, the patriarchs, archbishops and bishops his right knee, and abbots his foot. This act of obedience completed, all the Fathers knelt in their places towards the altar, while the Pope, standing, pronounced a Latin prayer, imploring Divine aid and inspiration for the Council. At the command of two cardinals, deacons, *orate* and *erigite vos*, the Fathers twice prayed in silence, afterwards rising, while the Pope uttered another shorter prayer aloud. The choir and assembly then sang the "Litany of the Saints," after which the Pontiff, with his mitre on, and holding a cross in his left hand, solemnly conferred his blessing *super synodum*.

The Gospel was next chanted and the Pope, kissing the book was incensed in the usual way.

All the Fathers, then sitting, with their mitres on, were exhorted to their duties by the Pope, who afterwards, kneeling again, intoned the *Veni Creator*. Other prayers and responses followed until the prefect of the ceremonies called out *Exeant omnes locum non habentes in Concilio!* Then by command of the Holy Father the opening decrees were read and put to the vote, which was given by the Fathers sitting, and wearing their mitres, except the abbotts and generals of orders, who voted standing and uncovered. The *Scrutatores* having collected the votes refered the result to the Pope, who stated his own opinion and promulgated it with the following *formula*:—"*Decreta modo lecta placuerunt omnibus Patribus, nemine dissentiente*, (or if there shall be dissenting voices) *tot numero exceptis, Nosque sacro approbante Concilio illa ita decernimus, statuimus, atque sancimus ut lecta sunt.*"

The apostolic pronotaries then duly registered the acts with official seals and witnesses. Finally his Holiness entoned the *Te Deum*. After this hymn and another prayer, the Pontiff was relieved of his sacred vestements, and in *stole* and *mozzetta*, prayed in silence at the altar, rising from which he blessed the Synod and departed from the church.

The Pope received the bishops at the Vatican as fast as they arrived, in batches of five or six, or even more, at a time, as to see so many separately would occupy his whole time. An anecdote *apropos* of this is related of Archbishop Manning, of Westminister, and Bishop Mermillod, of Geneva, who were presented together. The Pope rejoiced to see two prelates ruling souls, one in the great "rebel city" of London, and the other in the "Protestant Rome," as Geneva has always been called.

His Holiness having announced in a letter to Archbishop Manning, written on the 30th of October, that a commission of Catholic theologians will be ready to dispute with any Protestants who may come to Rome for that purpose, three Church of England ministers have been deputed to take up the gauntlet and beard the ecclesiastical lion in his den.

Some schismatic Greek prelates are also said to have determined to brave the prejudices of their countrymen by coming to Rome for the Council.

The new Spanish Cardinal, Moreno, Archbishop of Valladolid, consecrated in the Church of San Giacormo the new Bishop of Chiapa in Mexico, having for his assistants during the ceremony the Mexican Bishops of Guadalaxara and Puebla.

The Archbishop of Paris arrived half frozen in the snow of Mount Cenis, which has given him the rheumatism in his legs. His attitude towards the Holy See is conciliatory, probably in view of the possibility of obtaining a cardinals hat.

The central door of the Council hall was left open for the public to view the arrangements inside. They were not allowed to enter, however. I have already described sufficiently the design of the enclosure. The *coup d'œil* from the door is regular and imposing. In the centre is the altar and beyond it the papal dais and throne. The two hemicycles of seats rising in successive rows fill the two sides, and the arched entrances to the lateral chapels have galleries half way up. Among the decorations the principal ones are two large pictures representing the councils of Ephesus and Trent.

The "Rush" of Visitors—Opponents of Papal Infallibility—The German Prelates—The French Ambassador Holding a Key.

ROME, Dec. 10—P. M.

Crowds of travellers of all ranks have been rushing into Rome. The Empress of Austria arrived by a special train.

Two of the most vigorous opponents of the Pope's personal infallibility—Monsignors Dupanloup and Maret—have arrived. It is expected that the Bishop of Orleans will prove a formidable antagonist to the pretensions of the Pontiff, although he telegraphed his respect and submission to his Holiness *en route* at Montalto, the Pontifical frontier station on the Maremma line.

I hear that the German prelates of the liberal Catholic party have had a conference, to which Monsignor Mardi was admitted, for what purpose one cannot imagine, as the latter is a fervid papal champion, and has replied energetically to Monsignor Dupanloup respecting the Pope's infallibility.

Cardinal Antonelli has transferred all the responsibility of granting places in the diplomatic gallery in the Council hall to the French Ambassador, Marquis de Banneville, as dean of the diplomatic body. His Excellency was expecting an official invitation to attend the Council, but as it never came he has been obliged to content himself with the key of the gallery, and consequently he has sent round invitations to his colleagues to occupy seats there—hinting, however, that want of space will necessitate the exclusion of their ladies and friends.

The Senator of Rome has put forth an address to the citizens, reminding them of the solemnity of the ceremony and inviting them to show their appreciation of it.

ITALY.

Travelling from Florence to Naples—The Papal Frontier—Bishops and Priests by the Wayside—Roman Courtesy to Travellers—Peep into the Council Chamber at Rome—Foreigners on Sight-Seeing—The Delights of Capua—Incident Between an American and a Neapolitan—The Weather and Fashion at Naples—The Anti-Council.

NAPLES, Dec. 6, 1869.

The ride by express train from Florence to Rome, 250 miles, is now made in eleven hours, the Papal authorities having been, after long hesitation, induced to remove their veto against speedy communication with the excommunicated dominions of Victor Emanuel, who they absolutely refuse, however, to style King of Italy. In Papal eyes he is merely King of Piedmont, excommunicated to boot. Many suppose that the Roman authorities still interpose innumerable vexations and obstacles to travellers bound for the Eternal City; but such is no longer the case. At the present time they are showing unusual attentions and marked courtesies to wayfarers, and appear anxious to give satisfaction to all visitors to the Council. We left Florence at ten P. M., with a full train of passengers, among whom were prelates from all quarters of the earth, who are hastening forward to the throne of St. Peter: archbishops, bishops, earnest looking priests, gay curates, with their various attendants, black gowns, fancy South American sombreros, peculiar carpet-baggers. Some travel in a princely style, others in a more Christian way, but all seem to be in hopeful spirits, to enjoy the best of appetites at the buffets; they have been most frequently found indulging themselves in good, square repasts by the wayside at the hotels, restaurants and cafés. Conversation with many of them educed this much, they are all prepared to receive the watchword from Rome and to act accordingly. In regard to the antagonism existing between the Dupanloup and Manning schools on the question of Papal infallibility, they unanimously agree that that is so far an outside question, which may or may not come up before the Council, but that if it does it will be settled to the satisfaction of all the faithful. Not one of them showed any intention or desire to express an individual opinion on taking their seat at the Council board.

On reaching the little village of Orte, the frontier, or *cordon*, of Papal territory around Rome, is passed. Orte is fifty miles from Rome, and the train makes a short delay at the station in order that the Pope's gendarmes, who are gotten up in the sprucest French style, coats adorned with ribbons, crosses and medals, may *visa* passports and examine baggage at the Custom House. Our passports were *visaed* gratis, and the trunks were merely peeped into. Russia and Rome are the only governments keeping up the exploded idea of passports. In time they will also give into the age. At the same time the Roman authorities are even now very solicitous of currying favor with the travelling public by flattering, high-sounding notices placarded in all the public places. As an instance of this practice I may cite the notices put up at Orte, as well as on the southern frontier looking toward Naples, in three different languages, calling on the public to report "any complaints for disrespect or negligence that they may feel themselves justified to make against the officials and employes, from whom they have a right to exact the utmost courtesy and attention." Outbidding in politeness and in the art of tickling the public vanity the rougher set of the neighboring dominions. At nine o'clock in the morning the train reaches Rome, and here our prelate passengers tumble out with the most unmistakable signs of joy at having attained safe and sound the end of their journey. They have come from afar and been long in coming, but the sight of St. Peter's magnificent dome looming up has amply sufficed to cheer them and compensate for many of the inconveniences undergone, which, to tell the truth, after all, have not been so very heavy. Ecumenical Councils surely owe something to the telegraph and the railway.

At Rome, as soon as we left the station, the streets wore an unusual aspect of bustle and commotion. Foreigners everywhere, here and there, doing "the Eternal" on foot and in cab, of all nationalities; yet it was found that the hotels and apartments were by no means crowded, nor was it expected that they would be at any time. The rush, of course, of the newly arrived was for St. Peter's, to kiss the toe of the iron statue of the Saint-Founder and to peer at the Council chamber and the various preparations going on therein. Curiosity on this latter subject was large, but illy repaid; for we could detect, after straining all our eyes, very little except the carpeted pews in the right transept, the door of which was barricaded and guarded by one of the fancy gendarmes aforesaid. One old woman, with hood and specs, was seated flat on the floor sewing together a red carpeting over the pavement. The white chair, under the door of peace, in the side wing, was already waiting to receive his Holiness, and seemed to be voted by the sage throng of spectators at the entrance to be rather a scanty throne; as in fact the whole hall, with its three or four makeshow galleries for the outside world, seemed to be scanty. After a cursory glance at things and folks in the superb temple, out we go to catch a glance at the people "doing" the sacred and profane curiosities in the other sections of the city. At the Capitol, the Forum, the Coliseum, the Vatican, we come across a goodly number of Americans and English people, the latter Murraying around as with a compass and needle. The Americans were more lively, running in helter-skelter fashion, not caring for a book or a guide, but simply taking in their impressions with the bright morning air. We were hailed in crossing the bridge over the Tiber by a cab full of jolly New Yorkers, who seemed more anxious to exchange salutations with their compatriots and to make merry generally than was deemed consistent with the rules and regulations which forbid stoppages on the strucure, and hence the carriage was sternly ordered on its way across, rejoicing.

I tarried not at Rome, but have hurried on down to this delightful city and into this charming climate. What a change! from the snows of Mont Cenis to the balmy atmosphere of the Riviera di Chiaia! The trip from Rome to Naples (175 miles) is made in eight hours, with the same slight delay for passports and customs' examination at the southern Papal frontier. In the compartment of the train in which your correspondent was seated the only other passenger was an American, who had made it his practice to get out at every buffet to take drinks—wine, cognac, or whatever drinkable that might be had, the buffet being poorly supplied. He had become lively at last, and had reached that agreeable point when he took it in his head to dub the Neapolitans, Napoleons, or more pointedly "John Nappy," and to address them as such in the English language, to their great bewilderment. Reaching the station at Capua my American's curiosity was vividly raised and he determined to take an extra potion by way of tasting at least some of the "delights of Capua," with the effects of which he had read, he said, that Hannibal was benefited. As soon as the train door was opened a vender of coffee and milk came about shouting in Neapolitan style his merchandise, "milk, milk and coffee! serapis! cigars!" The American hailed him and took a cup; two o'clock in the night, everything being still, nothing audible except the shouting of the vender. The American pays the price, one franc. He pays with a two franc piece, and of course expects to receive a franc in return change. "John Nappy" in the meanwhile makes himself extremely busy over his tray of coals, upon which his most outlandish milk and coffee boilers (apparently of Pompeiian manufacture) are trying to keep warm. He gets into a stew, handles a few coppers in the bottom of his basket as if all his change was gone, runs a few yards off as if he was going to get the change, and then rushes back to his stock in trade, as if in despair, all the time shouting "*Latte, latte! serapis!*" The American hallooing in the interim the following words, which I might almost call Italian, "Presto? change!" but they had not the slightest effect on "John Nappy," who, whenever pressed too pointedly would throw in a "*c'è tempo*" (there is time). Finally, things proceeding at this gait, the incident was closed by the American, who jumped out slily, picked up "Nappy's" tray of coals and pots and brought them into the coach with a terribly angry air. That brought the Neapolitan to terms, and he came up in the most artistic, picturesque of bonnets and general accoutrement, with a smiling yet cunning countenance, to apologize for the delay and hand in the lacking franc. It would be wholly impossible to describe the arch simplicity and pleasantness of the air with which he finally recognized that the cunning of his shop had been outwitted by Yankee shrewdness. The American responded, always in English, to the apologies given "that he was not going to be gone back upon in that style on his first appearance in the Neapolitan kingdom, having seen too much of backwoods life." He didn't get over his laughter at the whole occurrence until we got in sight of Vesuvius.

The weather has been rainy of late at Naples; but its mildness yesterday (and to-day is extremely delightful at this season of the year. As I write the room, even with all the windows wide open, is uncomfortably hot; the streets are filled with a motley throng enjoying the delicious atmosphere; the bare headed and bare footed not being the least happy of all. There was a splendid turnout of equipages yesterday, Sunday, along the garden of the Riviera, and we had some fine military music in the garden separating the roaring bay from the gayest promenade of the city. The Riviera on a Sunday drive will compare favorably in point of elegance and fashion with Central Park or the Bois de Boulogne. It was truly a magnificent sight to behold, in connection with the attractions of the bay.

There are not many foreigners here at present, but many are expected after the opening ceremonies at Rome; the rough weather in the north will drive, it is anticipated, a large number of tourists and winter sojourners this way.

The anti-council of freethinkers, as an offset to the Ecumenical assembly, will be opened here on the 9th instant, at midday, in the St. Ferdinando theatre. The order of the first day's proceedings, as I am informed by Count Ricciordi, who has convoked the assembly, will be an inaugural address, a report of the Freethinking Committee and the reading of the several letters of adhesion sent in from prominent personages, a calling of the roll of members and visitors. In the subsequent sittings the middle of things will be pitched into and Rome squashed; religious liberty, complete separation of Church and State, morality versus religion, organization of a permanent committee, &c. So far the excitement over either council is small on the part of the natives; but we will "see what we will see."

GREECE.

From Constantinople to Athens—Metropolitan and National Contrasts—Greek Entertainment for Tourists—American Celebrities.

ATHENS, Dec. 5, 1869.

After wandering through the crooked, irregular, narrow and filthy passages of Constantinople it is pleasant to walk and drive about the clean, broad streets of Athens and breathe the bright and sunny air of Greece. To enjoy Athens to the full extent one should come here from Constantinople.

The Turkish capital is the political and commercial centre of an empire extending over a great portion of the Continents of Europe and Asia, of an empire which comprehends within its boundaries some of the finest and richest lands in the world. Turkey is supported and upheld by the moral and physical force of Western Europe. England, France, Italy and indirectly Austria, poured out without stint the blood of their subjects in order to secure the fabric of the Ottoman Empire from final ruin. After the Crimean war money was lent in large sums to the Turkish government by the capitalists of the West. Everything was done to put fresh blood and life into the benumbed and motionless body of the "sick man." What are the results? Not a road or a single improvement has been made. In all Constantinople there is not a street or a promenade in the European sense of the term. Even in Pera, the European quarter, the heaviest and coarsest articles of merchandise are transported on the backs of men, donkeys and mules. Not a wagon is to be seen, and it may be truly said that the greatest possible amount of power is expended in obtaining the smallest possible results. With all the support which Europe is able to give her Turkey seems to be declining every day. Finances are becoming more and more hopeless. Instead of reducing its debt the government is making new loans to pay the interest on old ones. Constantinople occupies the most beautiful and commodious site in the whole world. Notwithstanding this it would be difficult to find a more filthy, disagreeable and unpleasant city to live in. No one who passes in a steamer from the Black Sea to the Marmora can help feeling sad at seeing such advantages thrown away.

It has been of late the fashion in Western Europe to decry Greece and to dwell with as much emphasis as possible on her faults and shortcomings, without saying a word about her good qualities or taking into consideration the difficulties of her position. In writing of Turkey the opposite course is pursued. Laws and reforms existing on paper, but, unhappily, nowhere else, are paraded before the world, and when after years of misrule it is found that the country is going on from bad to worse the want of success is ascribed to Russian intrigues. The most eloquent commentary on the state of things in Turkey is the fact that European residents are subject, not to the authorities and tribunals of the country, but to their own consuls. If the protecting Powers had any belief in the reality of Turkish reforms they would certainly show it by leaving to Turkish laws the task of protecting foreign citizens, as is the case in every country claiming to be civilized.

Neither France nor England would for a moment think of abandoning her own subjects to the justice of a Turkish court. At the same time they pledge all their moral and material power to compel millions of Christians to obey the caprice of Turkish officials and be satisfied with such government as these gentlemen may think fit to administer.

In treating of the condition of Greece it is always necessary to bear in mind that at the close of the war for independence the whole country was ruined, the cities destroyed and industry completely disorganized. With the advent of King Otho a Bavarian army of 6,000 men was quartered upon the country, and served to impoverish it without performing any material service. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks Greece has kept continually advancing. Athens, from having been a wretched village, has become a pleasant city, with broad, clean streets, comfortable hotels and many fine private residences. No man coming from Constantinople can avoid making a comparison between the two cities, much in favor of Athens.

Constantinople in the hands of a civilizing people might become a whole empire in itself. In its present condition it is but a collection of Asiatic villages interspersed with mosques, palaces and barracks. Athens is not a rich city and never will be, but with its slender means in the course of forty years it has become a pleasant residence, has organized a university having 1,000 students, a library of 100,000 volumes, well supplied with all the important periodicals of Europe. In short, the moment you enter Athens you feel that you are in a city of civilized people. Of Constantinople the contrary may be confidently asserted.

On arriving at Athens a few days ago I found a considerable number of Americans, among others Rev. Dr. Lyman, formerly chaplain of the American Legation at Rome; Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Jr., son of the late American Minister in London; Professor Tyler, of Amherst College. Dr. Lyman has been invited to preach in the Royal chapel on Sunday next.

I have just received notice that the King will grant me an audience to-morrow. I am besides to have an interview with one of the ablest and best informed political men in Greece. Of the results I shall give a full account.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in New York City.

Congressman G. W. Hotchkiss and Hiram Walbridge, of New York, and J. H. Livingston, of Aspinwall, are at the Astor House.

E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire; Potter Palmer, of Chicago; J. Plummer, of Pittsburg; A. A. Ranney and O. Wakefield, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Parkhurst, of Sandusky; General J. B. Stewart, of Richmond, and Señor Lodenfu, of Cuba, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

W. A. Griswold, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Lieutenant J. P. Walker, of the United States Army; J. N. Hazard, of Rhode Island, and S. S. Kennedy, of London, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Personalities.

Napoleon III. hates poetry.

There are only 100 Japanese in California.

Seven gentlemen want to be Mayor of Americus, Ga.

The Sultan still keeps the conventional astrologer and dwarf.

A French soothsayer tells fortunes by the feet instead of the palm.

Ex-President Fillmore has ordered a Scotch granite family monument.

The Auburn (N. Y.) prison contains a convict who has just had a legacy of $32,000.

General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, intends making Richmond his future home.

It is understood by the quidnuncs that Senator Fowler is hard at work on a speech with which he hopes to annihilate his colleague, Mr. Brownlow.

A Boston husband, for spite, cut off the beautiful blonde hair of his wife as she slept, and can't see her now without ringing his mother-in-law's door bell.

A Mr. Street, of Salem, Mass., is sowing Salem broadcast out West. He named the towns of Salem in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, and is now at it in the Territories.

They call the State Entomologist in Illinois "Bugmaster General." He has collected more than thirty thousand bugs, and it is feared, as well as surmised, that he intends to open a hotel in Chicago.

Napoleon is giving little dinners at the Tuileries, in Paris, to which he invites all the members of the Corps Législatif, opposition or government. He doesn't feel hurt at the many invitations refused.

A San Francisco woman engaged a servant girl to do the work of a family of five persons. There proved to be an average of nine, including visitors, and the girl sued and got twenty dollars a month extra.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriff of London recently expended $140,000 of their private funds to hasten the completion of the Holborn Viaduct. It would be a sight to see American officials loosening their purse strings to aid public works.

Mrs. Nancy W. Nixon, a venerable lady of ninety-two years, died in Boston on Saturday. She received a pension for her husband's services as a fifer, when a mere lad, in the Revolutionary army. His father, a brave officer, was wounded at Bunker Hill.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Dec. 26, 1869.

Holiday week promises to be a very dull one in Wall street if the experience of the past week be a criterion. Naturally the end of the year, with the winding up of accounts, brings about a more conservative tone among moneyed men. On the present occasion this dulness is assisted by the adjournment of Congress, whose proceedings are so closely watched by the financial community and give the cue to so many business enterprises. The money market has worked comfortably to borrowers on call, and loans on pledge of the usual collaterals have been freely made at six to seven per cent. There is little or no apprehension concerning the immediate future of the market, inasmuch as the periodical demand for currency by the interior has been fully supplied and capital shows a disposition rather to begin its usual winter accumulation at this centre. The thousand and one enterprises which call for money are in abeyance until the opening of spring. Doubtless in the ensuing week we shall experience some activity in the local money market, owing to the calling in of loans to prepare for the liquidation of the January instalment of interest by our numerous savings banks and for payment of coupons on railway and State bonds and like interest-bearing securities. Such money, however, soon finds its way back again into bank.

The stock market has been especially quiet, and the fluctuations were made on light transactions, the principal operators seeming to be content with small profits, for which reason they realized on small advances. The only feature was the disposition which stocks manifested to cut loose from gold, with which they had closely sympathized ever since both stocks and gold had their great trouble last September. The government bond market has been alternately strong and weak. Operators for a rise were disappointed by the steadiness of the foreign market, which, it was expected, would be strongly active after the presentation of the Cabinet reports, and especially upon the flattering exhibit of the national resources, as contained in the various documents submitted to Congress. The decline in gold was also counted upon for its effect abroad, but the foreign bankers have contented themselves with brief and light ventures now and then in the government market. There has been a steady reinvestment of the coupons due January 1, and which have been payable at the Sub-Treasury since Friday last. In the Southern State bonds the features have been a sudden rise to 66 for the Louisiana levee sixes, which were in request on foreign account, and the firmness and activity of the South Carolinas, which rose to 84½ for the new bonds upon the publication of the advertisement of the State agent in this city, offering to pay the January coupons in gold. This notice, which appears elsewhere in our columns, is in pursuance of a law just passed by the State Legislature, ordering the future payment of the interest on the public debt to be made in coin. The mercurial Tennessees and North Carolinas were better and firm at the improvement. Foreign exchange was active under a scarcity of commercial bills and a good demand from the importers, who were remitting to close up the year's business. The latest quotations were firm on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling. Commercial paper was without important feature. Rates were a shade easier.

The weekly statement of the banks excited considerable comment and was variously construed. The specie decreased over a million and a half of dollars, despite the government sale of Thursday; while in legal tenders there was a loss of three hundred thousand dollars, in face of the disbursement of over two millions by the Treasury. The deposits, also, fell off nearly four millions, and the loans have been contracted a million and three quarters. As the statement is only for five days it is suggested that there has not been so even a distribution of the different items, inasmuch as the banks lose the chances of the last day's exchange being in their favor. Again, the payments into the Sub-Treasury for customs, combined with the specie shipments of the week, will go far to account for the decrease in specie. Taking the specie from the deposits would leave about two and a half millions of the latter to be accounted for. This is done by conjecturing that the withdrawal of funds to meet various payments of interest due from railway and other corporations, together with the temporary diffusion of money among the shopkeepers for holiday goods, will fully amount to the sum in question. The effect upon the stock market was hardly perceptible, inasmuch as only a few brokers still remained on the sidewalk after the publication of the statement, and among them it was not regarded with any apprehension. It is only proper to observe that, so far as the banks are concerned it really leaves them in a better position than might at first appear. With the decrease in loans and reduction of deposits they are about in the same position as when they began the week. While the loss in reserve is two millions they can afford to lose one million, so that the surplus above the reserve required by law is decreased by only the latter amount. The totals of the last two statements are contrasted as follows:—

	Dec. 18.	Dec. 24.
Loans	$252,864,914	$251,096,000
Specie	30,068,095	28,419,977
Circulation	34,102,303	34,127,837
Deposits	181,073,455	177,165,586
Legal tenders	44,812,273	44,493,992

The changes in each item are as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$1,738,914
Decrease in specie	1,648,118
Increase in circulation	25,534
Decrease in deposits	3,907,869
Decrease in legal tenders	318,281

The banks, it will be seen, hold $20,090,614 in excess of the reserve required by law.

The range of the gold market during the week is shown in the following table of the highest and lowest price on each day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	121¼	120⅜
Tuesday	120¾	119⅞
Wednesday	121⅛	120⅜
Thursday	121	120½
Friday	120⅞	120½
Saturday	(Christmas holiday.)	

The following were the latest street prices for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 108⅞ a 109⅛; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115 a 116; do. sixes, 1881, coupon, 119 a 119½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111½ a 112; do. five-twenties, 1862, coupon, May and November, 113⅞ a 113⅛; do. five-twenties, 1864, coupon, May and November, 112 a 112¼; do. five-twenties, 1865, coupon, May and November, 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, January and July, 111 a 111¼; do. five-twenties, 1865, coupon, January and July, 114½ a 114⅝; do. five-twenties, 1867, coupon, January and July, 114¾ a 115; do. five-twenties, 1868, coupon, January and July, 115 a 115¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅞ a 109; do. ten-forties, coupon, 109 a 109¼.

The early adjournment of the Stock Exchange on Friday prevented the completion of an official list of quotations. The following were, however, the latest prices in the Long Room and on the street, where business was desultorily continued until the afternoon:—Canton, 48 a 49; Cumberland, 25¼ a 26; Western Union, 32⅝ a 32¾; Quicksilver, 15 a 15½; Mariposa, 8 a 8½; do. preferred, 15¼ a 16; Pacific Mail, 48¼ a 48½; Boston Water Power, 14 a 14¾; Adams' Express, 60½ a 61⅛; Wells-Fargo Express, 19¾; American Express, 38 bid; United States Express, 50 bid; New York Central, consolidated, 86¾ a 87¼; do. scrip, 81⅝ a 82; Erie, 22⅞ a 23; do. preferred, 39½ bid; Reading, 99⅞ a 100; Michigan Central, 116 a 120; Lake Shore, 85½ a 85⅝; Illinois Central, 131⅛ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83 bid; Chicago and Northwestern, 68¼ a 68½; do. preferred, 82 a 82¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74¾; Rock Island, 104⅜ a 104½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 73 a 73¼; do. preferred, 85½ a 86; Toledo and Wabash, 52¼ bid; Fort Wayne, 86 bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 24 a 24¼; New Jersey Central, 90¼ a 90¾.

NEGRO SCHOOLS AT THE SOUTH.—The whole number of negro schools of every description in the South is 5,454, with 9,503 teachers and 256,353 scholars. Of these 3,314 schools are regularly reported, with 204,253 scholars, of which 192,227 were slaves. The negroes sustain wholly, or in part, 1,581; own 759 buildings themselves, and are furnished 772 buildings by the Bureau. In the last year Virginia has gained 50 schools; North Carolina 83 schools, with 3,209 pupils; Georgia 105 schools, with 4,527 pupils; Mississippi 67 schools, with 2,973 pupils, and Tennessee 95 schools, with 4,343 pupils. The other Southern States show increase, but not so much. Alabama is behind all.

THE COURTS.

A Staten Island Quarrel—Enclosing a Portion of a Highway Forbidden—The Ramsey-Erie Litigation—That Protested Note Business—The Note Already Answered.

SUPREME COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY.

Proposed Enclosure of a Portion of a Highway—Decision of Judge Gilbert.

Michael N. Wiener et al. vs. The Village of New Brighton et al.—Judge Gilbert has just rendered a decision in this important and somewhat novel case, denying the application for an injunction, which was made by the plaintiffs. The action was brought to prevent the defendants from interfering with the plaintiffs in enclosing about one-half of Arietta street, which leads from Tompkinsville landing to the Richmond turnpike.

It was claimed by H. W. Johnson, counsel for the plaintiffs, that their deed from the State of the Quarantine grounds gave them the right to the whole of this street, the boundaries including it, but that they had decided to enclose a trifle less than one-half of it, which would be a strip of ground fifty feet wide and some five or six hundred feet long. It was also claimed that the defendants, being a part of the people, were estopped from questioning the plaintiffs' deed.

It was shown by A. Prentice, on the part of the village, that this road was opened the width it now is more than fifty years since, and has been used and worked as a highway ever since. That it was laid out for a turnpike road 134 feet wide, by the consent of the State, in 1816, cutting off that much from the southerly side of what was then the Quarantine grounds. The State having acquired its title in 1814 the turnpike company abandoned its use in 1817, and it was thrown open as a highway in that year and has so continued until this time. It also appeared that the State, in numerous acts of the Legislature, had recognized this as a street, once as early as 1817. In 1866 the Legislature directed the Quarantine grounds to be surveyed and a map to be made and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of sale. This was done, and bounded the grounds on the south by Arietta street. The Legislature subsequently passed an act confirming that map and directing certain commissioners to sell the Quarantine lands. It was done, and under this deed the plaintiffs seek to shut up a portion of this street, which is the leading thoroughfare on the north end of the island, the ground claimed being worth some $30,000 to $50,000. The plaintiffs, some months since, commenced to set a line of posts in the street to enclose the strip claimed. The trustees of the village ordered their marshal to take them up and to prohibit others being placed there. The plaintiffs then brought this action and asked for an injunction to prevent the trustees from interfering with them, which motion Judge Gilbert has just denied.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.

The Ramsey-Erie Litigation—That Protested Note Business.

The Erie Railway Company vs. Joseph H. Ramsey.—The defendant, for answer therein,

First—Admits that the plaintiffs are a corporation duly created under the laws of the State of New York; that on or about the 28th day of October, 1869, one M. P. Bemis made his promissory note in writing, whereby for value received he promised to pay to the order of the defendant, sixty days thereafter, $5,000, at the Market Savings Bank, 82 Nassau street, New York; that the defendant endorsed the said note in blank; the defendant denies each and every other allegation in the complaint.

Second—For another and further defence alleges that the promissory note mentioned and described in the complaint has been fully paid and satisfied, by or on behalf of M. P. Bemis, the maker thereof.

Third—For another and further defence this defendant shows to the Court that on or about the 28th day of August, 1869, the maker of said note procured from Jay Gould a loan of $5,000, to be used for or on account of what was called the Cross Cut Railroad, and the said defendant was induced to endorse a note for the same, among others, for the reason said road would be beneficial to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad in increasing facilities for bringing oil on said road to the city of Albany and its vicinity; that on or about the 28th day of October, 1869, said note was renewed for sixty days, which is the same note mentioned in the complaint, and that before said second note became due, as this defendant is informed and believes, said Gould pretended that he would make further advances for said first mentioned railroad, laying a third rail thereon, and either extend it to Buffalo or have the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company lay a third rail from Brockton to Buffalo, so that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad could have a Buffalo connection, and thereby procured himself to be elected a director and president of said company, and F. A. Lane, James Fisk, Jr., L. D. Rucker and others elected directors of said company, but said arrangement was not carried out or consummated by said Jay Gould, and thereafter all the loans and advances made by said Jay Gould, including the loan first aforesaid, for which said note was given, were arranged and paid, and the said Gould, Fisk, Jr., Lane and Rucker ceased to be directors of said railroad company.

Wherefore defendant demands judgment for his costs.

City and County of Albany, ss.:—Joseph H. Ramsey, the above named defendant, being sworn, says that the foregoing answer is true to his knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true. J. H. RAMSEY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, December 23, 1869.—J. SHEPARD SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

SUPREME COURT.—*The Erie Railway Company vs. Joseph H. Ramsey.*—*City and County of Albany, ss.*:—Joseph H. Ramsey, being duly sworn, says that he is the defendant herein. Deponent further says that he never received notice of nonpayment of the promissory note on which this action is brought, and that he never received notice of protest thereof.

Sworn and subscribed before me, December 23, 1869.—J. SHEPARD SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The following is a summary of auction sales of real estate during the past week:—

NEW YORK LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.		
Wednesday, Dec. 22		$145,000
SUBURBAN IMPROVED PROPERTY.		
Madison, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 23		3,550
SUBURBAN UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.		
East New York, Tuesday, Dec. 21	$7,500	
Madison, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 23	15,750	23,250
Total		$171,800

The following exhibits the totals of the different kinds of property sold at auction during the preceding week:—

New York improved property	$1,197,150
New York unimproved property	19,575
Suburban unimproved property	20,215
Total	$1,236,940

Of the above amount last mentioned $1,095,000 was realized from the sale of the New York Hotel, an exceptional transaction in the market.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Dec. 19.]

The Circuit Court of Nodoway county has been in session during the past week, Judge I. C. Parker presiding. Most of the time was occupied in the trial of Solomon McAlpine for the murder of John Callicott, developing a most singular case of circumstantial evidence. In August, 1866, these two young men left Hollyville, Iowa, to come to St. Joseph to buy apples, expecting to load their wagon here and return to Iowa to sell their fruit. Not long after—some few days, we believe—McAlpine returned to Hollyville, told some plausible story about his partner having made other arrangements and gone on to St. Joseph, and for some time no further notice was taken of the matter. The continued absence of Callicott, and the fact that nothing was heard from him, finally induced the arrest of McAlpine, but on his examination nothing was elicited criminating him and he was discharged. A long search for Callicott proved unavailing, and for eighteen months a profound mystery enveloped the case.

In March, 1868, a party of railroad engineers surveying the route of the Missouri Valley Railroad, some six miles northeast of Maryville, found the skeleton of a man. An investigation aroused the suspicion that it was the remains of Callicott. The authorities in Iowa were written to, and witnesses were brought down. The mother of Callicott recognized a bony protuberance on the chin of the skeleton; also, the absence of a tooth drawn on the day he started on his fatal trip, and his mother preserved the tooth. It fitted the jaw of the skeleton, and a dentist testified it had been drawn from the orifice. Pieces of a blue coat and several peculiar buttons were found near the skeleton. These were recognized as resembling parts of Callicott's dress when he left home. There were three bullet holes in the skull.

The identification was so complete that McAlpine was rearrested and, after several continuances, the case came to trial last Monday. The Judge instructed the jury that any facts or want of proof mitigating the crime from murder in the first degree need not restrain their rendering a verdict in the second degree, or manslaughter. The jury, after due deliberation, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. We learn that neither the prisoner nor his friends or attorneys manifest any dissatisfaction with the verdict, and the case will not be appealed.

THE WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA.—From figures furnished by the State Comptroller, it seems that the assessment of real and personal property in all the counties of California, for the current year, aggregate $258,046,335, a net gain over the previous year of $21,105,880. In the thirty-two agricultural and commercial counties there was a gain of $26,338,90 in twenty-seven, and a loss of $1,273,886 in five, leaving a net gain of $25,062,123. Of the eighteen mining counties only two show a gain, amounting to $266,296; while sixteen show a loss of $4,224,539, leaving a net loss of $3,958,243; reducing the net gain for the whole State as above.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

The Proposed Canal Through the Isthmus of Darien.

Views of the President of the United States of Colombia.

The Sympathy of Peru With Paraguay.

AFFAIRS IN CHILE AND BOLIVIA.

The steamship Arizona, Captain Maury, which left Aspinwall on December 18, arrived at this port yesterday. Her specie list amounts to $9,982 41. She brings latest mail advices from Central and South America. The purser will receive thanks for favors received.

COLOMBIA.

Latest News of Darien Canal by Herald—Best Route for the Canal—Triumph of the Liberal Party—Diplomatic Relations with the United States—Volcanic Eruption in the Interior—The Rayo—Commercial Tax in Aspinwall.

PANAMA, Dec. 17, 1869.

Six days prior to the arrival of the Arizona, the last mail steamer from New York, the people of the Isthmus had been informed by the HERALD of the 23d ult., received via Jamaica, of the fitting out of an expedition for the survey of the route most practicable for the construction of the Darien Canal. I need not say that this announcement, which was made the most of by the local papers, was hailed with unqualified pleasure. To all of us here it appears that to the mind of President Grant at least the grand scheme of interoceanic navigation has at last taken practical shape, and that the United States government initiates the enterprise is a sufficient guarantee for its fulfilment. At the same time very considerable anxiety is felt as to the location of the canal. So many routes are proposed—some of which have been surveyed, and are said to have their advantages over the Panama route—that it is feared that the canal may be constructed at such a distance from the city that it may be robbed of many of the obvious advantages which would accrue to it from such a gigantic undertaking. There is very little doubt felt by those who have read the accounts of other surveys that the present will develop the fact that contiguous to the section of country traversed by the Panama Railroad will be found the route most favorable, both on account of cuttings to be made and streams to serve as feeders for the canal, for its construction. But wherever the location finally decided upon may be is of little consequence; the people rejoice at the prospect all the same. There is a good deal of selfishness no doubt in all this, but it is the selfishness of a people who have seen themselves in possession of great natural and geographical advantages of which their own rulers have been too stupid to avail themselves in times past, and who now rejoice that one government at least is sufficiently intelligent to recognize and appreciate these advantages, and to endeavor to turn them to account in behalf of the commerce of the world and the advancement of civilization.

Our news from the interior gives us full accounts of the triumph of the liberal party, and by such a majority that it is fair to presume that their nominee for the Presidency of the republic, Señor E. Salgar, will enjoy, during the period of his administration, from 1870 to 1872, immunity from revolutions. I sincerely hope so, not only from a wish to see the country prosper, which it cannot fail to do under the benign influence of peace, but because the conservative was the party which carried the day against the ratification of the Cushing Canal contract. The liberal party in the coming Congress are pledged to ratify the contract.

The following is from the "official journal" of the national government of the 13th ult., and will be interesting in this connection:—

The President of the Union received to-day, at one P. M., at a public audience, General Stephen A. Hurlbut as Minister Resident of the United States of America in this republic, in the presence of several high officers of State, both civil and military. General Hurlbut, on presenting his credentials, made the following address to the citizen President:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—I have been charged by my government with the care of its interests in the republic of Colombia, and especially with the pleasant duty of maintaining and, if it be possible, of increasing the friendly relations that for such a length of time have subsisted between the republic of Bolivar and that of Washington. Special instructions have been given me to assure your Excellency that the stable peace, the well established order and the certain prosperity of this nation are objects of particular solicitude on the part of the President of the United States, and in everything that may tend to secure and perpetuate so desirable an end your Excellency may rely upon the sympathy and co-operation of the United States of America.

I have likewise received instructions to adopt all legitimate measures that may tend to augment the commercial relations existing between the two countries, thus fostering the development of the vast material resources which are destined to enrich this nation hereafter and to benefit the world.

I have been moreover instructed to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the barrier of the Isthmus of Suez has ceased to exist, and that the commerce of the nations of Europe flows to the East without hindrance, while hitherto nothing definite has been done on the part of the nations of America to remove the obstacle offered by the isthmus lying within the limits of this country. I will do myself the honor of laying before your Excellency, in the name of my government, the important and well considered opinions of the President of the United States, upon an affair of such vital transcendency for the true prosperity of both nations, and of so much importance for the commerce of the world. In like manner I have been ordered to communicate to your Excellency the personal sentiments of the President of the United States, and to make known to you the confidence he entertains that the good success that has marked your Excellency's administration will follow it to the end. Allow me, finally, Mr. President, to express to you how grateful it is to me the honor of entering upon personal relations with your Excellency, and to manifest my profound respect and esteem.

The citizen President replied:—

Mr. MINISTER—I have heard you with pleasure and receive with sincere satisfaction the letter which accredits you as the Minister of the United States of America in Colombia. From the time that these countries, half a century ago, becoming inspirited by the grand deeds consummated in yours, proclaimed their independence and established a republic, Colombia has never failed to follow your country in her progressive march, and has endeavored to take from her examples accumulated during a century her most elevated political ideas and her best lessons of government.

In North America, in the country of Washington and Jefferson, is it, where for the first time in the annals of humanity has been given to the world and to history the high example of organizing a community in conformity to the dictates of reason, and entirely in accordance with the nature of man. You may judge, therefore, Mr. Minister, with how much satisfaction you will be received among us, bringing, as you have just so kindly said, the special mission of cultivating, by increasing them, the relations of friendship between the two governments, and of harmonizing the interests of the people of both countries. You have spoken of the necessity to all nations of destroying forthwith the barrier offered by the Isthmus of Panama to general interoceanic communication. Colombia is well aware of this necessity, and is disposed to do all within her power to forward that great undertaking, and my government, which understands the grand influence that that work will exercise upon the destinies of the world, and specially of America, will examine with all due attention the ideas that upon this matter the President of the United States entertains, and that you are instructed to transmit to us, and will use every endeavor for the fulfilment of that high purpose. It would be grateful to me to have you as the organ to transmit my personal sentiments to the President of the United States, making known to him the admiration and respect inspired by the man in whom was personified the last and most glorious emancipation—that of the oppressed slaves. As regards yourself, Mr. Minister, your public character has preceded you to this country, and I feel pleasure in accepting your friendship and in assuring you that you will meet in our society with the sympathetic and cordial reception that men of your standing are entitled to.

The volcano of Purace is still in active operation, and has had the effect of frightening multitudes of people away from its vicinity, as well as destroying the herbage around it for miles and rendering it unfit for the use of live stock. The rivers which rise in its immediate neighborhood have had their streams wonderfully increased in volume and threaten the destruction of the pueblos on their banks. The appearance of the mountain, which is about 5,000 feet high, has entirely changed during the past few months. It appears now as if the top had been blown entirely off it, and the force of the explosion has been such that the concussions have been felt in a neighboring State, and showers of ashes from it have fallen over a hundred miles away.

The *Star and Herald* has the following concerning the steamer Rayo, better known as the R. R. Cuyler, with whose unfortunate fate your readers are acquainted:—

We are informed by a correspondent in Carthagena that the Peruvian government has sold the steamship Rayo to the Nicaraguan government (?) for the sum of $50,000. What the latter government requires with a steamer of her class, a war vessel without an armament, is a matter of conjecture in the absence of any positive information. Very extensive repairs, estimated to cost at least $30,000, are necessary before the Rayo can be considered serviceable or seaworthy, although well informed persons have told us that double that sum would be a much more correct estimate.

It is suspected by some that she is intended to fulfil her original mission to these countries—viz., to prey upon Spanish shipping, if not in the interests of Peru, at least in those of Cuba.

The merchants in Aspinwall have at last succeeded in getting a reduction, but only a conditional one, of twenty per cent on their commercial contribution. The reduction was made by the Executive on the condition that the Legislature of the State at its next session would approve of it. There is not unity enough among the merchants of Panama, with all their petitioning and memorializing, to secure a similar result.

PERU.

The Loan Question Decided—Paraguay and Peru—Revolutions—Telegraph Line to Panama—Diplomatic Affairs—The Mixed Commission—General News.

LIMA, Nov. 28, 1869.

The long discussed question concerning the Dreyfus loan to the government is at last approaching conclusion. It will be recollected that this matter has occupied public attention in Peru since July last, and, being an affair in which the pockets of the people were intimately concerned, the greatest interest has been manifested regarding it. Despite of the determined opposition on the part of the country generally to the sale of 2,000,000 tons of guano to the French house, under terms highly advantageous to the purchaser, the government, pressed for money, and with a multitude of clamorous creditors, insisted upon carrying out the negotiation, and appeared to be inflexible in this determination. The most dangerous opponents, however, were found in the Peruvian capitalists, who, naturally, were discomfited at seeing the probability of such a rich prize slipping from their hands, more especially as they had made offers more acceptable in public opinion than those of Dreyfus. Basing their claim on an existing law, these capitalists declared the legal rights held by Peruvians over foreigners in all cases where the national treasure of guano was concerned. After a long period of suspense the Supreme Court of Peru has decided this point in favor of the Peruvian bankers and against the house of Dreyfus. Now commences the real conflict. Dreyfus has, in anticipation of success, advanced large sums of money to the government, and the President, counselled by his brother, the Minister of War, appears to be resolute in his determination to consider the contract legal, despite the courts and people. But an insuperable difficulty here arises. Dreyfus manifests a decided and most praiseworthy unwillingness to employ the large sums required by the terms of the loan in a matter condemned by an entire nation and only upheld by the President of the republic, more especially since the terms of the contract stipulate that in no case shall diplomatic intervention be resorted to. The most probable *finale* of the affair is that a new loan will be called for and will be adjudicated to the lowest bidder, Dreyfus or the Peruvians, as the case may be. Otherwise trouble will certainly ensue, if the President persists in holding the negotiation effective.

Peru has always taken great interest in the cause of gallant little Paraguay, and M. Pacheco, when Minister of Foreign Affairs under Prado, drew up and published the celebrated remonstrance signed by Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile, and assented to by Colombia, declaring that the action of Brazil and her allies towards Paraguay tended to the destruction of a sister republic. This note, together with some strong remarks made in a Presidential message by Prado condemning the conduct of the allies, produced the suspension of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Peru, which were only resumed about six months ago, by sending an Envoy Extraordinary to the court of St. Ildefonso. This minister has been summarily recalled by Peru, in consequence of too great a display of the objects of his mission, and a new Envoy has recently been appointed. This diplomatic agent, Dr. Mesones, has represented Peru in England, France and Italy, and is admitted to be a man of very superior acquirements and intelligence. It is generally supposed here that the mission has for its object the arrangement of the affairs of the Peruvian monitors now laid up in Rio Janeiro, and likely to remain there for some time in order to receive those repairs which appear to be necessary to them at intervals of not more than six weeks. Your correspondent, however, has learned that now the sympathy of Peru for Paraguay is to be demonstrated in a very direct manner, and it is proposed to follow in Brazil the example set in Paraguay by the United States. The geographical proximity of Brazil and Peru and the increasing trade between the two nations on their Amazonian waters render their relations more intimate than those of the empire with any of the Pacific republics, and we are in hopes that the mission may succeed in aiding Paraguay in however small a manner. It is also the desire of Peru, viewing the Brazilian conduct as agressive towards republican institution, to take such measures as will effectually prevent any movement of Brazil towards appropriating portions of Peruvian territory bordering on her own. Measures of this description may be necessary, since Brazil has already manifested an inclination to dispute the right of Peru to certain districts adjacent to the Brazilian headwaters of the Amazon. Certainly the position of the American empire is not such, in relation to her neighboring republics, as to inspire the greatest confidence in her integrity and justice. Peru, however, will not be backward in guarding her rights.

With the capture and imprisonment of Doctor Saavedra, formerly in Prado's Cabinet and recently intimately connected with the conspiring circles in Lima, all danger of present revolution seemed to have passed away. Nevertheless, the ardent devotion with which this people regard any movement towards overthrowing the existing powers never allows the government a moment's peace. Within two or three days large deposits of arms, ammunition and warlike material have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of Lima, and a number of persons, known to be disaffected have shared Dr. Saavedra's fate. While this gentleman remains in prison there is little danger of the occurrence of any formidable outbreak, and even were he at liberty it would be difficult to organize a serious revolution, from the fact that no leader, possessing the public confidence could be pitched upon. Prado, the still popular favorite, is content in Chile with his vines, fig trees and the bank he has established, and he is known to have refused many tempting offers to return and attempt the repossession of his old Presidential dignity.

An important decree has received the President's approval, that authorizing the construction of a land and submarine telegraph from this city to Tumbez, the border port with the republic of Ecuador. Already a land line is in operation from Lima to the city of Trujillo, nearly 280 miles to the north, and, with the exception of a few miles of submarine wire, the whole northern coast of Peru will be speedily traversed by the line. This enterprise is directed by Mr. Carlos Paz-Soldan, who represents a company composed of some of the most prominent Peruvian capitalists, who, without asking subsidy or guarantee from the government, have agreed to finish the work, placing Lima in direct telegraphic communication with Panama in four years from the present date. From Tumbez north the line will be submarine, and it is confidently expected that the facilities offered to business men and to the governments of Peru and Ecuador for the speedy transmission of messages will render the undertaking profitable in its results. At all events, this is another proof of the progressive spirit of Peru and an evidence that the government of Colonel Balta is interested and decided in aiding all measures that tend towards promoting the welfare and consequent peace of the country.

The mixed commission to decide all claims of American citizens against Peru, and *vice versa*, is progressing well in its labors. The members of the commission, both American and Peruvian, appear to be actuated by a sincere desire to do justice to all parties, and the claimants place the greatest faith in the equity of the decisions to be made. The government here has shown a most friendly spirit in the matter, and is desirous of terminating finally all of those questions that might possibly disturb the harmony existing between the two nations.

Nothing more has been said of the disagreeable occurrence that took place in the Bay of Callao related in my last correspondence. The government is perfectly satisfied with the explanations made by the United States Legation in this city, and the affair rests in quiet.

Dr. Pedro Galvez has been named Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to France and England. This is the second time that this gentleman has represented his country at the Tuileries and St. James.

Mr. Edward Villena is appointed Secretary of the Peruvian Legation in Washington, in place of the lamented Mr. Medina.

Now that the yellow fever epoch is approaching, the municipality is busy taking every possible precaution towards preventing the appearance of this formidable visitor, and from the health of the city at present we augur that the coming season will pass without a recurrence of the dreaded epidemic.

CHILE.

Favorable Progress of Electoral Reform—State of Public Instruction—Disastrous Fire in Santiago—The Indian Question—General Items.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 17, 1869.

A great deal of political excitement is just now being caused by the electoral census that the government has ordered to be taken throughout the republic. The recent conventions of all parties held at Santiago agreed unanimously upon this one point—that the privilege of voting should be thoroughly examined and the right of franchise conceded much more generally than hitherto. Congress immediately took the matter in hand, and laws were passed by virtue of which the country now assumes a far more republican position than it has held up to the present time, the policy of the government having been, since 1834, to control by patronage the elections, and thus always having the power to enforce such measures as it might desire. Now, a census of the voting population is being actively proceeded with, in view of the important elections that are to take place in 1870, and the interest evinced in the new measure is so general as to absorb public attention completely. Much benefit is anticipated from a step that undoubtedly is progressive and wise.

Nevertheless, the operation is attended with some grave difficulties. One of the requisites prescribed to the voter by the law is the ability to read and write, and in some cases the census officers have been detected in inscribing the names of persons who did not possess these important qualifications. In some of the southern departments serious disturbances were at one time feared, and as old political animosities were awakened by the movement a general change in the system was considered almost impossible. Still the law is being actively carried out, and, the first enactment having passed by, the people are commencing to be convinced of the supreme utility of the measure. Mr. Lastarria, one of the foremost of the opposition deputies, demanded that the government should immediately investigate and punish the action of several of the municipalities where favoritism had been manifestly displayed; but the administration, dreading an interruption of the census, roundly refused, alleging that such investigation could only be practised by an order from the proper tribunal, whose action in the matter has not yet been made known.

In the matter of public instruction Chile has always been far in advance of her sister republics of South America, and, according to the official accounts of expenses, employs a larger sum, in proportion to her income, in the establishment and support of public schools than any country in the world. Nevertheless, it has been recently proved in Congress that the falling off in attendance at these schools is very considerable. In 1859 more than 13,000 scholars were being educated at the public expense, and in this year the names of but little more than 3,000 appear on the list. To this the Minister of this particular branch replied that the attention of the government had for some time past been called to this unfavorable circumstance, and that measures were being actively taken to place the schools upon their old footing. The plan proposed by the government was not to diminish the amount expended, but to suppress a number of the institutions, and thereby so improve the remainder as to offer to parents the most inviting inducements to send their children. This idea meets with general approval, and, it is thought, will accomplish the desired end.

The sum of $250,000, voted by Congress for the purpose of organizing expeditions to hold the provinces of the subdued Araucanians, is already being employed. An engineer has been ordered to prepare such military maps of the district in question as may be necessary for the operations resolved upon, and although since the recent friendly conferences with the principal caciques and their apparent good will and desire to maintain peace, the government is too well acquainted with the Indian character to confide blindly in their promises. The rich gold mining country bordering on the Imperial river, so celebrated and lucrative while the Jesuits missionaries held the savages in peace, is first to be explored and occupied. Settlements will be established and ample protection given to immigrants. In Valparaiso we have a number of old Californians who propose prospecting along the river, and their example will doubtless be generally followed. The wealth of the section referred to has always been described as fabulous, and the Indians confess that the gold they use and wear is derived from the mines in that vicinity.

A most destructive fire occurred in Santiago this morning. The buildings from the spacious Union Club to the National Bank of Chile were entirely consumed, including the former. The loss is probably in the neighborhood of 500,000 hard dollars, and the portion of the city destroyed was one of the most beautiful in the capital. The origin of the fire was rather poetical. The President of the Club, Don Manuel Alcalde, had died one or two days previously and his funeral was to take place this morning. As many of the members of the club proposed accompanying the remains to the cemetery, a fire was left burning in the kitchen in order to prepare coffee, &c., before the procession departed. From this originated the conflagration. The firemen of Santiago, all volunteer associations, worked nobly and succeeded in subduing the flames, not, however, until one of their number had been fatally injured and several others slightly. The different insurance companies, both national and foreign, have lost heavily by the occurrence.

The convict establishment in the Straits of Magellan is progressing very satisfactorily. A coal mine of superior quality has been discovered in the vicinity of the settlement, and by January next the Governor offers to supply all the steamers passing through the Straits with this article. The expenses of the colony will be more than defrayed by the sum received.

The gunboat Reindeer has sailed for Pitcairn's Island, laden with provisions and clothing for the descendats of the mutineers of the celebrated Bounty. These supplies have been contributed by charitable persons in this city and in the capital.

BOLIVIA.

The Revolution Completely Subdued—General Condition of the Country—Relations with Peru.

LIMA, Nov. 28, 1869.

The report of the defeat of General Morales, who left Peru with the intention of revolutionizing Bolivia, is fully confirmed. This person was captured by the Peruvian authorities before crossing the Bolivian frontier, according to some reports, and according to others, after having reached Bolivian territory discovered that his schemes could not meet with success, and therefore returned. Nevertheless, we are in receipt of intelligence that leads us to believe in the existence of a formidable Indian insurrection in the province of Suero, to overthrow which Donato Munoz, the chief of Melgarejo's Cabinet had been despatched with 500 men to the scene of action. Some imposts decreed by the last Congress had met with the dissatisfaction of the Indians, and it was upon their assistance chiefly that the would-be insurgent leaders counted.

The state of the national finances was not particularly satisfactory, yet the Bolivian Bank was doing all in its power to assist the administration. The devotion felt for Melgarejo by his troops is his great bulwark, and while this lasts it will be difficult for any insurrection to meet with successful results.

Nevertheless, the Bolivian government appears to have taken serious alarm at the contemplated movement of Morales and his abettors. Detachments of troops were immediately sent to the Peruvian frontier, and in Cobija the only port of the republic, several arrests were made of suspected parties who had recently arrived from Peru. The bridge across the Desaguadero, a stream issuing from the Lake Titicaca and forming, for a short distance, the boundary between Peru and Bolivia was cut by order of Melgarejo, and this act caused a profound sensation of alarm in the minds of the peaceful Peruvians in the vicinity. However, a Bolivian envoy, Colonel Quevedo, has arrived in Lima, with the object of explaining any apparently warlike measures adopted by his government, and also encharged with the thanks of Bolivia to Peru for the energetic steps taken by the Peruvian authorities in securing the persons of the rebels and for their strict observance of neutral laws. Colonel Quevedo is well known in the United States, having spent some time there in 1867, and is regarded here as fully capable of fulfilling the duties of his mission.

CUBA.

Proposed Emancipation of the Slaves—Introduction of Free African Laborers.

The question of abolishing slavery in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico has called forth a proposal from several influential planters and merchants of Cuba, of which the following is a summary:—

The national government should decree the immediate and simultaneous abolition of slavery in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. All slaveholders to liberate their slaves without indemnification whatever on the part of the government. All slaves between the ages of ten and sixty years to remain under their former owners as laborers for the term of ten consecutive years. The conditions of labor and pay to remain the same as before, with the exception of a nominal sum to be paid by the employers per month and in proportion to the age of the persons so employed. During the term of apprenticeship the employers to bind themselves to educate their servants in a manner to render them capable to make their own way in the world. A committee shall be called from among the supporters of this movement, who shall form a "Spanish Christian Society of Free Native Africans of the Island of Cuba," which society shall have the exclusive privilege of introducing free African labor for the term of twenty-five years. Native Africans introduced under the auspices of said society shall be bound to serve an apprenticeship of ten years, and shall be educated the same as the liberated slaves.

CHINA.

North-German Sailors in Battle with Pirates.

[From the Berlin Correspondencia, Dec. 8.]

According to news from Hong Kong the North-German merchant bark Apenrade, sailing under Captain H. Davidsen, was attacked by pirates in the Chinese waters, near Macao, on the 24th September. The crew of the bark consisted of the captain, the pilot and twelve men, while the number of her assailants was about a hundred; yet the Germans defended themselves with such resolution that one man was slain and all the rest were injured, the wounds of the captain and pilot having been of a very severe description. No bravery could of course successfully contend with such odds.

The pirates were, however, disturbed in their work of plunder by the approach of a steam vessel, and the Apenrade escaped to the harbor of Macao.

A USEFUL HINT FOR COLD WEATHER.—The reason a room takes so long to be warmed after a fire has been kindled is that the air goes up in a steady column from the mouth of the register, sides of the stove or front of the grate, to the ceiling of the room, and from thence begins to distribute itself downward, which of course is a slow process. To expedite this take a palm leaf fan, a shawl, a large towel, or something similar, fan violently or swing the shawl vigorously, thus compelling the upper and lower strata of air to unite, the hot upper to mix with the cold lower. In this way the upper portion, where the thermometer would indicate eighty, and the lower, where it would stand at forty, will be compelled to mix, and one would be surprised to witness how much sooner the apartment becomes comfortable.

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

The Great Coal Lands of the West.

Abundance of Coal—Early Discoveries—Geological Formation of the Coal Lands—Difference of Opinion as to the Age of the Formations—Great Extent of the Lignite Beds.

EVANSTON, Wyoming Territory, Dec. 14, 1869.

Fire is indispensable in the domestic economy of man. In earlier ages fire was essential to the due performances of religious rites. "Burnt" offerings were the means employed to stay the hand of avenging justice. A pillar of fire by night guided the children of Israel to the Promised Land. When some of the Ute Indians went away from their reservation last season on a hunt the direction in which the others were to follow was shown by the fires kindled by the van. Some of the Cuban leaders told me that the signal for openly inaugurating the revolution which Cespedes precipitated before the time was to have been the sight of fires on the hills in different portions of the isle. Fire is the first consideration under various circumstances. Abraham set the wood in order on the altar before he intimated the nature of the intended victim to his son. When the day's march is ended the first thought of the soldier is the campfire. In the morning the fire is the first thing that claims the attention of the servant or the housewife. "Fireside" is everywhere synonymous with "home." Without a cheerful fire in the evening where would be the happiness of family reunions and the joy of all the juveniles at the coming Christmas time? And, in a commercial sense, fire generates motive power for great factories and mills, steamboats and railroad trains. Fire has revolutionized the labor of the world.

Fuel, therefore, is a substance of paramount importance to us all. It has been a source of great concern to the people of the West. Pioneers across the Continent travelled for days without even a sapling being seen. Sage brush was the only combustible material they could depend upon. Scarcity of wood has been the only obvious objection to the Plains. One of the loveliest little valleys in Northeastern Nebraska—the valley of the Logan—was completely neglected by the Germans because it had scarcely any timber, but it was subsequently settled by the Swedes. The Plains proper are destitute of trees. Grass and prairie flowers are the only vegetation on the uplands for hundreds of miles. Considerable timber, however, fringes the margins of many of the streams. Forests are found only among the mountains; and they are remote from many of the settlements. The cost of transporting wood to the Plains is an item of considerable importance. All the wood that was brought into Salt Lake City last winter was eagerly purchased at twenty-five dollars per cord. In Kansas and Nebraska, fertility of soil being assured, wood was the thing that decided the locations of many of the immigrants. But the timber along all the rivers and on all the slopes of the Sierras would never be sufficient to meet the demands of the future inhabitants for fuel. People prophesied that the supply would soon become exhausted, and the question was, What then? Nature, however, is equal to all emergencies. Prophecies may fail, but nature never does. During long, prehistoric ages, compared with one of which the longest life of man is infinitely less than the shortest of the insect that in a single summer's day completes its circle of existence, Nature was silently solving the problem which was so troublesome to mortals. In many thousand acres destitute of timber a substitute exists beneath the surface. Scarcity of wood is more than counterbalanced by abundance of coal.

Indications of a kind of coal were reported nearly seventy years ago by those earliest adventurous explorers, Lewis and Clark, and later, from time to time, by Generals Fremont, Emory, Warren and Reynold and Drs. Owen and Hayden and others; but as to the extent of the deposits or the quality of the coal little was known. Early investigations showed a singular absence of coal in the old carboniferous or coal-bearing period, and it was not expected to appear in formations of any other. Later investigations, however, have proved the existence of immense deposits of lignite in strata of a recent epoch. This coal crops out in places all along the base of the Rocky Mountain ranges on their eastern and western slopes. Dr. Hayden, who has spent the best years of a busy life in pursuing geological explorations west of the Missouri, who seeks with more assiduity for fossils than the miner for gold, and with whom I had the pleasure this year of passing over the richest discovered coal fields in the West, has traced them distinctly over an estimated area of 5,000 square miles. The same sort of lignite deposits which were found on the Upper Missouri, as far north as the British line, have been recognized on the Rio Grande further south than Sante Fe, New Mexico. On the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains these coal lands lie as near as may be along the parallel of longtitude 104 degrees west from Greenwich, north and south, a distance of over 1,000 miles. They are being worked with success in various places westward from Boulder, near Denver, in Colorado, to Coalville, in Utah, a distance of more than 300 miles. And beyond some beds have been opened at different points as far west as Monte Diablo. The finest fields thus far discovered are east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. It is not unlikely that lignite deposits underlie the surface here and there, within the shadow of the mountains, from Cape Horn north to the Arctic Ocean, and across the Continent from the eastern base of the Sierra Madre mountains west to the Pacific. Certain it is that beds have been opened on the eastern side of the Sierra Madre and at the foot of intermediate ranges. For, we must ever bear in mind the conformation of this country, that out of the vast elevated plateau forming the interior of the Continent, and which we call The West, rise a series of great mountain ranges having a general trend to the northeast and southwest, each composed of many minor ranges, with local dips in all directions.

I have heretofore referred to the coal in Colorado, its great extent, its width of vein and its peculiar characteristics. All the lignites of the West are similar in substance. Very naturally the proportions of their component parts vary in different places as the result of local causes. The commercial value of the coal found at certain points is more or less according to how much the organic matter has been compressed and carbonized. While the total meridian extent of these lignite beds has been found to be limited thus far only by that of explorations, their local latitudinal extent is generally believed to be within fifteen miles on both sides of each major and minor mountain range's axis. To illustrate the manner in which the coal crops out:—Suppose the successive strata lying horizontally one upon the other: an internal power of nature then forces them upwards, in some places the upheaving material breaking through the sedimentary rocks and protruding on the surface, in other places not; in the one case changing the horizontal positions of the strata into acute angles, in the other into anticlinals; the subsequent erosion of the glacial period washes away and levels off the jagged edges of the lignite beds which had been disrupted; so that the whole presents at present the appearance of diagonal sections mooth on the surface. Going from the Plains towards the mountains you first pass over the horizontal strata of the tertiary period, becoming more and more inclined as you get nearer to the ranges; and then in order you come in many places to the fossils and formations of the cretaceous, jurassic and triassic periods, and finally to the metamorphic granite. As in the anatomy of the body you go from the skin to the bone, so in the anatomy of the earth you go from the surface to the original rocks. And as doctors of medicine differ in their opinions, so do those doctors of physical science—the geologists. They dissect the anatomy of the earth and come to different conclusions. And they have a monster subject in the world itself. These lignite veins, covering the backbone of the Continent, are the cause of some difference of opinion among them at the present. The veins generally appear between layers of drab colored clay and rusty sandstone, among the deposits which form the junction between the cretaceous and the tertiary ages; and as the transition from the one to the other is so gradual it is difficult to draw the line of demarcation with positive distinctness. Le Conte and Newberry claim them to be cretaceous, like all other carboniferous deposits, while Hayden, Clarence King and others who have examined them assign them rather to the tertiary period. I have not heard Agassiz give any opinion on the subject. So extensive are these carboniferous tertiary deposits in the West that Hayden has been disposed to question whether the tertiary might not with more propriety be called the carboniferous or coal-bearing period. Hayden, however, inclines more toward a new and middle ground, and gives the doubtful deposits a position of their own in what he appropriately calls the period of transition. Those differences among the geological doctors would have been mutually settled before now according to established scientific principles if the fossils found in the vicinity of the coal beds had been of a distinctive character; but many of them may be attributed to either the cretaceous or the tertiary period. Signs of shells were few and local, but indications of flora were abundant and almost universal. Dr. Hayden and his party collected several thousand fossils, in many of which I noticed impressions of leaves closely resembling those belonging to trees of the present day. One specimen shows a nut transformed into brown sandstone; and another, where a piece of the shell had been broken off, a perfect model of the kernel. But, however much those geological gentlemen may differ as to the actual epoch, one thing is evident, to wit:—That the coal exists. By vast amounts of organic matter (lying in successive strata whose individual formation is lamellar) being deposited, compressed and carbonized during periods of the past of which we have no accurate idea, upheaved by some mighty agency no parallel for which is found in human power, the beautiful economy of nature has placed at hand an inexhaustible supply of mineral fuel so essential to material advancement in the course of empire.

The coal itself is singular. It differs from foreign lignite as well as from bituminous and anthracite in several particulars. It is peculiar in its high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, its great friability and its small specific gravity. A close examination of it shows a double foliated structure. One is of flora and the other of terminal planes. In the one you find impressions of the organic leaves or other vegetable matter; in the other indications of infiltrated water between the thinnest imaginable laminæ. It is readily reducible to dust, and easily broken by a hammer into small rectangular prisms, which are not ordinary crystal forms, but regular solids between the separable planes. To the presence of the water in the microscopic rifts is attributed the cleavage or crumbling characteristic which forms its most objectionable feature. This cleavage occurs by expansion of the water upon exposure to the atmosphere. While some of the coal has a soft, brown, dull bituminous appearance, some of it is hard, black and brilliant, resembling recent anthracite. It differs materially from anthracite, however, by burning with an active flame. Some has sulphur in it, and some (an analysis of which I witnessed) has not a single sign of any noxious element. Analyses of specimens revealed respectively over fifty-one, fifty-eight, fifty-nine and seventy-two per cent of carbon, which (the remaining matter being chiefly volatile combustible) renders it a valuable lignite. It leaves a little whitish ash, but never any clinkers. To burn well and give a high heat it requires considerable atmospheric oxygen. It may not produce so high a heat as anthracite, yet its caloric effect is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. That effect is lessened a little by the presence of the infiltrated water. Much of the latter, however, escapes in the cleavage consequent upon handling and exposure to the atmosphere. Analyses of the constituents of the coal itself show very little water, and but little caloric effect is lost by the amount of heat necessary to convert the water produced by the combination of free oxygen and dydrogen into vapor. Its quality improves the deeper it is taken from the mine; the pressure being greater, the percentage of water and other impurities is smaller. It is beginning to be universally applied to all domestic uses. Experiments have shown that it can easily be utilized for smelting purposes. It is being used in Colorado for smelting iron, and gold and silver ores. Its most objectionable feature—the tendency to crumble, and thus clog the furnace and decrease the draft—is completely overcome by the use of the "staircase" style of furnace, in which the coal lies on horizontal steps, and the apertures for the admission of atmospheric air are in the vertical sides of the stairs. It is equally available for generating steam. It has already superseded wood for fuel (except for kindling) for the locomotives on the Union Pacific Railroad. Immense quantities of wood, which had been contracted for before the importance of the coal beds was appreciated, are now piled up at stations along the railroad line, and I believe the company are selling some of it.

Hayden's estimate of 5,000 square miles of coal lands refers only to those he had examined, extending from the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming, south to the Arkansas, in Colorado. It applies particularly to the plains of Laramie. But the coal lands of the West cover an area of 50,000 square miles. How much of this area coal actually underlies can only be determined by the pick and shovel of the collier. Diligent search has hitherto failed to find indications of more than thin veins, and few of them, in Kansas and Nebraska. Beds have been opened in some parts of both States, but the amount of coal obtained only serves to assist in supplying local wants. Hayden, who made a careful examination, does not think that any important coal beds will ever be found within the limits of Nebraska. From the similarity of its geology I imagine that the same may be said of Kansas. In New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah Territories, however, as well as places further West, the supply is more than equal to the demand. A superior quality of coal is found in great abundance on both sides of the Rocky Mountains in New Mexico. A large percentage of carbon exists in that obtained in the vicinity of the local mountain chains, called respectively the Raton and San Lazaro. Notwithstanding it is lignite it looks like the anthracite of Pennsylvania. The Raton Mountains are in both New Mexico and Colorado. The road from Santa Fé to Denver leads through the Raton Pass at the foot of Fisher's Peak, where the thirty-seventh parallel of longitude forms the Territorial line dividing Colorado from New Mexico. As in New Mexico so in Colorado. Coal crops out on the surface in Lake county, near the head waters of the Arkansas, and in Tremont county, near Cañon City, further down the stream; also in Las Animas, in Puebla, and all the way along the Rocky Mountain chain north to Jefferson and Boulder. In Jefferson it shows itself on Ralston creek, five miles north of Golden City. In Boulder the next stream you come to was named Coal Creek, by reason of the appearance of the lignite on the surface. On both branches of the Boulder it is found in great abundance. At the Marshall mines, on the south branch the dip of the mountains reveals eleven beds ranging from seven to thirteen feet in thickness, and giving from thirty to fifty feet of solid lignite. The lowest bed is the largest and the best. The coal contains, as shown by two separate analyses, fifty-eight and fifty-nine per cent of carbon, and resembles anthracite in appearance. In the two contiguous counties of Clear Creek and Gilpin, where most of the mining and reducing of ores is being done, the consumption of wood for fuel is over 100,000 cords per annum. If the railroad they are talking of should be built coal could easily be delivered at these mining centres, so that the outlay for fuel would be less than half what it is at present. The people of Denver are fortunate in having such valuable coal mines so near the capital of Colorado. Indeed, it is believed that coal underlies the city and the immediate vicinity of Denver. One gentleman, whose faith is turning to practical account, hopes to find both fuel and fortune in the suburbs of the city. "Anyhow," he said, "I intend to sink a shaft, even if I sink the money." But the best developed beds and the finest coal found thus far are in Wyoming Territory, along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. I went over them with Dr. Hayden. Outcroppings were seen near Cooper's Lake, on the Laramie plains, and westward at the different points along Rock Creek, Medicine Bow, the Rattlesnake Hills, the North Platte, Bitter Creek, Muddy Creek, Ham's Fork of Green river, Bear river and through Echo and Weber cañons in Utah, nearly to Salt Lake. A connected series of deposits covers the whole area. Coal mines have been opened near Cheyenne, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and on the western at Wyoming station—which is the next beyond Laramie—Carbon, Rawlings, Separation, Creston, Point of Rocks, Black Buttes, Rock Springs and Evanston in Wyoming, and Coalville in Utah. Several of these mines have been worked for many months. Experience has demonstrated that the quality of the coal is excellent and the supply practically unlimited.

Evanston is a small station on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, 957 miles from Omaha and 905 from San Francisco. Northward, where, in Wyoming, the great Rocky Mountain chain turns toward the southeast, a line of hills strikes from it directly south to the Uintah range (running east and west) which merges into the great Wahsatch chain, stretching away southwest toward the Pacific. The Evanston coal mines are in that line of hills, beyond Yellow creek (a branch of Bear river), a mile or more northwest of the railroad station. The surrounding country is picturesque, and the summits of the high mountains within view are forever capped with snow. The hills are furrowed and ceilated by the action of water, so that the company has been able to develop the mine by means of tunnels. They have opened three tunnels, situated on almost three quadrants of a circle. A thick layer of loose calcareous puddingstone lies above the lignite. A short distance from the outcrop there is a thickness of twenty-six feet of coal, interstratified with layers of "drab clay." It is thought that a little further in the hills these layers of clay will disappear and the coal become more solid, and perhaps more pure. In the main tunnel a railroad is being built with side tracks and facilities for changing cars, which will enable the company to easily take out a thousand tons of coal per day. The track from the mine connects directly with that of the Union Pacific Railroad, so that the coal placed on the cars in the mine could be sent in either direction across the Continent without being reloaded. Several tons of coal are lying in the galleries of the mine awaiting the completion of transportation facilities. While in Cheyenne before coming here, I witnessed an analysis of some of the Evanston coal, and the result showed 72.16 per cent of carbon, 23.84 of volatile matter and 4 per cent of water. There was not a sign of sulphur or other noxious element. The analysis was made by Persifor Frazer, Jr., a young American mineralogist, of well known lineage and undoubted talent, who has recently returned from Europe after graduating with honors at the mining school of Freiberg. Owing to the thickness of the veins here and at other points, and their nearness to the railroad (the valuable mine at Carbon station is alongside the railroad track), coal can be taken out and placed on cars at from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per ton. I believe the Union Pacific Railroad Company do not pay more for it than that. The cost of transportation would have to be taken into account in estimating what price it would be sold at to private parties and in small quantities at different places along or aside from the railroad line. Some Californians have been looking at the Evanston coal with a view to its use on the Pacific coast, and I have heard that they were unable yet to come to any definite conclusion as to its commercial value in California, owing to the difficulty of getting at the price the coal company will sell it for in case they get a monopoly of the market. It is not many years since coal cost $500 in gold per ton in California.

Less than forty miles west of here is Echo station, and five miles from the railroad line, in the valley of the Weber, is the Mormon town of Coalville. There are large and valuable beds of lignite there and at other points in the surrounding region. Considerable quantities of coal are being taken out of the mines at Coalville. A railroad line is being built from Coalville to Echo station. The road is already graded. These mines supply Salt Lake City, which is forty-five miles distant. The quality of the coal is excellent, some of it being similar to some of that at Evanston. Indeed the indications are such that both formations might be said to be identical. One vein has a thickness of fifteen feet. In some cases a kind of conglomerate, pebbly sandstone and in others a deep deposit of black clay, growing harder dowawards and containing numerous cretaceous fossils, rests directly on the coal beds, while the dip would seem to show that the relative positions of the clay and the coal were the same before the upheaval of the mountains. Assuming this to be the case, as the fossils show the clay to be undoubtedly cretaceous, then Hayden is willing to admit with Le Conte and Newberry that these formations of doubtful age and other superior coal beds of the West belong not to the tertiary but to the cretaceous epoch. But at other places, as on the Laramie plains, for instance, the cretaceous formations seem to pass gradually up into the coal beds, and layers of drab clay underlie the coal; while in most places, where evidences of violent disruption are less than near the mighty cañons, fossils and formations point more distinctly to the tertiary period. East of the Rocky Mountains, at least, there would seem to be little question that all the lignite beds are tertiary. Those that appear on the upper Missouri, in Montana, have been traced down the Yellowstone valley by way of the Big Horn mountains to the North Platte, in Wyoming, where they pass beneath the White river tertiary formations, but reappear about ten miles south of Cheyenne, near the line dividing Colorado and Wyoming, and continue uninterruptedly south to the Arkansas. The evidence in the structure of the coal itself, that although the organic substance was held together long enough to become carbonized, yet the compression of the laminæ was not so great as to obliterate all impressions of the flora, and the fact that among the fossils found contiguous to the coal beds are those of animal and vegetable life of the present period all indicate a recent origin; while the fact that at other places it loses the peculiar structural characteristics I have mentioned, and looks like hard, lustrous anthracite, containing an increased quantity of carbon, and that the fossils and formtions of the cretaceous age are more numerous and apparent, indicate an earlier than the tertiary period. It may be, however, that the change in the character of the coal to the appearance of recent anthracite may be attributable to some local trap, dike or other cause of heat and pressure during the convulsions of the earth at the upheaval of the mountains.

It is not necessary to enumerate all the other places in Wyoming, Utah and other Territories where coal has been discovered. It is enough to say that it is being found from time to time in different localities. And iron ore of superior quality appears to be coextensive with the coal beds. This is especially the case in Colorado and Wyoming. It is impossible to estimate the importance not only to the Western people, but to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the whole country, of these coal lands of the West. It is the coal of Great Britain, limited comparatively as it is compared with these immense deposits, that has aided largely to make her commerce ubiquitous and to carry her manufactures to the remotest corners of the earth. I do not think that Dr. Hayden will object to my mentioning his name in reproducing a remark he made to me when riding on the railroad. Alluding to the coal beds directly on the line he said that they contain "more power than all the muscle that now exists, ever has existed and ever will exist." And said another geologist, "The discovery of gold in California and of oil in Pennsylvania do not compare in importance with the discoveries of coal among the Rocky Mountains."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Trips of a Scotch Steamship Through the New Transit—The Order of Entrance and Log of the Voyage—Pilotage, Water Draught and Sand Drift.

[From the Glasgow Herald, Dec. 18.]

We have been politely furnished by Messrs. Handyside & Henderson, of this city, with the following report of a voyage per Anchor Line steamship Dido, Captain J. M. Simpson, from Alexandria to Suez and back to Alexandria via the Suez Canal:—

The steamship Dido, having embarked passengers and stores, sailed in light ballast trim, drawing nine feet three inches aft and six feet four inches forward, at half-past one o'clock P. M., November 16, for Port Said, Ismailia and Suez.

On leaving Alexandria there was a fresh westerly wind blowing, the sea was heavy, but the wind being fair all sail was set. The Dido was preceded by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Delta, drawing sixteen feet, which had also a good many passengers on board. The Dido was followed by the Messageries Impériales paddle steamer Thabor and the chartered (by Lord Dudley) paddle steamer Lynx; also the French imperial yacht Aigle, with the Empress on board. These three steamers were in company with us during the afternoon and evening. After sunset the wind fell light, and the sea went down a little.

At six A. M., 17th instant, we were abreast of Damietta, about fifteen miles distant, and at fifteen minutes to eleven we were in the harbor of Port Said, where we sounded within a distance of 100 yards, depths varying from eight to twenty-six feet. The Mediterranean squadron of the British navy was lying at Port Said Roads, a little to the northeast of the breakwater or mole; some of them, it was reported, had attempted to enter the harbor, but as two in doing so grounded it was said they were ordered outside again. At nine A. M. 17th inst., we received verbal instructions to proceed, the Dido being placed seventeenth in order of procession.

The ship was then presented (gratis) with charts and printed regulations (in French) for the navigation of the canal. At forty-five minutes past ten A. M. proceeded dead slow—the English schooner yacht Cambria, owned by James Ashbury, in tow of a French gunboat, being immediately ahead, while the British steam yacht Deerhound was next in order astern. At first the Cambria detained us a little, but afterwards we had no stoppages. About half-past seven P. M. we passed (near El Guisr) three steamers (two Austrian and one English—the latter a ship of war) anchored; and a little later two French ships of war aground, both of which got off again at daylight. We arrived at Ismailia about nine P. M., when we were guided by boats with lamps to moorings (buoy No. 15) provided for us by the Canal Company. The course through Lake Timsah (Ismailia) was indicated by beacons with lanterns for the occasion. The passage from Port Said to Ismailia was made in ten hours.

On the 19th current, at half-past ten A. M., seeing the Cambria getting under weigh and proceeding in the direction of Suez, we hailed her and inquired whether she intended prosecuting her journey, and getting an affirmative reply, we (acting upon instructions to sail to Suez in the same order in which we left Port Said) followed the Cambria and proceeded to Suez. We entered the Bitter Lakes at twenty minutes past twelve P. M., and there being a good breeze all sail was set. For four miles at either end of the Bitter Lakes there are strong iron tripods with very good, powerful lamps to indicate the channel at both ends of the largest part of the lakes during the night. The lamps and the two iron lighthouses in the lake will probably be in full working order in about a month hence. The middle portion of the lake for about ten miles is neither beaconed nor buoyed, there being from twenty-four to thirty feet of water for a large radius. We arrived at Suez at five P. M., and had the satisfaction of knowing that the Dido was the first English steamer to arrive at Suez through the canal. The passage from Ismailia to Suez was done in six hours and a half, the ship having gone full speed that portion of the passage. The entire passage was therefore done from Port Said to Suez—exclusive of necessary stoppage at Ismailia—in sixteen and a half hours.

The run could have been made in less time were it not for sundry delays incurred through inaugural formalities and the unusual amount of shipping in transit at the time.

20th.—Lay in Suez Roads all day waiting till the remainder of the ships would pass out of the canal.

21st.—At six A. M. proceeded from the Roads to the entrance of the canal, and moored there for the purpose of seizing the first opportunity of re-entering the canal on the remaining half-dozen steamers arriving in the Red Sea. We were, however, disappointed; for the agent of the Canal Company came alongside and ordered that the Empress' and the other royal yachts must have precedence.

22d.—At eight A. M. received written instructions to proceed on the return voyage, nineteenth in order of procession. At half-past eight A. M. got under weigh (the fires had been banked up from the previous day), but when the ship reached the entrance to the canal there was a dead lock of shipping, quite regardless of order. This detained us till fifteen minutes to eleven A. M., when we proceeded dead slow, stopping frequently. The Dido was preceded by the Brindisi steamship Principe Tomaso, and followed by a Russian paddle steamer of the Imperial Navy. We re-entered the Bitter Lakes at half-past twelve P. M., going full speed, and were passed by the Russian paddle steamer, French steamship Tourag and Italian steamship Scylla. We re-entered the canal at half-past four P. M., and at seven P. M. were stopped by the Scylla grounding near Schleknnedeh, between Toussum and Ismailia.

23d.—Started again at half-past six A. M., Scylla still ahead. We passed through Lake Timsah at eight A. M.; were stopped by vessels ahead grounding between El Guisr and Kantara; at half-past five P. M. had to anchor.

24th.—Got under weigh at half-past six A. M. and arrived at Port Said at half-past eleven A. M., and sailed thence with a fair wind for Alexandria at half-past one A. M., when all sail was set. Arrived at Alexandria at half-past nine A. M. on 25th inst.; all well.

MEMORANDA.—Pilots were offered for the canal passage, but were quite insufficient for the demand; the Dido, therefore, had not one either going or returning. The weather was very hot during the day, but chilly at night. The moon was at its best during the whole of the trip. While the ship was lying at El Guisr, being stopped by vessels ahead for five hours, a good deal of sand accumulated on the ship and in the cabins and engines—so much so that the latter had to be covered up with canvas. The wash (at the very sandy parts, particularly at El Guisr) caused by passing steamers appears to have done considerable damage to the banks, causing the sand to fall into the canal, and thereby lessening the depth. Many more vessels stuck on the passage back from Suez than did on the passage towards the Red Sea, notwithstanding their drawing less water. The draught of the Dido on arrival at Port Said from Suez was seven feet six inches aft, and six feet forward. The Messageries steamship, Godaverey, drawing about nineteen feet, from Marseilles for Cochin China, has been lightened two feet, but that is found to be insufficient, and it is intended to reduce her draught still further. Messrs. Fraissinet's steamship Asie is lying in Port Said, drawing about sixteen feet, with a cargo for Bombay.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Nov. 26, 1869.

A WOMAN KILLS HER SEDUCER.—A young man named Pres. Barker, charged with the seduction of Elizabeth McQuigg, was shot and killed by her at Ironton, Ohio, on the 21st inst. Immediately after the shooting she gave herself up. Her brother, John McQuigg, was also arrested, charged with the same crime. Both were committed to jail. The girl's story is that she has waited for him to make her the only reparation in his power, which he has refused doing. Tuesday, hearing it rumored that he was going to be married, she determined to compel him to do her justice. Her brother and herself met him; she asked him what he intended doing; he replied, "Nothing;" she then told him he must go with her and marry her at once; on his refusal to do so she fired two shots, one taking effect in his breast. He lived long enough to say to his father that it was the brother John who shot him. The girl persists that it was she, and that she alone ought to suffer.

RELIGIOUS.

The Churches and Services Yesterday.

Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Drs. Hepworth, Chapin and McSweeney, Revs. Chauncey Giles and William Aikman.

Whether inspired by associations of the holiday season, or actuated by an increased piety, the church-going citizens of the metropolis yesterday attended divine service in goodly numbers. The inclemency of the weather did not deter them, and they were rewarded in most instances by practical, interesting and entertaining discourses, the cream of which will be found in the following reports.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—An Advertising Bureau—Newspaper Men Denounced, and Their Conversion Doubtful—Sermon on Christian Meekness.

Before the singing of the hymn that precedes the sermon the pastor of Plymouth church converted the rostrum into a great advertising bureau by announcing, in true auctioneer style, a number of performances for next week, including oratorios, concerts, "tableaux," ladies' sewing circles, lectures—including lecture on "Girls," by Miss Logan—Plymouth church prayer meeting and a personal that he (Mr. Beecher) would not be at home on New Year's Day, but that he was going to be a caller himself on that day, and see how his friends looked. He should then be able to ascertain whether "it was more blessed to give than receive." He had found "giving" on former New Years' days very pleasant, he hoped he should find receiving much more so.

After delivering himself to the extent of about a column of the HERALD of these very secular notices, he made the greatest and most important hit of them all by the advertising of that which is euphonously termed in the placards "Annual Renting of Pews and Aisle Seats," but which is in reality an auction of the pews of the church. Not contenting himself with this parade of buying and selling, he fell foul of newspaper men and newspaper offices. Mr. Beecher said that after the sale of these, for probably six months they would have a great treat by the usual annual abuse in the newspapers. In that abuse there was an outburst of piety that never made itself apparent unless something was going on to provoke abuse. There were great protestations of purity where purity had certainly never been suspected before. So long as the old-fashioned doctrines were proclaimed, all these men rested satisfied and let the church alone; and it seemed to them very faultless. But let something be done that excites them and they were very valiant. Well, he could afford to be a victim and it was worth while being one if he excited to virtue newspaper men whom nobody had ever suspected before that they possessed any. Plymouth church was a kind of family, not to be ruthlessly invaded, certainly; but when it sought to give light and knowledge to those around it, in its own way, there was a burst of disinterestedness poured forth by these men, newspaper men, who certainly could not have been in the church for the last twenty years. Well, all that sort of thing did good, and he hoped that this kind of excitement and abuse might result in conversions, even in newspaper offices.

Mr. Beecher then proceeded to preach. He selected for his text the fifth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel and the fifth verse—"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." When our Lord spoke these words the whole world was against its truth. The Oriental monarchies had been engaged in an almost continual war. Whatever was held was that which had belonged to others. The Persian armies held sway over the lands of the East; and then came the overthrow of the Persians. Roman ambition, in the form of a Roman government at the time of Christ, was the supreme power of the earth. Palestine was the prey of factions, and at that time it seemed that if there was anything sure of universal control it was cunning and violence and if there was one thing more than another that was sure to be trodden down it was meekness. What, then, was the full truth of this singular announcement? Meekness was not a faculty; it was not a single attribute of the soul; it was the state and condition of the whole mind, as the state and condition of a man who cultivated the lower and sensual nature was a man who lived by the force of a material organization. A man who kept those passions under and who allowed himself to live subject to the influences and behests of his higher nature, there were outbursts very frequently on that nature of a conflict between the higher and the lower. Now the greater part of men lived in this intermittent condition. There was a higher state for a man than this intermittent condition; it was that condition where the moral sentiment completely ruled, where the whole nature was perfectly saturated, filled up with a love for the truth. Where that was the case there was given to man a courage based on meekness, an activity that was very tranquil and a self-confidence that was without conceit. Meekness was the strongest element in man. It gave to man a greater courage than the man possessed whose baser instincts guided his life. That was what he understood was the scope and declaration of Christ, that when men had so controlled their lower natures as to be ruled and governed by the higher then meekness would control the world. No nation had, however, been controlled by it yet; no department in any nation had. There were some families that had and there were some exceptional churches that had. The question then arose, was it likely that these words would ever become true? There were those who thought that religion had gone backward in the world. He was not one of those. Its claims were never more widely spread than now, and this was owing to other influences than those which were only ecclesiastical.

Mr. Beecher then traced at considerable length and with considerable ability the growth of the human race through its physical, social, intellectual and moral relations, as developed in the development of the life of man and in that of nations. There were certain incidents in the life of each that brought out the moral sentiment and made it part of the individual and national life. He gave several illustrations of this. Men talked about the beauty of holiness, but they did not see it so as to impress them. They saw it only in the ore, not in the bars, where the image and sterling impress of God was upon it. Nothing but goodness and moral worth survived the influence of time. Men who developed the highest that was within them attained a kind of meridian splendor, and there was a sort of rough judgment day always going on in which the name of the wicked should rot out and the name of the just should flourish.

Now men could not become Christian without Christ any more than the apple could become sweet without the sun. At the time Christ spoke these words there was no European development. Espagna (Spain) was heathen; Italy was heathen; Rome was the empire of power; Gaul was a wood and wilderness, and Britain was sunk beneath the horizon, and this Continent was not known. Now where was it that property was most secure; which country was the best governed? Why the nations that were the most intelligent and Christian.

Mr. Beecher bore testimony to the virtue shown by America during her recent great struggle, to the virtue and endurance of her people during that time. He paid a passing tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Stanton (which provoked a hearty "Amen" from one of his congregation, and said that when as Secretary of War he was ahead even of the people in their determination to be free, and his memory would by and by be side and side by the greatest men of his time. There were incidents that developed the Christianity of a nation and it was this unselfishness that would bring righteousneas into all the earth.

Individual Sovereignty a Myth—Follies, Fashions and Foibles.

In the evening the Rev. Mr. Beecher took the text for his discourse from the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, vi., 20—"For ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which is God's." The reverend gentleman alluded at some length to the question of individual sovereignty and argued that the tendency of the last fifty years was unbroken in its flow away from dynastic power and towards the power of the whole society, or, it was styled, a democratic tendency was apparent. Thrones and ecclesiastical governments were losing power. For a long time alliances had sought to recuperate political governments to bind and keep down the democratic tendency. Their success was very poor, and if restrained it finally broke out in revolution and violence. The days of despotism were numbered. Individual sovereignty was stupid and arbitrary. There was now being assembled the greatest ecclesiastical council of modern times to enforce ecclesiastical government. But he thought it was too late, as the people reigned to-day. All those great changes involved much waste. No great event took place without a squandering of forces. But this tendency towards the rights of the masses was running into excessive doctrines in regard to the rights of individuals. In this country a great change was taking place in the family relations. Children ripen earlier. Children should be taught to govern themselves, and a child that never made a mistake was a blockhead. The principles of self-respect and self-control should be instilled into them and they would be safe accordingly. Individual sovereignty, however, was false philosophy. Now no man was free from the law of the material globe. After contending at some length that individuals owed more to society than society to individuals, he proceeded to point out the unwritten laws of social usage, the penalties for the violation of which were more dreaded and more efficient than regular statutes themselves. The isolated individual was a mere myth, and of himself was comparatively useless. Of all the wildest doctrines that of individual sovereignty was the wildest and most absurd. Man was a mere creature of obligation. Adverting to the follies of following fashions, he observed that, although many of the present ones violated taste, convenience and cleanliness, at courts there might be some excuse for the custom of wearing long trains, where the doners had pages to lift them up; but where was the gracefulness of dragging three yards of silk through the gutter. Still, it was the fashion, and by a large number it was deemed an obligation to pursue it in all its fantasies. Having referred to the subject of individual rights, which he showed could be satisfactorily dispensed with in favor of mankind, they should be fought for and maintained, but yielded when the public good required it.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Young Man's Religion—Sermon by the Rev. George Hepworth.

Last evening, to the usual crowded congregation, composed very largely of young men, Rev. George H. Hepworth delivered the sixth of his course of Sunday evening sermons to young men at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. His subject was, "The Young Man's Religion," and his text, St. Mark, x., 17:—"Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" In previous lectures he had spoken to them of their possibilities and their designs. He came now to speak of their religion. Their religion was to their life what the film is to the oat; their religion the sap to the film. Religion was something very simple and very easily understood. If they went to the creeds of Christendom they would become bewildered. If they went to Christ the pathway would be clear. God takes up his abode in every willing heart and steys there until he is expelled by ambition, passion or lust. Above all, better than the Mosaic law, be not selfish, love your neighbor. If the young man to-day looks over Christendom and asks what is religion he is lost in a maze of doubt. There are thousands of banners flying, and the supporters of each are brave and knightly. Each thinks itself the only right religion and that its course is the narrow path, and that all ways lead to ruin and death. The truth is, God resides within the limits of no denomination. He resides with equal benignity in all. God is in the midst of every people that seek him and pray to him, no matter what their doctrinal banner. Sectarian divisions are only for convenience. The Western pioneer fences in his 500 acres of land because it is his. His neighbor's land is just as good. The result is the golden sheaves. There is not one religious denomination that is not doing some good. It made no difference what four walls inclosed their worship, who was the minister and what the choir. It was not church or pulpit or music that made worship of God. It was the spirit carrying itself to God. There was the Roman Catholic Church. Its symbols, its splendors had no effect on him. He was not so unlettered or bigotted that he could fail to see what it has accomplished. He cared not who wore a white gown or who a black gown. If he thought he was doing God's service let him do it, and if any of those listening to him could worship God better here, let him worship God there. The great thing was to be true, manly, Godlike. Pursuing this thought, he referred to Methodism. He invoked God's blessing on Methodism because of the good it was doing. Next he reviewed orthodoxy. Its influence was extended. It was Mosaic in its power. It was hardly filled with the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount; but the decalogue was the bullet it fired. It held with wondrous eloquence the sinner over the pit, until frightened out of his badness he sought to be good. It was easy to see, notwithstanding this, that orthodoxy was doing a good deal of good. Next he spoke of the Unitarian Church, which loves God and teaches men to love God, because He first loved us. These Churches stood side by side. Each made its claim. They were all needed in our civilization. Each was doing good. It was the duty of all young men to select their church and then worship there. He now proceeded to speak of general principles underlying all Churches, and then urged young men that it was their duty to make use of the talents given to them. They should be everything to God, as He was everything to them. God and they were working together in every day's toil. If they built a ship they did not think it finished when the timbers were all adjusted, when the masts pointed to the stars, when the rich argosy was received on board. There must be the tons of iron nestling by the keel to keep her right and to protect her against storm and roughing waves. Every man needed ballast—the ballast of principle, the ballast of religious belief—to keep him aright on the broad ocean of life. The evils that come were but teachers. They should learn how to meet them, how to overcome them, how to robe the grave with something pure and noble and high. A man makes his fortune of half a million. He has given his energies, his soul to making it. He has it in the savings bank and in his lands. He has laid up no treasure in heaven. At length comes the panic. His fortune is swept away. He is old and gray-haired and poor. He turns his thoughts to heaven. His loss proves his gain. It cost him half a million to become religious, and he counts it small payment. He illustrated this thought further by the effect of a mother's death or a daughter's an illustration elaborated into eloquent and forcible beauty. He did not care to what denomination they belonged. The main thing was the motive. This was a question of great moment. Gratitude and love should be their motive—nothing else. Never dread God. Always love him. Could he say any better word than this? Was there any other religion than love? It was the only path that leads to God—the only path that leads to heaven. He illustrated by portraying the difference between the negro as a slave and as a freeman, and the difference in households ruled by love and by fear. He would then regard God as Father and themselves as His children. God's heart would always beat warmly for them. The world might turn upon them—God never. He did not care what religion they professed, what their ism or oxy. He did not care for sect or denomination. The principles he had aimed to unfold underlay true religion. This was a crooked world. There would come griefs, misfortunes, losses. God's Providence was over them, around them and in them. They were no accidents. They were part of God's plan. There being here proved that there was work for them to do. They should put this thought in their lives and thank God. As each wheel and cog has something to do in a watch, so they each had a work to do in the world. Great responsibilities rested on them. God led them always. Believe that all things He does is done for your good. The eternal and unslumbering care of Him who is the Father of All is watchful over all. Attend the church, where they get the best Christian life. Go where they could find Christ and throw His spirit in their work.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Christianity and Its Triumphs—Sermon by Rev. Doctor Chapin.

There was an exceedingly small congregation yesterday morning at this church, owing, no doubt, to the miserable state of the weather. Rev. Dr. Chapin took the text of his discourse from the Apostle Paul's Epistle to the Galatians iv., 4 ,5—"But when the fulness of the time had come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law to redeem them that were under the law and receive the adoption of the Son."

The preacher said that the Apostle Paul in this text proclaimed the deliverence of mankind by Christ, from all the weak and arbitrary elements of the world into the glorious liberty of the children of God. In the passage before us the Apostle argued against the Church of Galatia in which Jews and Gentiles were intermixed; but in doing this although his argument had a specific point he proclaimed a universal truth. He spoke, not only to the Jews and the Gentiles, but emphatically to all mankind. Before the coming of Jesus Christ, in one sense, not only the Jews were under the law, but the Gentiles also. Paul proceeded to illustrate this by allusion to the hope of adoption. He (the preacher) said, then, that while the text referred to a particular case, it also referred to the state of mankind at large. In the first place the Apostle Paul spoke of "the fulness of the time." This phrase possessed a twofold significance of human preparation and of divine appointment. No event, not even an event in what was termed sacred history, was absolutely isolated. There was preparation for Christianity in the world before Christianity. The Jews and the Gentiles were led up to it, and notwithstanding all the opposition that stood up against it the Gospel triumphed as a witness of its truth. The Jew prophesied about it. The welding of many nations into one great society, the evangelization of the world by physical agencies, the advance of civilization, the reign of peace—all these conditions made ready for it, so that when Christ came into the world it was the fulness of time from a state of human preparation. But we should, after all, distinguish between the conditions in which the fact appeared and the fact itself. Preparations that brought down the mountain and filled up the valley did not produce the advent. The soil ploughed up did not create the mustard seed and make it grow into a tree under whose ample folds the fowls of the air might find shelter. The fulness of the time had come when, by God's own appointment, Christianity was consummated by His decree. It grew from no form of Greek philosophy or Roman enterprise. It came only when God sent forth His Son. That fact was not a development; it was a revelation. But this revelation came not as an abstract system, but as a person. It was not the utterance of a truth or the first promulgation of a system that we claimed for this event, but the birth of a person. Christianity, then, was Christ, and Christ was Christianity. No other system was so identified with a person as its founder. In any other system we might take away the founder of the structure and yet the system would remain; but remove Jesus Christ from the Gospel and it was nowhere; the peculiarity of a personal, redeeming force would be lost. No abstract truth would have sent the Apostles into the world to proclaim the Gospel to every creature. It was no mere system of theology that made Paul go into the midst of persecutions and pass over stormy seas. It was none of this. It was the fresh reality of One who was born and who lived among men, and who suffered and died for them. No system of philosophy, no eloquent literature could move the heart of man in its deepest pulses like Christianity. We never could organize society; we never could regenerate it by a mere philosophy. There was nothing ever known that was calculated to redeem man except the living personality of Jesus Christ, as set forth in His Gospel.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Life and Virtues of St. Stephen—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. E. McSweeney.

A very large congregation attended high mass at this church yesterday. The mass was celebrated with all the impressive solemnity and "pomp and gold" usual in the Catholic Church during this season. The procession of acolytes, headed by the master of ceremonies, and followed by the Sub-Deacon, Rev. Dr. McGlynn; the Deacon, Father Griffin, and the celebrant, Father Henry, was very grand and imposing. The Rev. Dr. Edward McSweeney delivered a very interesting sermon, beginning by saying:—"Our churches are each designated by some particular name; that is, they are dedicated to God under the special protection of some saint, or in commemoration of some miracle or mystery of the Church. The reason that we honor the saints thus is that we may honor those whom God honors, and that a remembrance of themselves and the teachings of their lives may be kept alive. He then said he intended to speak of the "character and martyrdom of St. Stephen," the patron of the church they then worshipping in, as shown in the sixth and seventh chapters of the Acts. St. Stephen, said the reverend doctor, is called the "first witness," he having been the first to seal with his blood the truths of the religion of Christ. The most striking quality of the character of St. Stephen was his indomitable courage—that quality which inspires in men such a regard for its possessor as chastity in woman. The reverend doctor defined the different kinds of courage, moral, physical and the headlong courage, which is the attribute of the brute, and said that St. Stephen possessed moral and physical courage in the highest degree. Stephen, after his appointment as deacon, being full of grace and fortitude, did wonders in the conversion of the people, and vanquished by the subtle powers of his reasoning those who opposed him, at which those whom he had beaten suborned certain men to charge him with blasphemy against Moses and bring him before the council. St. Stephen was aware that, even though the accusation of blasphemy was not proved against him, his preaching of the doctrines of Christ would certainly result in his death. In his discourse, or rather that of the Holy Ghost through him, in reply to the accusation, he proved that the Jews had always resisted the workings of the Holy Ghost, and, although this was received in great anger, he continued, and, being full of the Holy Ghost, he looked up to the heavens and cried out, "Behold, I see the heavens opened and the Son of Man standing at the right hand of God." This was received as sufficient proof of blasphemy, and he was immediately cast out of the city and stoned, as they did which he cried, saying, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge," and he fell asleep in the Lord. There never was a saint that possessed the attribute of faith in a greater degree, having it stronger even than St. Peter or St. Paul. But the great glory of the saint was in having been the first to lay down his life for the doctrines of the Nazarene. It may be stated that there were martyrs for the Jewish law, but how great was the difference between the wide spread religion for which they died and the almost unknown doctrines of a "condemned malefactor" for which he yielded his life and, in the blessed hope these doctrines taught, first tried the "journey over the tempestuous seas of eternity."

The choir during the service sang Maillard's mass in G to the end of the *Gloria* and Weber's mass in G from the *Credo*, in the manner the choir of this church has ever been noted for.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

The Incarnation—Sermon by the Rev. Chauncey Giles.

Rev. Chauncey Giles, yesterday forenoon, in view of the festive season in commemoration of the nativity of Christ, preached a sermon on the incarnation, as understood and interpreted by the followers of Swedenborg, composing the Church of the New Jerusalem. The reverend speaker took for his text St. Luke i., 31, 34, 35—"'And behold, thou shall conceive in thy womb and bring forth a Son, and shall call His name Jesus.' Then said Mary unto the angel, 'How shall this be, seeing I know not a man?' And the angel answered and said unto her, 'The Holy Spirit shall come upon thee and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore, also, that Holy Thing which shall be born shall be called the Son of God.'" In her question, said Mr. Giles, Mary expressed the doubt of the world. From a natural point of view the incarnation is the most improbable, not to say impossible, of events. The natural mind is ready to doubt what comes not within the limits of its knowledge and cannot be explained by natural laws. But its knowledge is limited to the earth; it sees but one link, and imagines to see the whole chain. It forgets that infinite wisdom has many ways of producing the same effects in accordance with divine order. If a hundred years ago an angel from heaven had foretold the telegraph and its wondrous working over the earth and under the ocean he would not have been believed, and so with our present means of communication. These would have been miracles to the wisest men of the past, and hence we should hesitate to pronounce impossible what the Lord has announced. The reverend speaker then referred to the aid the Lord sought to accomplish by the incarnation, that He might become Immanuel, God with man, that He might save men from their sins. It was a divine work and required a divine being to perform it, who must be the Son of God as well as the son of man. This thought was very elaborately explained and followed by means of numerous illustrations. The New Church doctrines show the necessity of incarnation. The child inherits the soul, or the interior plane of its being, from the father, and the exterior from the mother; hence, that Jesus Christ might be the Son of God, his interior plane, the soul, should be divine. This doctrine of the New Church had an important bearing upon the question of incarnation. The words of the angel were then dwelt upon and the force of the words, "Therefore shall be called the Son of God, because He is begotten by the power of the Highest." This follows from the law that the divine cannot be divided. It is life itself, infinite, uncreated life, and to create a divine being would be a contradiction in terms. A human son is personally distinct from his father; but Jehovah clothes himself with a human nature. Jesus was not personally distinct from the Father. He was not, as the Trinitarians hold, of the same substance as the Father. His material exterior form he took from Mary. The New Church teaches that Father and Son were personally one, like a man's soul and body, the distinction being a difference of substance and degree of life. The human nature of Christ had every human quality and form complete, and could will and think from itself, entirely distinct from the divine nature within it. It was human nature which was begotten and born, and owing to which Christ often addresses the Father as another person, and declares His own inferiority to Him. But He speaks His Divine nature as "The Father." But Jehovah was not changed into the Son. There was no change in the Father. The Divine was not changed into the human. Thought is not changed by speech and action, it is more fully one's own after expressing it. The Most High flowed forth with all His creative energy as before into all the creation; He only exerted a new power to reach a new condition in human life. The speaker referred at length to the relation of the infant Christ to the Father and the fulness of infinite perfection. Through the nature He derived from Mary He could be tempted, and the powers of evil could approach Him. Here man's enemies were overcome and his redemption achieved. Through this He was again brought into perfect union with the Father, the Divine within him, so that He could say, "I and my Father are one." After explaining that Jesus saved man, not by His physical death but by the death of that nature He received from Mary, he concluded, that in the New Church they had this comforting and glorions truth, that Jehovah assumed our fallen nature from pure love and mercy that He might get access to our enemies and overcome them, that He might restore a wanting link in the chain of communication between us.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. William Aikman—"Employers and Employed"—"You Mustn't Expect to Have the Angel Gabriel on Five Dollars a Month."

Notwithstanding the rain and wind the Spring street Presbyterian church was comfortably full yesterday morning, on the occasion of the Rev. William Aikman's discourse, the last of a series, on "Employers and Employed." The reverend gentleman took his text from I. Peter, ii., 17—"Honor all Men." There has always been two classes of men since the world began, the employers and the employed. They are necessary to human society, and will always continue to be so long as man remains the same. Their interests are identical and cannot be separated. However much they may vary in degree, they are crossed and interlaced with each other. No new social structure can change this condition of things. So mutually do they rest each on the other that the millionnaire may be destroyed by his cook or the wealthy merchant impoverished by his clerk, to whose paltry salary he gives no attention. It will be seen, then, that the employer and the employed must exist together; they are the head and foot of the same body. It is well that this is so. Every one cannot be an architect; the sailor cannot monopolize the quarter-deck. Neither can domestics and householders alike occupy the parlor, or else there would be hungry mouths at home. It would not be desirable to have everything equal in work. For instance, the journeyman who works forty years has too good sense to be betrayed into accepting a higher position out of his line of employ which, when the glitter is gone, might sink him into ruin. Were society reversed, and the poor the rich, no new relation of things would be established. Capital and labor must be mutually perpetual. Labor is not degrading. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." Some believe, erroneously, that one sphere of labor is honorable; that another is not. What a young lady can do with her needle she spurns to supersede by work in the kitchen. So a clerk will toil and enervate his system, when, by labor in a shop, he could lead an easy and pleasant life. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies." In all labor there should be a good disposition, contentment and satisfaction. A happy nature dignifies work. The same principles employed in working for Christ should extend to all human toils. There should be patience, forbearance and good nature. The spirit of whistling, singing and merrymaking should prevail. Idling should be avoided. You steal your employer's time, and no feeling should exist that there is the antagonism between capital and labor it is the work of the ignoramus or demagogue to inculcate. Each builds up the other and both contain the vital principles necessary to a healthy advancement. In labor the employed should make himself indispensable and he should aspire to a higher place. You reach a loftier station only when you have more than filled the one you occupy. The employer also has duties towards his help. He should pay them good wages, adequately remunerate them for their service, and remember the text, "Honor all men." It is mean and dishonest not to pay for ability, skill, integrity and worth at their value. People should not expect good labor for poor wages. There was much philosophy in what the colored servant said to his master—"You mustn't expect to have the angel Gabriel on five dollars a month." (Laughter.) Prompt payment of the employed is necessary, and kindliness and charitable actions should be the rule of conduct towards our servants. Religion should be taught and all the self-sacrificing attributes of Christ embodied in looking for their welfare.

TRAIN IN TAMMANY.

The Irrepressible George Francis as a "Reverend Gentleman."

A Characteristic Rhetorical Jumble on Everybody, Everything and Nothing At All.

Tammany Hall was filled to overflowing last night by an audience vastly different from any ever gathered there at the call of democratic leaders or to witness Shakspeare burlesqued. People distinguished in public life and widely known were there in numbers, while the body of the hall was crowded with intellectual men and women. The audience was worthy the occasion. The great traveller, the Nourredin of the universe, the self-appointed teacher of mankind, the social and political flying machine of America, the patent renovator of modern institutions, boss babbler of the Crédit Mobilier, his own candidate for the Presidency of the United States, George Francis Train, the irrepressibly desp erate Bad Dickey, made his first appearance on any stage as an expounder of the Gospel. No wonder that the audience was large, no wonder that it was impatient for the exhibition and clamorous for the intellectual fireworks to go off. There was no band to play "Yankee Doodle," no choir to sing "Shoo, Fly," or chant the "Old Hundred," but a small table supported a sweet bouquet of flowers, and the Star Spangled banner covered the weak legs of the emaciated furniture. The rest of the stage was left free for the bounding orator to ramble over at his own sweet will, and a large force of railroad people haunted the flats for the purpose of picking up the little bits should Train blow up and scatter among the audience. Sunset Cox, M. C., crouched on the second seat from the platform, behind the burly form of Dr. Nealis. Henry Bergh smiled lugubriously on the expectant audience, and everybody else waited with mouths wide open—individual representations of Garrick between tragedy and comedy, ready to laugh or cry. Hutchinson, the inveterate singer of incomprehensible songs at woman's rights meetings, shook his flowing locks in the hot air and looked unutterably mysterious. Once he was unaccountably moved to scale the orchestra railing, and the audience applauded heartily. The carpet-bagger Congressman with the liable-to-be-punned cognomen went into convulsions in his hat. The stern features of the Benevolent Bergh extended into a weary smile; all the ladies present—and there were quite a number—checked hysterics in their handkerchiefs; irreverent boys in the galleries laughed aloud, and the representative of the Hutchinson Family shot himself back to his seat and sunk his splendid curls beneath the ample folds of his big brown coat.

Audiences are as imperious as was the Grand Monarch. They cannot wait. When the time for the commencement of the performance had arrived and the old time blue coat and brass buttons were nowhere seen hammering and thumping were heard everywhere and people were found wicked enough to violate the sanctity of the place and time by whistling loudly and irreverently. When patience had ceased to be a virtue with everybody and whispers ran around the hall that Train had run off the track a second time a confused sound was heard at the door, a large force of small boys gave themselves up to yelling with all their might, hands were clapped, hats thrown up, handkerchiefs waved, laughter, cries and hurrahs swept towards the front, and there, before all men, the gorgeous coat tails and glistening buttons of the Rev. George Francis Bastile Train, D. D., met the astonished eyes of the audience for a second and then disappeared in a jiffy into a stage box.

If any person entertained a doubt that the natives would be astonished that doubt was immediately dis- the footlights. Before he spoke a word astonish- pelled when the reverend gentleman glided out before ment took possession of everybody. His Reverence's hair seemed to stand on end as with lion-like tread he strode round the platform in spected the situation and made sure that he was safe on all sides from sudden attack. He did not speak a word until this business was attended to; then, however, he successfully resisted an evident desire to take a standing jump and swallow himself, and proceeded with his discourse. The audience cheered enthusiastically as he proceeded; laughed at him and with him; voted as early and often as he submitted questions, gloated over his epigrams, shouted at his witticisms and roared at his hits at public men. Fierce in invective, great in couplet, humorous in descriptive, he was simply immense in legs and arms. The way he rounded a period with a box, annihilated a non-believer with a kick and smashed a theory with a quotation was fearful and wonderful to behold. The terrified little Congressman shrunk into his coat collar before the terrible assaults of this Peter the Hermit of modern politics, who called Congress a den of thieves, hinted at the prospect of an early hanging of intractable M. C's. and judges, and avowed his intention of blowing everybody "higher than a kite."

To report Train and to do him justice is an impossibility. Easier would it be to sketch the

— Borealis race
That flit ere you can point their place.

And for that reason he must remain unreported. He must be heard to be admired and seen to be understood. In the noise, uproar and gymnastics of an evening it is only possible to grasp a few of the sayings of Mr. Train.

In the whirlwind of chaff last night these grains of genuine wheat fell on good ground:—"We are a proud people, &c. This is poesy; it is buncombe. We are a nation of flunkies and cowards. England insults us by sending over to us a leading secessionist (Peabody) in a British man-of-war. If I tell the truth—what all think, but few dare express—I am called a lunatic and fool. It was said that knowledge is power, it isn't; ignorance is power. It rules in the White House, in Congress, in Albany, in New York. Action, action, action, said the Grecian; honesty, honesty, honesty, says Train. The people are either fools or knaves; a bright thought would split their heads, as lightning would a pumpkin. I was educated to be a Methodist preacher; my Sabbath commenced on Friday night and ended on Tuesday morning. I saw that religion of that sort was useless and abandoned it. Epigram is boiled thunder and lightning. I wrote a history of the world in twenty lines. England loosed her grip of death when we set free the slave. I was at Jerusalem. Hotel runners met me forty miles outside. Nothing there but sand and fleas. That story about the Old Boy is a humbug. Talk about his offer to give away real estate for nothing, when the poor devil didn't own a cabbage garden! In the Holy of Holies I had to keep my hands on my watch and purse, just as if I had been in Congress. The Deluge was a humbug. Grant is a humbug. Colfax is doing the biggest business on the smallest steam engine of any man in the country. The press is a humbug. The obstinacy of Jeff Davis emancipated the slaves. Woman in the Bible is only mentioned as concubine and slave. My motto is "Patience, perseverance and pluck." I have a larger audience than all the preachers in New York combined. The pew rents were paid at the door. Everything is humbug. Everybody is a humbug. The people have had demagogues before me, but they never had a live demagogue. I have been on the defensive before. Now I am aggressive, and will make the hair fly, for I am proof against praise, blame, wine and women."

The "reverend" gentleman wound up in a peroration in which every known subject was discussed and illustrated on a black board, after which he retired amid a storm of applause.

A PANIC IN ST. JAMES CHURCH.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning a panic occurred in St. James Roman Catholic church, in James street, which fortunately resulted in no serious injury to life or property. At the above hour a quantity of evergreens in the gallery, near the organ, took fire from a gas jet, which being observed by some timid person the alarm of fire was raised. The wildest confusion for a short time prevailed, the congregation leaving their seats, besides many jumping from the galleries to the aisles beneath, in their effort to escape from the edifice. Detective Mahoney, of the Fourth precinct, being in the church, mounted a railing and warned the people to keep their seats as there was no immediate danger, which had the effect of restoring the panic stricken audience to their senses, none of whom were injured. The fire was almost immediately extinguished by the firemen.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Glowing Accounts of the Youth of the City of Churches—A Son Stabs His Father—Another Son Robs His Father—Another Plays "Confidence Man."

Mr. A. Lainey, of No. 30 Flatbush avenue, caused the arrest of his son Eugene, eighteen years of age, and Alfred Hall, on a charge of grand larceny. The youths named stole $160 from the complainant on Christmas Eve and repaired to New York, where they visited a house of ill repute in Greene street, and therein lavished the stolen funds in a reckless manner. They were arrested upon their return home, and are now under lock and key at the York street station house, awaiting an examination.

Officer Holiday, of the Forty-third precinct, arrested James Millber, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning upon suspicion of burglary. The prisoner was in the act of crossing the Hamilton avenue ferry to New York, carrying a bag marked "O. & H.," when he was taken into custody. There were several boxes of cigars in the bag, and, as he could not account satisfactorily for the possession of the property, he was held for trial.

Thomas Kelly and Joseph Holt, aged twelve and sixteen years respectively, visited Mr. J. S. Coffin, of 221 Clinton street, on Christmas Day, and related a lamentable tale of impecuniosity, which appealed to the generous sympathies of the complainant, Mr. Coffin. They stated that they had been sent to borrow five dollars, with which to pay the rent for Mrs. Kelly. The money was given to the urchins, but as it was subsequently ascertained that Thomas had not been at his home for two days previous, and that the borrowing mission in question was unauthorized, both boys were taken into custody and locked up at the Butler street station house.

Thomas McGrain, Jr., thirty-one years of age, a hard looking customer, who cannot either read or write, resides with his father, Thomas McGrain, Sr., in Steuben street, near Flushing avenue. The old gentleman took occasion yesterday afternoon to reason with his illiterate, intoxicated and undutiful son, and to advise him against the evil of intemperance, Thomas, Jr., being under the influence of liquor at the time. The latter grew enraged, and, seizing a knife, stabbed his father in the left breast. A physician, who was immediately summoned, declared the wound not dangerous, but found that the victim had a very narrow escape, as the parricidal thrust was fortunately parried from the infliction of a mortal wound through the blade's striking on a rib and glancing off, inflicting only a slight flesh wound. The accused was taken into custody by roundsman Baker, and locked up, to await examination, at the Forty-fourth precinct station house.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

FATAL RESULT OF INJURIES.—Yesterday afternoon a young clerk named Ricker expired at the City Hospital from the effects of wounds sustained on Friday evening by falling down a flight of stairs at his home, in Hudson street. An inquest will be held by Coroner Burns this afternoon.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY took place on Saturday morning between a gentleman named Colagan and the owner of a saloon in Grove street. Mr. Colagan received two shot wounds, and was removed for medical treatment; but he refused to prefer any charge against his antagonist.

Newark.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, while a workman named George Schmidt, residing at No. 18 Nevada street, was placing some lumber in order in the factory of Mr. Sommers, a large piece of scantling fell on his left leg, fracturing it severely in two places. The injured man was removed to his house and attended by a Broad street surgeon.

A ROUGH GETS ROUGHLY HANDLED.—On Saturday afternoon the police were notified that one William Quail, a notorious character, residing in Tom Webb's house, on the corner of River street and Railroad avenue, had been murderously assaulted. Captain Rogers at once despatched detective Smith and another officer to the scene of the reported occurrence, when it was ascertained that Quail had been cut on the head with a boot key by one Winter, a shoemaker, in Canal street, but that he was more dead from whiskey than the beating he had received. It further appeared on investigation that Quail had all the afternoon been quarrelling and raising the dickens generally with the good people of Canal street. He met one peaceable man, who declined giving him a chew of tobacco, whereupon he beat him shamefully. Quail next assailed Winter, but soon quailed beneath the boot key. The police say he is a hard character.

Trenton.

COLLISION ON THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—Shortly before twelve o'clock on Saturday night a "smash-up" took place at the depot which was very near proving disastrous to the passengers. The Washington express train from New York was approaching the station when the Western express, sweeping rapidly in the opposite direction, rushed by the depot, and in a few moments the collision occurred. The locomotives became imbedded in each other, and the five forward cars of each train "telescoped" and were smashed up at the ends. A brakeman had his leg almost severed from his body, but beyond this no accident occurred. The passengers were more alarmed than hurt, but their escape may be attributed to the retarding motion of one of the trains. A special train was immediately made up, and the passengers continued their respective routes. The negligence of an official is said to be the prime occasion of the collision.

LONG ISLAND.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT ISLIP has recently been raised and a new story formed. Many needed improvements have also been effected.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Carl Valentine, an old and respected resident of Huntington, was seized with an apoplectic fit while sitting at the supper table Saturday night and died almost immediately.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The committee appointed by the meeting recently held at Moriches, in favor of the extension of the Southside Railroad, to confer with President Fox, of that road, report that the directors of the road will extend it to Seatuck, eighteen miles east of Patchogue, the present terminus of the line, provided the residents along the proposed extension will subscribe for $140,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the railroad. Mr. Fox has ordered a survey of the road the present week. Seatuck village is located on the eastern boundary of the town of Brookhaven. The extension will pass through the villages of Bellport, Fireplace, South Haven, Mastic, Moriches and Seatuck.

A meeting of the residents of the towns of Huntington, Smithtown and Brookhaven was held at the hotel of B. B. Newton, Smithtown, on Friday, to take action in reference to an extension of the Northport branch of the Long Island Railroad from Northport to Port Jefferson. The proposed extension will run through the villages of Smithtown, St. James, Stony Brook, Setauket and Port Jefferson.

NEWBURG.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—The barge Susquehanna, in tow of the propeller Hasbrouck, was the last boat to leave this city in the season of navigation just closed, departing on Friday night for New York. The river at this point is full of heavy floating ice and the ferryboat plying between Newburg and Fishkill makes her trips with difficulty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	7 23	Moon rises...morn	1 12
Sun sets........	4 39	High water....eve	3 28

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 26, 1869.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Helvetia (Br), Thompson, Liverpool Dec 8 and Queenstown 9, with mdse and 211 passengers, to the National Steamship Co. Had heavy westerly gales, with heavy head sea during the passage. Dec 11, lat 51 06, lon 11 47, exchanged signals with a Guion steamer bound E; 20th, lat 47 03, lon 44 31, passed a Cunard steamer do; 24th, no lat, &c, passed a Guion steamer do; 25th, an Inman steamer do; 26th, a National steamer do.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Dec 18, with mdse, mails, passengers and treasure, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New Orleans Dec 18, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Was off the Lightship at 7 PM 25th; 25th inst, at 4 PM, off Barnegat, saw pilot boat No 4 towing in a dismasted wreck.

Steamship Mississippi, Henry, New Orleans Dec 19, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Dec 24, lat 32, lon 77, passed steamship Lodona, from New Orleans for NYork.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Dec 23, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Dec 23, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Dec 24, 4 PM, about 30 miles south of Hatteras, passed a fleet of 15 schr rigged steamers, supposed the Spanish gunboats, bound S.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, with mdse, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers, to J Lorillard.

Steamship Tennessee, Chichester, Philadelphia, in ballast, to Wm P Clyde.

Ship Game Cock, Sherburne, Hong Kong Sept 11, with tea, to D G Bacon. Passed Anjier Oct 5, Cape of Good Hope Nov 7; had light SE trades; crossed the Equator Dec 1 in lon 35 W; had the NE trades very light and variable; been to the northward of Hatteras 4 days, with light N E wind. Dec 8, lat 11 30 N, lon 44 20 W, spoke schr Jessie Caril, from —— for Para; 22d, lat 32 40 N, lon 72 45 W, bark Friehandel (NG), from Bremen for NYork.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, London and Isle of Wight, Nov 25, with mdse and 42 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had fine weather. Dec 26, at 5 P M, while in tow of steamer Yankee, went ashore on Romer Shoals and was got off at 11:30 P M without damage.

Bark Oceana (Nor), Aslaksen, Cadiz Nov 12, with mdse, to order. (Is anchored at the SW Spit.)

Bark John Boulton (Br), Lindsay, Ragged Island Dec 16, with 12,000 bushels salt and 5 passengers to Montell & Bartow, vessel to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had heavy weather on the passage and was detained at Ragged Island 28 days wind bound; sailed in company with bark Ann Elizabeth, Morgrave, for New York; left no vessels in port.

Brig Francis Lewey, Lewey, Buenos Ayres via Barbados, 64 days, in ballast, to J D Fish & Co. Crossed the Equator Nov 14 in lon 33 30; encountered the NE trades in lat 11 30 N and found them quite light; Dec 13, while beating through the Mona Passage, spoke brig J Howland, from St Domingo for Boston, 18 days out.

Schr Kate Brigham, McLean, Genoa Oct 21, passed Gibraltar Oct 31, with marble, &c, to J B Phillips & Sons. Had light S and E to Bermuda; since strong westerly gales, and lost and split sails. Nov 17, lat 36 35, long 70 54 W, saw ship Gettysburg, steering E.

Schr Isabel, Denison, San Blas, 27 days, with mdse to master—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Pembroke for Harlem, with lumber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Congress, York, Portland for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr Ed Lameyer, Gorham, Newburyport for New York.
Schr L G Hickman, Kelly, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary P Hudson, Vaughn, Boston for New York.
Schr John Fuller, Fuller, Yarmouth for New York.
Schr Niantic, Deering, Taunton for New York.
Schr Mycoote, Leighton, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr M B Mahoney, Davis, Providence for New York.
Schr Sarah E Nash, Nash, Westerly for New York.
Schr Henrietta, Kenyon, Norwich for New York.
Schr Deborah, Selsey, Norwich for New York.
Schr Elizabeth B. Hogan, New London for New York.
Schr John H Buckalew, Robbins, New Haven for South Amboy.
Schr Lady Jane, Haggerty, New Haven for New York.
Schr Gust, Warwick, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary E Coyne, Facemire, New Haven for New York.
Schr Wm P Cox, Bateman, New Haven for New York.
Schr Eureka, Mayo, New Haven for New York.
Schr Annie Murchie, Merrell, New Haven for New York.
Schr Fashion, Carberry, New Haven for New York.
Schr Escort, Small, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Reading RR No 54, Holmes, Norwalk for New York.
Schr Sharpshooter, Flynn, Norwalk for New York.

BELOW.

Brig Dundee (Br), Turks Islands (by pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No 5).

Wind at sunset NE.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG J L BOWEN, from Savannah for Havre, put into Boston 26th inst to repair a leak.

SCHR SAXON—The pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4, Captain Richard Brown, came up to the city yesterday PM and reports Dec 23, 70 miles S of Sandy Hook, fell in with the wreck of schr Saxon (recently run into by steamship Leo); on the 24th took her in tow and arrived up to the Erie Basin yesterday at 4 PM; was assisted from the buoy of the Middle by steamtug Wm A Hennessy, Captain A Hennessey. The Saxon has a cargo of yellow pine lumber.

Miscellaneous.

STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN—Squan Beach, Dec 21, 1869, on board steamship Circassian—Captain Israel I Merritt, general agent New York Board of Underwriters—Dear Sir:—Justice to those who are deserving demands from me a statement of the treatment I received when wrecked on Squan Beach, near the station and residence of William P Chadwick, agent of the Coast Wrecking Company, station No 9, on the night of the 18th inst. In less than one hour after I struck, having thrown up a rocket and blue light, it was answered at the station, and he, with Mr Charles W Maxson, agent of the Underwriters, was ready with their life-saving apparatus to take us off if required. The first ball was thrown over topsailyards with great precision, the line attached to a hawser and the life-car sent off, Mr Chadwick in the car, taking off my wife and all who desired to be sent ashore. She was kindly cared for by Mrs Chadwick and every attention shown her. My prayers are should any unfortunate persons be wrecked they may find such friends as Chadwick and Maxson. God bless them. Yours, truly,

T T ELLIS, Master steamship Circassian.

The officers of the ship desire to subscribe to the testimonial of the captain, as set forth in his statement. S W Adams, first officer; H W Fredericksen, second officer; F W Schutz, chief steward; George E Ashby, chief engineer; F H Rickers, first assistant engineer; John W Wall, third assistant engineer.

Spoken.

Ship Winged Hunter, from New York for Boston, Dec 25, 12 M, off Gayhead.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Dec 8—Arrived, brig Winfield, Loring, Newport, E; 16th, schr Aspinwall (Dutch), Heath, NYork.

Sailed 4th, brig Bogota, Cassidy, NYork; 15th, schr A Denike, Jones, New Orleans; 16th, bark Agnes I Grace, Smalley, Port Royal, Sa, to load for Marseilles.

CALLAO, Nov 12—Arrived, ships Levanter (Br), Hewes, Ancon (and sailed 19th for Chinchas); Topgallant, Phillips, Guanape (and sailed 22d for Hamburg); 16th, Vigilate, Whitmore, Chinchas (and sailed 22d for Cork for orders); Intrepid, Spencer, Chinchas; Old Colony, Grindle, Mollendo; 17th, Prussia, Patten, do (and sailed 19th for Chinchas); Criterion, Sheldon, Pisco (and sailed 23d for Guanape); 18th, John Sidney, Bartlett, Guanape; 20th, barks Burnside, Pendergrast, Valparaiso (and sailed 23d for Guanape); 23d, George & Henry, Flint, Tome; 24th, ships Webster, Norris, Panama; 25th, Mary Warren (Br), Lowe, Chinchas; 27th, Calhoun, Creary, Acapulco; Valley Forge, Berry, do; Martha Bowker, Goodburn, Montevideo.

Sailed 12th, ship City of Mobile (Br), Bryan, Guanape; 13th, bark Hattie G Hall, Fisk, Hampton Roads for orders; 15th, ship N Boynton, Hyler, do do.

GLASGOW, Dec 26—Arrived, steamship Europa, McDonald, NYork.

PANAMA, Dec 17—Arrived, steamship Salvaeor, Bowditch, Central American ports.

Sailed 10th, steamships Costa Rica, Dow, Central American ports; 13th, Golden City, Lapidge, San Francisco.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec 25—Arrived, steamship Allemannia, Bardua, NYork for Hamburg (and proceeded).

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 25, AM—Arrived, steamers Oriental, Snow, Savannah; Neptune, Baker, NYork; Rescue, Wolcott, do; barks Isabel (Br), Moody, Buenos Ayres; Eliza (Br), Thayer, Cienfuegos via NYork; brigs Don Quixote, Conant, Rosario; Lizabel, Ryder, Baltimore; Cosmos, Parsons, Philadelphia; Crocus, Colburn, South Amboy; schrs Clara, Baxter, Georgetown, DC; Anna E Glover, Terry, Charleston; Blondel, Chapman, and A H Cain, Simpson, Philadelphia; Southerner, do; S P Adams, Tabbut, Elizabethport; Catawamteak, Lord, do.

Also arrived 25th, brigs Sparkling Water, Turks Islands; Reporter, Philadelphia; schrs Armada, Port au Prince; W D Bickford, do; Light Boat, NYork; Bay State, do.

26th—Arrived, steamships William Lawrence, Baltimore; Nereus, NYork; bark Albertina, Africa; brig J L Bowen, Savannah for Havre.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 26—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Grey Eagle, Coffin, from Rio Janeiro; brigs Chattanooga, from St John's; Norma, and Lima; schr Valeria, Conklin, from Matanzas. Passed out, schr Farragut, for Savannah.

GALVESTON, Dec 18—Arrived, schr St Croix, Eaton, Philadelphia.

Cleared 17th, steamship Wilmington, Cole, NYork; 18th, brig H M Rowley, Rowley, do.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 24, AM—Arrived, schrs S S Bickmore, Barter, Piankatank River, Va, for Boston; Carrie M Rich, Amsbury, Wilmington, NC, for do; Willie Harris, Merritt, South Amboy for do; Jane C Patterson, Scull, Philadelphia for Gloucester; Chase, Gross, Rockland for NYork.

PM—Arrived, schrs J Maxfield, May, Boston for Philadelphia; Daniel S Mershon, Ayres, Lynn for do; John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais for NYork; Sedona, Holbrook, Vinalhaven for do; Addie Ingalls, Ingalls, Machias for do; Sardinian, Kenniston, Rockland for Richmond; Ida Hudson, Greeley; Emma C Verrill, Fales; Mansfield, Achorn, and Thomas Hix, Lervey, do for NYork; John W Maitland, Leighton, Portland for do.

Returned—Schr M M Weaver.

Sailed—Schrs S S Bickmore, Willie Harris, Jane C Patterson, Chase.

25th—Arrived, schrs Emma A Higgins, Ryder, Boston for Rappahannock River, Va; Mary B Dyer, Purvere, do for Tangier; S B Wheeler, Lloyd, do for Baltimore; Kendrick Fish, Webber, Portland for NYork; Margie, McFadden, Georgetown, DC, for Boston.

9 AM—Sailed, schrs Neptune's Bride, George & Albert, D S Mershon, Carrie M Rich, John Boynton, Mary Lee Newton, H B Metcalf, Emma A Higgins, Mary B Dyer, Margie.

MOBILE, Dec 21—Arrived, sloop Challenge, Latham, Stonington.

Cleared—Bark Adelaide Norris, Reed, Liverpool; brig Mensagera (Sp), Millet, Barcelona.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 19—Arrived, steamship Frankfurt (NG), Kuhlken, Bremen via Havre and Havana; ships I F Chapman, Norton, Havre; Undaunted, Dinsmore, Bath, Me.

20th—Arrived, steamship De Soto, Morton, NYork via Havana; barks Mataro (Sp), Mataro, and Teresa (Sp), Vierete, Havana. Below, coming up, ship Trenton, Dumaresq, from Liverpool.

Cleared—Steamship Milbank (Br), Smith, Liverpool; ships Mogul, Freeman, do; Francis P Sage, Cronk, Havre; bark Hayden (NG), Steffen, Hamburg; schr C E Morrison, Smith, Boston.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Dec 20—Arrived, brigs Magin (Sp), Cienfuegos; Henry (NG), Brane, Rio Janeiro.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 20—Arrived, ship Villa Franca, Williams, Newport; bark Harvest Home, Dickey, Liverpool. Outside, waiting for a wind to sail, ship Northampton.

PORTLAND, Dec 24—Arrived, brig Gipsey Queen, Foster, St Martins (and was ordered to Boston); schrs George B McClellan, Keene, and Redington, Gregory, Baltimore; Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Brigs Hattie E Wheeler, Bacon, St Pierre, Mart; David Bugbee, Stowers, Matanzas; schr J G Craig, Maxwell, Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Dec 24—Arrived, brig John Chrystal, Barnes, NYork.

Sailed—Schr C A Hendricks, Greenlow, New Bedford.

SAVANNAH, Dec 26—Arrived, steamships Pioneer (Br), Shackford, Liverpool; Alhambra, Wright, Boston; Virgo, Bulkley, NYork; ship Braemar (Br), Griffiths, Bordeaux; schrs Willimine, Boston; Jesse S Clark, NYork.

Sailed—Steamships San Jacinto, Atkins, and Huntsville, Crowell, NYork.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 22—Arrived, brig H H Seavey, Lee, Arroyo, PR.

Cleared—Brig Gen Marshall, Maxwell, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY—AT GOLD PRICES in currency until January 1, 1870.—To anticipate the inevitable result of the contemplated return to specie payments I have decided to throw open to the public, without reserve, the magnificent stock now on hand of
Premium Silverplated Ware.
Tea Sets, Urns, Waiters, Liquor Frames, Castors, Ice Water Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Butter and Berry Dishes, Napkin Rings, Pie Knives, Knives, Forks and Spoons, &c.
House Furnishing Goods,
Including Table Cutlery, Fire Sets and Stands, Trays, Plate Warmers, Coal Vases, Bread Platters and Knives, Blacking Cases, Sleighs and Skates for boys and girls.
China and Glassware.
Dinner and Tea Sets, Glassware in sets, Cologne Sets, Punch Sets, Vases, Bronzes, Parian Ware, and a great variety of useful and ornamentel articles.
Suitable for Holiday Presents.
EDWARD D. BASFORD, Cooper Institute.
The public are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge in advance; advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

FARO CHECKS, COMPRESSED IVORY, 1½ INCH, IN sets of 600; $50 per set plain; lined, $60; engraved, same as ivory, $80 per set; 1½ inch, $6 per 100.
WM. M. WELLING,
207 Centre street, sole patentee and manufacturer.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,181. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Second column, second page.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—Second column, second page.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Second column, second page.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Second column, second page.
MISCELLANEOUS—Second column, second page.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED—Second column, second page.
SALES AT AUCTION—Second and third columns, second page.
AMUSEMENTS—Fourth, fifth and sixth columns, second page.
DANCING ACADEMIES—Fifth column, second page.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—First column, third page.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—First and second columns, third page.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Second column, third page.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Second column, third page.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Second column, third page.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Second column, third page.
THE TRADES—Second column, third page.
FOR SALE—Second column, third page.
MACHINERY—Second column, third page.
PROPOSALS—Third column, third page.
FURNITURE—Third column, third page.
ASTROLOGY—Third column, third page.
MEDICAL—Third column, third page.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Sixth column, fifth page.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Sixth column, eighth page.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—Third and fourth columns, third page.

PERSONAL.

ALICE AND PERIPATUS—LOOK OVER THE AMUSEment advertisements of to-day's Herald, and don't fail, for we are all there to insure success. My Lord and the Giant are also expected.

CHARLES F. MEYERS—PLEASE CALL AT NO. 7 Jones street (Mr. Nowell's), and you will hear of something to your advantage. ADDIE E. M.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF AN EXPRESSMAN who took a Trunk from 31 Prince street on November 29. Any information given to Bridget Welsh, at the Spingler House, will receive a handsome reward.
BRIDGET WELSH, No. 7 Union square.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JOSEPH, MATTHEW, Ellis or Enos McDonald, sons of Paul McDonald, deceased. By calling at McCLAVE BROS.', corner Twenty-second street and Eleventh avenue, something of importance may be communicated to them.

IF JANET GORDON, WHO ARRIVED PER STEAMER Cambria from Glasgow on Dec. 15, current, will call at the office of HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green, she will hear of her friends.

KATIE—I AM WELL. MISS YOUR FACE AT WINdow. Watch Herald's Personal column. Put in one for me. B. E. C.

MAY LAWRENCE, BERGEN CITY—WILL BE AT old place of meeting Tuesday, 3 P. M., sure. If stormy, then Wednesday. PHILADA.

TANTALUS I CANNOT MEET YOU. TRUST ME. Write confidently.

WILL MRS. MARY JACKSON, WHO RESIDED AT No. 55 Leroy street about six years ago, send her address to R. N. H., Fifth Avenue Hotel, who has recently returned from China?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their polices by applying at Insurance Agency, 71 Broadway, room 23.

A BALSAMIC HAIR RENEWER.—THE STIMULATING vegetable balsams gathered in Persia from the plants and flowers of that aromatic land, form the basis of Barry's Tricopherous for the hair. It imparts vigor to the roots, and quickly produces a heavy growth of glossy silken locks. Try it. Try it. Principal office, 374 Pearl street, New York.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS STREET, Dec. 16, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1870. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, calculated from October 7, 1869, to day of payment will be added. On the 15th day of January prox. warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DR. PRETERRE, DENTIST, FORMERLY OF BROADway, inserts and fills Teeth in the best manner. Office No. 98 Third avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

I. H. C.—DR. ROBUCK'S PILLS ARE SUGARcoated and contain no mercury. W. T. R.

NOTICE.—MME. LEMEAUX, FORMERLY AT DR. VALlaise's, Surgical Spiral Elastic Appliances, Elastic Stockings, &c.; Abdominal Supporters for ladies and gentlemen; Stays for for weak spines. To be obtained at 833 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE OCEAN SEAmen's Benevolent Association of New York are hereby notified to attend at the election of officers on Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, 1869, at 7½ P. M., at Military Hall, 193 Bowery. By order of the association.
JOSEPH MULQUEEN, Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF
C. H. MURRAY'S LOTTERIES.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 733.—DECEMBER 24, 1869.
23, 61, 49, 55, 73, 29, 4, 68, 71, 6, 27, 11.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 734.—DECEMBER 24, 1869.
48, 41, 59, 52, 14, 75, 39, 1, 44, 29, 5, 45.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 709.—DECEMBER 24, 1869.
8, 55, 77, 78, 20, 52, 60, 1, 43, 38, 42, 46.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 710.—DECEMBER 24, 1869.
41, 20, 13, 30, 14, 43, 2, 75, 42, 12, 39, 36.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway and
158 Fulton street.

THE OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN SIXTH AVENUE, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets, opposed to an assessment about to be levied on these limits for laying Nicolson pavement on said avenue, are requested to attend a meeting at Harvard Rooms, southwest corner Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, on Monday evening, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

SCOWS OR BARGES WANTED.—WE WISH TO PURchase a number of Scows or Barges, suitable for lightering rolling freight in this harbor and vicinity; they must be sound and strongly built, capable of carrying 100 to 150 tons on deck; say 50 to 75 feet long, 20 to 30 wide, 4 to 6 deep; similar to dirt scows. Address, with price and full particulars, BOSTWICK & TILFORD, box 5,763 Post office.

WOULD EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE, IN THE VICINIty of New York, for a good passenger Steamboat capable of carrying about 1,000 persons. Address PASSENGER STEAMBOAT, Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A PATENT RIGHT; SOMETHING THAT has a real merit and is no humbug. Address, with full explanation, &c., D. C. J., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND POWER PRESS FOR cutting and punching; must be strong enough to cut 2x¾ iron, cold. Address C. B., box 269, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Gustave Frank and Morris Minzesheimer, under the firm of G. Frank & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. G. Frank is alone authorized to sign the name in liquidation. GUSTAVE FRANK.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1869. MORRIS MINZESHEIMER.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A VALUABLE PATENT OR INTEREST IN SAME FOR sale.—Patentee being without means, is unable to push it alone. Address, with real name, box 155 Private Letter office, No. 2 Amity street.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH FROM $20,000 TO $30,000 capital, wanted as partner in an old established brewery, in New York city. A practical brewer preferred. Address EXCELSIOR, station D.

A LIVERPOOL FIRM WISHES TO ARRANGE WITH a good New York house, who can successfully represent English manufacturers of hardware, steel and earthenware, and who can make necessary arrangements for credits on England. Address, under real name, with references, &c., T. & CO., care of Henry Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE OR SILENT PARTNER, WITH $25,000 or $50,000, in an established banking house, on Wall street. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, for one week, BANKER, box 3,234 New York Post office.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—IN ONE OF THE most profitable businesses in the city, which will be shown, and without risk. For particulars apply to DIAMOND BROKER, 761 Broadway.

$1,000 TO $3,000.—PARTNER WANTED IN A strictly cash enterprise that will pay $20,000 per annum. Call at 39 Nassau street, room 26, from 10 to 2.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 2 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended to by Mrs. DOVEY.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CANARY AND other Singing Birds in this city at CHARLES REICHE & BROTHER'S, 55 Chatham, between North William and New Chambers streets. Dealers will please take notice.

STALLIONS.

ARABIAN STALLION FOR SALE.—THE PURE Arabian Horse SAID is for sale on reasonable terms as his present owner has no use for him. To breeders he will be a most valuable acquisition. The following pedigree gives the purity of his blood, with other interesting facts relating to his career:—
SAID (also spelled Sayed), as given by the groom of Nubar Pasha, Minister to France from Egypt, was foaled on the 27th of March, 1863, at the stables of Nubar Pasha. His sire was the famous Khorassan, the property of Abdul Medjid. Said's dam was Obian, the property of Nubar Pasha, and is the descendant of the celebrated Junizzar, which leaped the citadel walls with the last Mameluke Bey when fleeing from Mahomed Ali in 1819. Therefore, Said is a cross between the Nedjid breed on the mother's side and the Anazeh breed on the side of Khorassan.
This grand Arab stallion exhibited wonderful powers of endurance and speed in the Abyssinian war, being ridden constantly by an officer during that campaign.
For further particulars apply to Mr. FOSTER at the office of Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—I AM FINISHING SOME ELEGANT COUPES, Clarences and Landaus, of new designs, for sale at factory prices, by JAMES B. BREWSTER, 65 East Twenty-fifth street.

A SPLENDID COUPE, VERY LIGHT BROWN SATIN; also a fine Clarence, 30 per cent cheaper than the same can be bought in New York. Three Coupe Rockaways.
WM. H. GRAY, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

A.—LANDAULETTES, COUPES, LANDAUS, CLARences, for New Year's gifts, one-third less prices this month; all Ham's celebrated make, surpassing in detail of finish any other manufacturer. HAM'S,
Fourth avenue and Broadway.

AT 32 BARCLAY STREET—SIX SEAT COUPE AND four seat Rockaways, Britzkas, Victorias, Phaetons, Buggies, Road Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, &c.; prices reduced.
HICKS, established 1838.

AN ELEGANT MODERN LIGHT BREWSTER CRIMson silk lined Coupe Rockaway, pole and shafts, for sale much under value. Condition perfect. Inquire of AMBROSE & CO., 103 West Thirtieth street.

A BARGAIN FOR SOMEBODY.—TWO LOW PRICED Horses, suitable for any light work; also one Pony, 6 years, stout built; compelled to sell. 468 Pearl street, store.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 16 HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, suitable for cart, truck, or express; price, $100; a Canadian Pony, light Wagon and Harness, and Portland Cutter. No. 342 West Fourth street.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES.—300 SLEIGHS AND CARriages, of all styles, selling off 20 per cent less than New York prices. H. B. WITTY & CO.'S Manufactory,
10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

SPEED.—CHEAP; ETHAN ALLEN BAY MARE, 8 years old, 15 hands; can trot in 2:50, or no sale; little sore forward; price $150; cost $500. 139 East Sixteenth st.

WANTED—BETWEEN THIRTIETH AND FORTIETH streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Stalls in a private stable for three horses, and standing room for two carriages. Address A. Z., box 128 Herald office.

WANTED—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES, BAY, black or brown, long tails, about 16 hands high, 1,075 pounds or thereabouts, well trained, prompt drivers, that will road 12 miles an hour and show a faster gait; must be warranted perfectly sound, kind and free from vice. Address P., box 3,675 Post office, with description, price, and stating where they can be seen and when.

35 SUPERIOR HEAVY WORK HORSES, JUST FROM Cincinnati, suitable for all purposes; also several well matched teams; to be sold cheap. HENRY WILEY,
No. 19 Vestry street.

$60.—A YOUNG MARE, WITH COLT BY HER SIDE; dark sorrel Horse, seven years old, to trot in 2:50 or no sale; $200. 241 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth avenue.

$85 AND $100—TEAM GOOD WORK MARES, near 16 hands; large bay Horse, $125; bay Trotter, can beat 3 minutes, $100. 734 Washington street, corner Bank.

$125.—MUST SELL BAY HORSE AND EXPRESS Wagon; Black, 16 hands; Brewster Top Wagon and Harness. Call, after 9, in grocery 649 Hudson street, corner Gansevoort.

$140.—SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS, 8 YEARS, FIT for cart or truck; $100, bay Mare, 15¼ hands, 9 years; cause of selling, no work. 78 Vandam street, near Hudson street.

500 SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES, NEW AND SECond hand; Harness, Blankets, Robes, Bells, very low. One Brewster (Broome street) top Wagon, $200; Express top and Road Wagons, one Gig, two Sulkys.
WM. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

DRY GOODS.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.

Carpets.

Furniture.

All wool Ingrains, per yard, 65c.; power loom, all wool, 75c.; super Ingrain, $1; Three-ply, $1 50; English Tapestry Brussels, $1 40; body Brussels, $2; Velvet, $2 50. Oilcloths, all widths, at 50c. per yard. Lace Curtains, Cornices, Blankets, Comfortables, Bed and Bedding, at equally low prices.

Furniture.

$300,000 worth of Parlor, Library, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, in all styles and qualities, at 20 per cent less than any house in the city. All goods manufactured on the premises, and warranted as represented. Call and examine. 512 and 514 Eighth avenue, and 267, 269 and 271 West Thirty-fifth street.
D. KELLY, successor to H. O'Farrell.

N. B.—Further reduction of 15 per cent for the holidays.

A GRAND OPENING IN
FURS, FURS.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
at
PETER STEWART'S,
No. 162 Bowery.
We have bought up the entire stock of two large Broadway houses at 33 cents on the dollar,
FOR CASH,
and will give them to our customers at a very small advance.
We have Children's Sets, $1 50 and up.
Ladies' Sets, $3 50 and up.
Real Mink, warranted, $8 a set up.
River Mink, warranted, $4 50,
and all other Furs in proportion.
We have an endless variety of Hats,
in Silk, Plush, Beaver, Velvet and Straw,
Beginning at 15c.
We have good Kids at 35c.,
better at 50c., and first rate at 75c.
We have a splendid lot of Ostrich and other
Fancy Feathers, beginning at 8c.
Men's Buck Gloves, 50c. and up.
Men's Fur Gloves, Collars and Caps, very cheap.
Sleigh Robes, lined, handsome, $10 and up.
A few beauties, brought from the Arctic regions by Captain Hall, very cheap.
PETER STEWART,
No. 162 Bowery, above Broome street.

A GREAT OPENING IN FURS, FURS.
Gifts for the Holidays.
THE NEW ALASKA FUR COMPANY
Has opened the fine large store
146 Bowery,
with a splendid new stock of Furs,
bought from the late bankrupt sales at auction,
at ruinous prices.
We will offer them to our customers at prices that will at once astonish and please them. No other house can offer such inducements. Give us a call before buying, always remembering a penny saved is a penny earned.
NEW ALASKA FUR COMPANY,
146 Bowery (Westchester House), corner Broome street.

A VERY HANDSOME PARCEL ENGLISH SILK UMbrellas, direct from manufacturers; Fox's patent paragon frames; best quality and finish; fancy and plain handles; prices very moderate. Apply at No. 47 Exchange place, room 17.

HOLIDAY GOODS
OF
REAL VALUE
AT
UNION ADAMS & CO.'S
Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Cashmere and Cloth Gloves.
Calf and Buck Gloves.
Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
Castor and Wool Gloves.
Kid and Calf Mittens.
Balmoral Stockings.
Patent Merino Hosiery.
Fine Wool Stockings.
Black and Fancy Hose.
Cashmere Stockings.
Shirts, Collars, Cuffs.
Ties, Stocks, Scarfs.
Suspenders, Elastics.
Robes de Chambre.
Umbrellas, Canes.
An extensive and superior variety of serviceable goods at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH street, begs to inform the public that he has received the newest styles of Carriage, Evening and Dinner Dresses, Walking Suits, &c.; also a fine and large assortment of Lingerie, which he now offers at greatly reduced prices.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

M. HARRIS, NO. 7 BREVOORT PLACE, TENTH street, invites the attention of the public to his choice selection of imported Bonnets and Round Hats, at reduced prices.

RECEPTION BONNETS.—VELVET BONNETS, ALL colors, with real laces, selling off at half price. Also a handsome assortment of Round Hats, elegant French Flowers, Dress Caps and Headdresses, cheaper than any other house in the city. Mme. DE LACY, 832½ Broadway,
near Nineteenth street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBELLIZED MANTELS, MONUments, &c.—The largest stock of the latest designs on hand, ready to ship or put up at a few hours' notice.
A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

NEW YEAR TELEGRAM.
FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1869.
TWO GREAT CARTOONS.
THE COMING NEWSBOY.
EXIT 1869.
ENTER 1870.
COLUMBIA AT HOME,
RECEIVING CALLS FROM
THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.
BEGGARLY SPAIN STEALS
IN, STEALS WHILE IN,
AND STEALS OUT.
ORIGINAL NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS,
SPECIALTY FOR NEWSBOYS,
Written expressly for the Evening Telegram, by the charming American poetess,
MISS JENNIE ANDERSON.
SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR 1870.
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR,
TWO CENTS PER COPY.
PUBLICATION OFFICE,
97 NASSAU STREET.

EVENING TELEGRAM.
MONDAY, JANUARY 3, 1870.
COUNTESS OF MONTE CRISTO,
A THRILLING FRENCH ROMANCE,
TRANSLATED EXPRESSLY FOR THE
EVENING TELEGRAM.
RIVALLING IN STARTLING INTEREST AND EXQUISITE SITUATIONS THE RENOWNED WORK
OF ALEXANDRE DUMAS,
"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO."
NEWS DEALERS, SEND ORDERS IN ADVANCE TO
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FINANCIAL.

A.—A.—"CASH ON HAND" FOR FIRST AND SECOND City Mortgages; also to loan on approved New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey property.
W. L. BUTLER & CO., 69 Liberty street.

A.—A.—MONEY TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages and to loan on improved and unimproved Property. WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS,
Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 13.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal street.
Six per cent interest, from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,510,168 31.
Money deposited now will bear interest from January 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,
268 Sixth avenue. Booth's Building.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before January 15 will draw interest from January 1, at
Seven per cent per annum.
A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be paid on and after Monday, January 10.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, } Vice Presidents.
HUGH MURRAY, }
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at the lowest rates of exchange.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, 51 CHAMbers street, New York, Dec. 24, 1869.—Dividend.—The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months, ending 31st instant, as follows:—On sums of $2,000 and under, at rate of seven per cent per annum, and on sums exceeding $2,000 at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on and after Monday, January 17, 1870. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors under date of January 1, and will be entitled to interest for the next six months if not withdrawn.
HENRY L. HOGUET, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY
Convertible Bonds.
Holders of the Convertible Bonds of said company are hereby notified that the privilege of conversion expires after 1st proximo.
Parties wishing to convert must forward their bonds to the office of the treasurer, in Boston, on or before that day.
R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, H. and St. Jo. RR. Co.
BOSTON, Dec. 25, 1869.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street, }
NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1869. }
Thirty-eighth semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
The trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to January 1. Payable on and after Monday, January 17.
If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal and receive interest the same as a deposit of January 1.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. E. J. BROWN, President.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors of the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.
By order of the Board. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMpany, 46 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.
Whereas, by act of Congress, the office of this Company has been removed from New York to Boston.
Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due January 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date in gold, free of government tax, at this office.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIfornia, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Seven per Cent Interest Coupons (Bonds of 1862), due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Eugene Kelly & Co., 21 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIfornia, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD,
54 William street, New York, Dec. 17.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, 54 William street, New York, Dec. 17, 1869.
The Six per Cent Interest Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due January 1, 1870, will be paid at the Banking House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau street, New York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

SIX PER CENT,
Free from government tax.
THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner of Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum (free from government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
Deposits made on or before January 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIGGINS, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST.
Atlantic Savings Bank,
Chatham square and New Bowery.
On and after Monday, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum on all sums entitled thereto under the bylaws.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from January 1.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due January 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New York.
HENRY PAGE, State Treasurer.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869.
The interest maturing January 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the Treasury Office, in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent
State South Carolina.

THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK
of Charleston, S. C.
HENRY COBIA, President. H. G. LOPER, Cashier.
Collections made in all the principal cities and towns in the States of North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina, and prompt attention given to remittances.

WE BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES.—HAVE Money to Loan in different sums on Bond and Mortgage. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 8½ Pine street.

$5,000—WITHOUT INTEREST—TO LOAN ON real estate mortgage for any honorable position for a physician with business capabilities. Address for one month M. D., box 127 No. 2 Amity street.

$15,000.—TO PURCHASE A FIRST BOND AND mortgage on good city property. No brokers need apply. Address S., Yorkville Post office.

$25,800 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty. First mortgages purchased.
A. M. PENTZ, 43 Pine street.

$462,000 TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN—IN SUMS to suit, at seven per cent, on improved property. Also would take first or second mortgages.
P. HASTINGS, 48 Broad street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on first class improved property in New Jersey. Principals only need apply.
E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I AM PREpared to lend money on approved Real Estate in New York city and vicinity. Principals only.
JAMES L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR WALLACK'S theatre.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, or advance on the same.
ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or the same bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought, at 77 Bleecker street.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO WAS SEEN TO PICK up a lady's Pocketbook in a Second avenue car at Peck slip about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 26, will return the pocketbook to 303½ Broome street he will be rewarded.

LOST.—LEFT IN A FIFTH AVENUE STAGE CHRISTmas, about 11:30 P. M., a leather Bag, containing children's presents. A liberal reward will be paid by WELLER, 54 East Ninth street.

LEFT—IN A FIFTH AVENUE STAGE LAST TUESDAY, opposite Theatre Comique, by two gentlemen, a pearl handle Opera Glass. A suitable reward will be paid by delivering the same to CHARLES RUDOLPHY, No. 176 William street, second door.

LOST—ON THURSDAY NIGHT, IN MADISON STREET, or somewhere near Chatham square, a light Overcoat; French cloth, claret color, silk facings. A liberal reward will be paid for its return or for information leading to its recovery. Address J. H., box 229 Herald office.

THE PERSON WHO FOUND, ON THURSDAY NIGHT, within a short distance of Chatham square, a light Overcoat, French claret cloth, dark silk facings, will be liberally rewarded for its return, or for any information leading to its recovery. Address H, box 229 Herald office.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD FOR THE RECOVERY OF THE money and the conviction of the thief who robbed our branch store, corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, about half-past 8 o'clock on Friday evening, December 24. Further information can be obtained by applying to KIRBY & Co., 633 Broadway.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—OUR PATENT AND MANUFACture; American Watches at manufacturers' prices; Diamond, Pearl and Gold Jewelry, Silverware at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth st.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
Bremen, Havre and London,
Via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron Mail Steamships
RHEIN..............................Thursday, Dec. 30
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. C. Meyer,
AMERICA..............................Jan. 6
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Capt. R. Ernstius, will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First Cabin..............................$120 gold
Second Cabin..............................72 gold
Steerage..............................35 gold
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner of Beaver, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
Siberia..Wednesday, Dec. 22 | Tarifa......Thursday, Jan. 6
Palmyra...Thursday, Dec. 23 | Java......Wednesday, Jan. 12
Russia..Wednesday, Dec. 29 | Aleppo.....Thursday, Jan. 13
Tripoli.....Thursday, Dec. 30 | Cuba.....Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis.Wednesday, Jan. 5 | Samaria....Thursday, Jan. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First cabin.........$130, gold Second cabin.........$80, gold
First cabin to Paris..............................145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First cabin.........$80, gold Steerage.........$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
Steamer of 5th of January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The general Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:
ST. LAURENT..........Lemarie..........Saturday, Jan.
LAFAYETTE..........Rousseau..........Saturday, Jan. 22
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........Saturday, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS..........Surmont..........Saturday, Feb. 19
Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine):—
To Brest or Havre—First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $85.
To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York only $30, steerage.
NEBRASKA.........Guard.........Wednesday, December 29
MANHATTAN.........Forsyth.........Wednesday, January 5.
From pier 45 North river.
Cabin passage, $88, gold.
Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers, are intended to sail as follows:—
CAMBRIA..........Dec. 25 | COLUMBIA..........Jan. 15
IOWA..........Jan. 1 | EUROPA..........Jan. 22
CALEDONIA..........Jan. 8 | INDIA..........Jan. 29
—and every Saturday thereafter.
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP NEBRASKA, Captain Guard, will sail from pier 46 North river, for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NEBRASKA..............................Wednesday, Dec. 29
HELVETIA..............................Saturday, Jan. 1
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
PENNSYLVANIA, Webster, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 9 A. M.
HELVETIA, Thomson, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $80 and $100; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. Schwensen, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, December 28, 1869, at 2 P. M., for
HAMBURG,
taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35, gold. Payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA to sail January 4, 1870.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
TRIPOLI sails..............................Thursday, December 30
SAMARIA sails..............................Thursday, January 6
Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.—LONDON AND NEW York Steamship Line.—Steamers fortnightly, from pier No. 3 North river, passage at $80, $70 and $50, currency.
CELLA, Jan. 1; BELLONA, Jan. 29;
ATALANTA, Feb. 12.
For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rates, apply at No. 55 Broadway. For freight at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
ETNA (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Saturday, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax) Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. | Payable in currency.
First cabin..........$100 | Steerage..........$35
to London..........105 | to London..........40
to Paris..........115 | to Paris..........48
Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.
First cabin. | Steerage.
Payable in gold. | Payable in currency.
Liverpool..........$80 | Liverpool..........$30
Halifax..........20 | Halifax..........15
St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer..........45 | St. John's, N.F., by branch steamer..........30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NORTHWESTERN REPUBLIC, RED RIVER, British America.—Capable men as guides (soldiers preferred) to parties leaving the United States. Applications in writing will only be received.
AMERICAN ANNEXATION LEAGUE,
446 Broome st., near Broadway.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S EMIGRATION OFFICE 86 South street, issue sight drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and passage tickets from Great Britain and Ireland at lowest rates. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JANUARY 5—ARIZONA, Captain Maury, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Parker.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on Tuesday, January 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company,
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene (via Nassau)..........Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..........Jan. 13
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 12 o'clock, noon.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Deaken..........Thursday, Jan. 13
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..........Wednesday, Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston Steamers.
Sailing every Saturday, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer VIRGINIA, Captain Kennedey, at pier 20 East river, will sail Friday, December 31.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahan & Co., free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—SOUTHERN LINE.—The steamer LODONA, Captain Hovey, will leave pier 21 East river, December 31.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane.
The steamer DE SOTO will follow from pier 20 North river, Saturday, January 8.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Merchants' Steamship Line,
comprising the first class steamships
MISSISSIPPI..........Captain William P. Henry
CRESCENT CITY..........Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN..........Captain Henry S. Quick
GENEREL MEADE..........Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES..........Captain George H. Smith
The steamship
MISSISSIPPI,
Captain William P. Henry,
will be despatched on Friday, December 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river.
Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
The CRESCENT CITY will succeed Saturday, January 8.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER,
40 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Line.
Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
CORTES, Nelson..........Friday, December 31.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager..........Saturday, January 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR MOBILE,
via Fernandina route.
The Florida Railroad Company will despatch the first class steamship
CATHARINE WHITING,
Captain Howes,
on Tuesday, December 28, from pier 20 North river, at 3 P. M.
Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent to Mobile.
Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
The ALABAMA will follow, and sail on Saturday, January 1.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE South and Southwest.—Regular Line. The popular sidewheel steamship
MAGNOLIA, M. B. Crowell, Commander,
will sail Thursday, December 30, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 8 North river, foot of Rector street.
Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 72 William street.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail January 6.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH AND SOUTHwest and Florida Ports.—New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
on Tuesday, December 28, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this line one-half per cent.
The CHAMPION will follow and sail on Saturday, January 1.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 25 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, the Seaboard Inland Line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37 North river, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President, 187 Greenwich street.

NOTICE.—FIRST CLASS STEAMERS LEAVE FOR SAvannah, Ga., direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. For passage apply at the Southern Steamship Ticket Office, 13 Broadway.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—STEINWAY & SONS,
manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOFORTES,
beg to announce
A GENERAL REDUCTION
in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of pianofortes STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument, termed
THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,
A thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest priced seven octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain, yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means,
AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.
STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
with double iron frame, patent resonator, tubular frame action, and new soft pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone, and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other piano at present manufactured.
Price lists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.
EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
WAREROOMS, FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street, New York,
between Fourth avenue and Irving place.

AT HAINES BROS. MAY BE HAD DURING THIS week great bargains in Pianos; 25 per cent discount on account of late fall in gold.
Warerooms—45 East Fourteenth street, Union square.
Factories—356, 358, 361, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 Second avenue.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR $140 HANDSOME FULL seven octave Pianoforte; modern style and improvements, splendid tone, in good order. 28 Third street, basement door, for two days.

ATTENTION, PIANOFORTE CASH PURCHASERS.—7½ octave Steinway square grand, agraffe, cost $850 for $425; Chickering parlor grand, cost $800, for $400; Stodart seven octave carved case, double round, cost $600, for $250; Mixell parlor grand, 7½ octave, $185; handsome Chickering full iron plate, $125; several others, various makers, very low. 26 Fourth avenue.

A NEW LOT OF FINE SECOND HAND PIANOS, very low; great bargains given in Pianos. The best place to rent or buy a Piano or Organ, for cash or on monthly payments, at T. S. BERRY & CO'S., 789 Broadway.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST CLASS PIANOfortes.—Parties wanting an elegant instrument at the most reasonable rates, should not fail to visit the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, 235 East Twenty-first street, between Second and Third avenues; they make the best Piano and for the least money offered the public.

AT EXCEEDING LOW PRICES.—CHICKERING GRAND, cost $1,100, for $550; Steinway Piano, cost $850, for $450; Chickering Piano, cost $500, for $250. Second hand Pianos, from $50 upwards.
J. BIDDLE, 16 Amity street, near Broadway.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FIRST CLASS Pianos for cash or instalments, at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S factory and warerooms, 55 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let and rent money applied if purchased.

A.—TWO WEEKS LONGER ONLY TO PURCHASE one of PEEK & CO.'S first class seven octave Pianofortes, with seven years' guarantee, at their greatly reduced price. Warerooms 106 Bleecker street.

A FIRST CLASS ROSEWOOD STODART PIANO FOR $125; sweet, powerful tone; great bargain for cash.
PEEK & CO., 106 Bleecker street.

A GENTLEMAN HAS A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD Pianoforte on storage which he will sell for cash at less than half original cost; is nearly new; has all modern improvements; richly carved legs and case; has a box for shipping. Call at the furniture store 56 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SACRIFICE a magnificent Pianoforte, cost $600, for less than $200; carved rosewood, 7 octave, overstrung bass, celebrated city maker; guaranteed 5 years; nearly new. 113 Seventh street.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, MADE order, celebrated maker, used six months, cost $550, for $250; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bookcase, Etageres, Mirrors, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Furniture; sacrifice. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST CLASS NEW PIANOS at very low prices. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange. Pianos repaired and tuned.
LUDKE & SCHUIER, 387 Broome street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¾ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO for sale; round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, rich tone, with patent agraffe; made by one of the best makers in this city; written guarantee by maker for five years; price $450; cost $800. Apply at 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. Inducement for cash. Has box for shipping.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte at a great bargain for want of room; also one for $60, at 52 East Broadway (in furniture store).

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP CALL AT L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 6 Union square; sold on instalments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, finished all round, having overstrung bass, carved legs, agraffe, &c.; will sacrifice at any price; cash wanted.
JAMES GORDON, 22 Sixth avenue.

PIANOFORTES AT LOW RENTS.—A STEINWAY, Chickering and Errand upright, each for $8; good rosewood Pianos for $4; Melodeons for $3 per month.
S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE WILL LECTURE IN Westminster church, Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Tuesday evening, December 28. Subject—"The Pleasures of House Hunting." Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 50c. To be had at the door.

MUSICAL.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO and in singing at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter; best reference given. Address, with reference, TEACHER, box 120 Herald office.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

$2 50 PER WEEK.—A PLEASANT, NEATLY FURnished front Room to let, to a single gentleman, without board, in a private family. Apply at 207 Division street, corner of Clinton.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms for two families and a few gentlemen; location convenient, unsurpassed and fronting the Park; table and appointments unexceptional. References exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 76.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or singly, with Board; private table if desired. Terms moderate.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—Handsomely furnished upper Rooms at moderate prices; house and table first class.

5TH AVENUE, OPPOSITE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Handsomely furnished Suits of Rooms, with Board, private table if desired, in the first class house 15 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$5 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR ROOMS WITH BOARD; $3 to $5 per week for Rooms without board; families accommodated equally as low. Apply at 154 Franklin street.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or a few single gentlemen can obtain Board, with pleasant Rooms, at 19 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

7 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, two back Parlors, second floor.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF CLINTON place.—Handsomely furnished Rooms on first and third floors to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen on reasonable terms. Reference exchanged.

12 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—EXTENSION Room, large and handsomely furnished, with full Board. References exchanged.

14TH STREET, NO. 227, NEAR SEVENTH AVENUE.—An elegant furnished large Room, with Board; references exchanged.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—THE FIRST FLOOR and part of Third, furnished entirely new, to let, with Board; terms and accommodation satisfactory.

16TH STREET, EAST, 135.—SECOND FLOOR, NICELY furnished, to let; private table if required; also other Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives.

17 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Large front Rooms on second and third floors, for families; single Rooms for gentlemen; first class Board; references required.

21 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—PARLOR AND Sleeping Room, front, to let, with first class Board and attendance; also Room suitable for two single gentlemen.

28 THIRD STREET.—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT to one or two persons, without board; bath, gas, &c.; family private; terms moderate; references exchanged.

33 STUYVESANT STREET, NEAR BROADWAY AND the Cooper Institute.—Two elegantly furnished Rooms to rent on the second floor, with or without Board; private table only.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN BROADway and Fifth avenue.—A desirable Suit and single Rooms to let, with first class Board. Location delightful. References.

38 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, SECOND BROWN stone house from Fourth street.—Handsomely furnished Suit of Rooms to let, with first class Board, with a private family. Reference required.

42 BOND STREET.—GOOD BOARD FOR GENTLEman and wife; also three large, handsome family Rooms; private table if required; hot and cold water, bath.

60 IRVING PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET IN A PRIVATE American family. Those wishing home comforts will do well to apply.

70 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Floor, for light housekeeping, or more room if required; hot and cold water, gas; price $75 per month; good location; convenient to cars.

71 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND Twelfth streets.—To let, two large hall Rooms, to gentlemen. Inquire from 12 to 6. BRAMSON.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH family have a handsomely furnished entire Floor to let, together or separately, with Board or private table; also a single Room. References.

107 EAST EIGHTH STREET, ST. MARK'S PLACE.—Large furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Terms moderate.

113 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Suit of Rooms; also a square Room, with first class Board; furniture new; terms moderate; reference required.

114 WAVERLEY PLACE.—WITH OR WITHOUT Board, second story front Room, with Hall Room connecting, or will let separately; also other Rooms; family small. Terms very moderate.

114 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—First class Board in a private family; two vacant Rooms, single and double; first class table and every home comfort.

124 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board, in a private family.

136 MACDOUGAL STREET.—TWO ROOMS ON second floor, to let, with first class Board, to families or single gentlemen, for $18 each; also single Rooms, $7 and $8.

152 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with nice furnished Rooms and good Board; references exchanged.

160 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—NICELY furnished Parlors on first floor; private family; no boarders; rent reasonable.

166 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, at moderate prices.

171 MACDOUGAL STREET, BETWEEN WAVERLEY place and Eighth street.—Furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board; private table if desired; house first class.

207 EAST BROADWAY.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with excellent Board and splendid Rooms; gas, bath, &c. Terms reasonable.

228 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Board in a quiet, private family; a nice, comfortable, furnished Room on floor for gentleman and wife; full Board for the lady, $10 to $15 per week. Bath, gas and heater.

232 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, en suite or single; families and single gentlemen can have excellent Board and a pleasant home.

254 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—A handsome suit of Rooms on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board. Closet room and all modern conveniences.

267 GRAND STREET.—A LADY LIVING ALONE would let a handsomely furnished Parlor, Bedroom and large Closet, with fire and gas; $12 per week.

318 SECOND AVENUE.—HANDSOME FURNISHED second floor Rooms to let, together or singly, with full Board; table, house and location first class.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM ON second floor to let with Board at 40 East Thirty-first street, near Madison avenue; references.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, with good table; family private; terms moderate. References. 216 West Fifteenth street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY THREE LADIES WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Ninth street, Broadway; terms moderate. Address M. D., station D.

BOARD WANTED—GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND SON, 12 years old; location central. Address COMFORT, station G.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND HIS sister, below Thirteenth street; price not over $12; both out during the day. Address K. H., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A FRENCH family, within 15 minutes of Union square. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address M. T. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY OF QUIET HABITS in a small private family. Address, stating terms, MARTIN, Station D.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, on second floor; terms must be moderate; reference exchanged. Address B. H. W., box 207 Herald office.

WINTER BOARD.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suit or singly; first class table; gas, baths, hot and cold water; 8 minutes from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses streets; 28 trains daily; also three lines horse cars; prices moderate. St. James Hotel, Marion, N. J. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

41 NASSAU STREET, BROOKLYN.—$7 TO $9 PER week.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen; five minutes from Fulton and Wall street ferries.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., OFFERS UNEqualled inducements to merchants, business men and families for winter Board; elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly; first class table; gas, baths, hot and cold water and all modern improvements; 8 minutes from Jersey City ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses streets; 28 trains daily; prices moderate. Apply on the premises or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

INSTRUCTION.

A GREAT REDUCTION—TERMS REDUCED TO ONE-half the usual rates until Jan. 1.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, French, Telegraphy. THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO give instruction, would be pleased to enter into an arrangement with a French lady for an exchange of lessons, English for French. Unquestionable references given and required. Address Miss F., box 228 Herald office.

A LADY HAVING A SELECT BOARDING AND DAY School in the country, a short distance from New York, would receive a few pupils on moderate terms; girls under twelve, $200 per year; music, drawing, painting and the languages, extra. Address M. P. B., box 206 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Academy, 609 Broadway, will remain open all Christmas week for instruction and to enter pupils for next year. N. B.—Private desks may be secured day or evening this week without extra charge.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—HOME EDUCAtion. Children can secure the advantages of a good, select school and good home, under the careful supervision of the teacher, by addressing Miss E. CURLEY, Whitestone, L. I.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE OR STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET cheap; (new) No. 420 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY STREET, 33 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear—First Floor, Basement and Sub-Basement to let; rent $9,000.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

BROADWAY, NO. 620, THROUGH TO CROSBY STREET, 33 feet front, 196 feet deep, 24 feet rear—Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Floors to let. Rent $7,000.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 2.

SPRUCE STREET.—TO RENT, THE STORE, BASEMENT and cellar of the elegant and substantial building No. 18 Spruce street, near City Hall Park and New Post office; admirable location for leather, paper or hardware trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LODGING HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS.—TO lease, the four story and basement brick Building on the corner of Canal and Watts streets, about 70 feet on each street; admirable location for a small, second class hotel or lodging house, being in the vicinity of ferries, steamboat and steamship landings. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO LET.—PREMISES NO. 54 PARK STREET. LOT 113 x75. Large building; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply at Astor House Carriage office.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 696 Broadway, offers for rent the Store and Dwelling 131 Waverley place, together or separately. Store and Apartments, $550; Floors, $25 per month each.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A COSEY HOUSE TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED AND newly painted and carpeted; rent low and possession immediately. Apply at 63 West Tenth street.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—Situated near Broadway and the Cooper Institute; $200 per month; four months in advance. Address SMALL FAMILY, Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—139 EAST EIGHTH street, a few doors from Broadway; elegantly furnished. Would take part of rent in board; some good paying boarders now in.

TO LET (PARTLY FURNISHED)—THE DWELLING House, 303 Fifth street corner Bowery; suitable for furnished rooms or boarding house; will be let extremely low. Apply to GEO. P. O'DONNELL, 331 Bowery.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE IN THIRTY-SECOND street, near Sixth avenue, to a genteel family; has twelve rooms, modern improvements, in fine order; Carpets for sale; rent $125 per month. Address, with real name and number, X. O. X., Herald office.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—A SMALL, GENTEEL HOUSE. RENT $45 A month. Inquire at 93 Perry street.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A WELL FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—INQUIRE at 54 East Ninth street, six doors west of Broadway.

AT 355 BOWERY.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS (gas, water closets, &c.) to let, by floor or separately, for housekeeping; a good and central location.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS MAY BE had in the immediate vicinity of Delmonico's. For information apply to HIBBARD & DOTY, Real Estate Agents, 29 East Fourteenth street.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—323 TWENTY-FIRST STREET, near Second avenue; also one 391 Tenth street.

TO LET—TWO LARGE PARLOR AND BASEMENT Floors, with latest improvements, fully and nicely furnished with all requisite conveniences for housekeeping, at 254 West Twenty-second street; rent $125 per month; or Furniture for sale and Rooms to let unfurnished if desired. To be seen between 11 and 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMprovements, at No. 5 Varick place (Sullivan street).

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, IN A NICE PRIVATE house in Ninth street; rent $30. Inquire 107 West Sixteenth street, basement.

TO LET—UPPER PART NO. 213 EAST FIFTIETH street; house contains all modern improvements; rent moderate.

5TH AVENUE, 309.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO rent, with unexceptionable board. Parties being obliged to vacate will offer undoubted references.

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

OTTAWA HOTEL, MONTREAL, TO LET.—THE ABOVE Hotel has lately been rebuilt and enlarged, and now accommodates 300 guests; has all the modern improvements of a first class hotel; the public rooms are all frescoed, and the hotel fronts on Notre Dame and St. James streets. It will be leased on favorable terms to a first class hotel keeper. Apply to H. STEPHENS, Montreal, or HEWLETT & TORRANCE, 69 Wall street, New York.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

AN ELEGANT, DESIRABLE FRESCOED DWELLING for sale, very reasonably—Thirty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue; possession; 25x60, lot 100 feet.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—$8,500, CASH $5,000—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brick House, all improvements, in first rate order. 175 Waverley place, between Charles and Perry streets.

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE four story brown stone House 55 East Fifty-fourth street, very superior; house 22x55 feet; lot 100.5 feet. Price $40,000. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 565 Madison avenue.

West Side.

SEVENTH AVENUE.—FOR SALE CHEAP, FULL LOT, east side of Seventh avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. Apply to JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

BARGAINS IN JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS PROPERTY.—A pretty Cottage, $2,600; one for $1,800; one, $2,000; one, $3,650; one, $3,650; one, $4,000; one, $4,400; one, $5,000. Also, a large number French roof Houses, with ornamental grounds and city conveniences.
JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

NORTH BERGEN BUILDING LOTS.—50 ACRES FARM Land, four miles from ferries, on Northern Railroad; grounds, high, healthy and amidst first class improvements. Splendid opportunity to divide into building lots; sure to realize ready sale and large profit. Terms one-third cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, Hudson City.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TWO STORY AND ATTIC FRAME HOUSE, WELL located in Brooklyn, also a Farm and 320 Acres of Virginia Land for sale low, or will exchange part for merchandise. Apply to owner, Dr. BALLARD, 33 New Chambers street, for one week.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ALL WANTING FARMS, GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE and healthy, thirty-four miles south of Philadelphia; price $25 per acre. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States. Thousands are settling. Address CHARLES K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

HAVING A BEAUTIFUL AND FERTILE PLANTAtion (comprising 7,000 acres of land), on one of the healthiest and most desirably located islands on the Georgia coast, viz., Sapelo Island, with new modern House, &c., the undersigned desires to make arrangements with some gentleman to plant or occupy a portion of the premises. Address Captain JAMES THOMPSON, care of F. M. Myrell & Co., Savannah, Ga.

100 ACRE FARMS—WITH GOOD IMPROVEMENTS, In New Jersey for sale cheap, or will exchange for city property. Apply to E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A.—PICKLED OYSTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, THE best in the city, at the old Oyster Bay, 1,144 Broadway.
YERANCE & VAUGHAN.

FINE WATCHES FROM $10 AND UPWARDS.—GENtlemen's and ladies' sizes, suitable for holiday presents, warranted good time keepers, retailed at wholesale prices; Chains and Jewelry. Call and examine for yourselves at JAMES GERARD & CO.'S, 85 Nassau street, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—CANDIES, CHOCOLATES, CREAMS AND BONbons at low prices at BIANCHE'S, the oldest establishment in Wooster street; the finest and best assortment. 24 Wooster street.

CORNWALL'S "SHOO, FLY," NEW YEAR CARD.—Ready to-day, Dec. 27. Fifty cents per pack. For sale in reading room, Fifth Avenue Hotel, and principal stationers. Trade supplied by American News Company.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND FINE MUSTACHES.—FOX'S celebrated compound forces the hair to grow on the smoothest skin in a few weeks. Price 75 cents. Note the address. Mr. FOX, box 642, Paterson, N. J.

PATENT IMPROVED CARPET BEATER AND CLEANer—The most perfect machine for beating and cleaning carpets yet invented; City and State Rights for sale. Machine can be seen at Bungarz's, Third street, near Canal, South Brooklyn.
E. S. POUCHER, Patentee.
378 Broadway, corner White street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

WANTED.—THREE GENTLEMEN WISH TO RENT two comfortable Rooms, not above Fourteenth street; terms and particulars. Address E. W., Herald office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS by a party of gentlemen in a private house between Fourth and Twentieth streets and First and Fourth avenues; good location; moderate terms. Address C. G., station A, box 57.

WANTED—ONE FLOOR IN A HOUSE CENTRALLY located, near Fifth or Madison avenue. Said floor must contain all the modern improvements. Would like a stable connected with house. Family applying consists of three, gentleman and wife and servant. References required and given. In answer state location, price and full information. Address box 6,088 New York Post office. All letters confidential.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ART NOTICE—BY PHILLIP LEVY, AUCTIONEER.—Oil Paintings—Will sell at auction on Monday, December 27, and Tuesday, December 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Artist's Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, a very choice collection of framed Oil Paintings, by eminent American and European artists, including L. M. Spencer, Culverhouse, Penzini, Schroeder, Mier, H. Hill, &c., &c. Paintings and Frames sold together.

A. B. WALDRON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SALESrooms 108 Liberty street, will sell on Tuesday one of the finest assortments of Household and Office Furniture, together with other goods that we have offered this season. Particulars to-morrow.

AUTOGRAPHS AT AUCTION—TUESDAY EVENING, December 28, at 7 o'clock.—Sale of a fine collection of Autograph Letters, Documents, Signatures, &c. Catalogues ready.
Thursday evening, December 30, at 7 o'clock—Sale of an elegant collection of Books. See catalogue.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers street and 77 Reade street.
Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29,
at 11 o'clock A. M.,
at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,
positive sale (continuation from 22d inst.),
BY ORDER OF RECEIVER,
of a large and valuable stock of first class
WINES AND LIQUORS,
among which are fine Sandeman & Osborn Port Wines; old Brown Sherry of 1849, H. Munde do., Monsely, Dias, Merello & Co Amontillado Sherries, Southside Madeiras, Dry Sillery Champagne, Pinet & Castillon, Martell, Hennessey, Otard and other fine French Brandies; Plantation, Nassau and Granada Rums; Holland Gin, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, in casks, cases and demijohns. Also, to close an account, will be sold eight lines of fine goods—viz., 97 bottles of Ne Plus Ultra (Misa) Pale Sherry, 243 bottles Gonzales & Byass "A" Sherry, demijohns Amontillado, Dry do., demijohns true Port Wine—reliable for medicinal use; Ullage casks 1805 and 1795 Brandies, 86 bottles very choice Malmsey Wines, imported in bottles. The attention of all critical in either taste is invited to the above sale.

AUCTION NOTICE. BOOTS AND SHOES.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
FIVE HUNDRED CASES
BOOTS, SHOES AND BALMORALS
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
AARON CLAFLIN & CO., Auctioneers,
18 Murray street and 21 Park place.

AUCTION SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND Steinway Piano, &c., &c. A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers, will sell on Tuesday, December 28, at 10½ o'clock, at private residence, 414 East Fiftieth street, between First Avenue and Beekman place, the entire genteel Furniture contained in said house, viz:—
Elegant rosewood Steinway Pianoforte,
walnut and rosewood Parlor and Bedroom Furniture,
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Fine collection of Oil Paintings,
Dining Room Furniture, china and bronze Ornaments, Glass and Silverware, Mattresses, Beds, Pillows and Bedding. Catalogues at sale. Dealers and housekeepers invited.

AUCTION SALE.—J. M. TAYLOR, AUCTIONEER.
Peremptory sale of
Magnificent Household Furniture,
566 lots by catalogue,
valued at $20,000,
Drawing Room Suits, Pianoforte, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary, Velvet Carpets, marqueterie bois de rosa Cabinets, and many rare and costly Works of Art,
at public auction,
on THIS DAY (MONDAY), Dec. 27,
at the elegant brown stone mansion
57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
sale commencing 10½ o'clock.
Drawing Room Suits, covered crimson gold, blue gold brocatel; Curtains to match; Etageres, Bookcase, Lace Curtains, Chandeliers; Paintings by eminent artists; Bronze Clocks, Vases, rosewood Pianoforte, Music Cabinet; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, en suite, style Louis XIV.; Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Cutlery, Glassware, Linen, Silverware, Casters, Tureens, Salvers, &c. Every facility for packing, moving and shipping goods. Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR housekeepers wanting handsome Household Furniture. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, will sell all the property of a family going South at their elegant residence, 118 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this day (Monday), December 27, morning, at 10½ o'clock, to the highest bidder, without reserve. Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain Carpets; magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; five elegant Parlor Suits covered with the richest description French satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Centre and Side Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Curtains, fine Paintings, Clocks, Bronzes, Vases, Figures, Etageres, Corner and Bookcases, Writing Desk, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Beds, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Bolsters, Pillows, Sofas, Chairs, Rockers, Lounges, walnut Sideboard, Extension Table, 12 Dining Chairs, china Tea and Dinner Sets, silver Coffee Set, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dishes, Casters, Spoons, Forks, Cutlery, crystal Cut Glass Ware, and also all kinds of Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine. All goods must be removed 24 hours after the sale. Goods removed and packed for purchasers.

AUCTION.—LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE,
THIS (MONDAY) MORNING.
Private Residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, sells this (Monday) morning, commencing at 11 o'clock, at private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue, to the highest bidder, all the first class, city made, second hand Household Furniture; rich rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700, in use six months; four elegant rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits; Velvet, Medallion and English Brussels and Three-ply Carpets; Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rosewood Etageres, French Cabinets, Bookcases and Writing Desk; 30 rich Bronze Figures, fine Oil Paintings, Ornaments, &c.; fine Bedroom Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, hair and spring Mattresses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Curtains, Stoves; Dining Room Furniture, two Extension Tables, Buffet, Chairs, Crockery and Silver Ware; Kitchen Furniture, &c. The complete Furniture of above house, in lots, to the highest bidder, without reserve. Goods must be removed 24 hours after sale.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.
CAMPBELL & CO.
Will sell in lots this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 223 West Twenty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, entire stock of fine Teas, Groceries and Family Supplies contained in that family grocery and tea store, viz.:—Green and Black Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, Canned Fruits, Syrups and Molasses, Vinegar, Flour, family Soaps, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Starch, Cocoa, Corn Starch, Mustard, Chocolate, Pickles, Spices, Catsups, Rope, Brooms, Pails, Brushes, in fact everything usually found in a fine family grocery and tea store. Will also sell the entire fine fixtures, viz.:—Black walnut Counters, Shelving, Platform and Counter Scales, Weights, Measures, Japanned Tea and Spice Canisters, Coffee Mill, three Beer Pumps, Awning, Gas Fixtures, &c. Dealers, speculators, buyers specially invited to attend, as the entire stock, fixtures, &c., will be closed out regardless of cost, in lots and quantities to suit, as the owner is giving up business. No postponement on account of weather.
CAMPBELL & CO., Auctioneers, 350 Bowery.

BY ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
Mortgage sale of Household Furniture.
The great auction house of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Tuesday, December 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture. Elegant
PARLOR,
BEDROOM,
DINING ROOM
AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
in great variety.
By order of Mathews & Weaver, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at 26 Exchange place, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock noon
70,000 tons
Scranton coal
delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., during January, 1870.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS AT 9 o'clock, at 76 West Houston street, entire fine Fixtures, Counters, Shelvings, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, &c., of restaurant and dining saloon, positively in lots. Dealers invited.
MAX BAYERSDORFER'S Office, 384 Bowery.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER, 189 BROADWAY.
On Tuesday, December 28, at 11 o'clock,
Elegant Diamond Jewelry Gold Watches,
Rich eighteen carat Gold Jewelry, &c.,
the entire stock of a large jewelry house,
from San Francisco, California,
to be sold positively without reserve,
for account of whom it may concern,
on Tuesday, December 28, at 11 o'clock,
at the salesroom, 189 Broadway,
offering a fine chance to purchase rich Holiday Presents,
at a great sacrifice.
Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT 75 ST. MARK'S PLACE, EIGHTH STREET,
comprising rosewood, walnut and mahogany Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; rosewood Piano, rich French Plate Mirrors, Lillie's Safe, Curtains, Cornices, Clocks, Ornaments, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, China, Glass and Silver Ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Catalogues may be had on Tuesday at office of Auctioneer, 189 Broadway.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MONDAY, DECEMber 27, Marshal's sale Clothing at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William street, two large cases of new Clothing, Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, Shirts, &c., John H. Hillier, Marshal; also Marshal's sale one black walnut parlor Suit in haircloth, one parlor Suit in figured reps. John H. Hillier, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—ISAAC WOLF, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day at 10½ o'clock, the Liquor Store, 519 Grand street, consisting of Counter, Beer Pumps, Mirror; also a good assortment of Liquors. Sale positive.
CHARLES LYONS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. JAMES AGAR will sell this day, at 43 East Broadway, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Pins, Rings and Earrings, Silverware, Opera Glasses and other valuable goods. By order of M. RINALDO, 100 Catharine street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 13 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, consisting of Dresses, Shawls, Cloaks, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c. Also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order E. TANNENHOLZ, Market street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—BAKER'S Shop, mortgage sale—Will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 117 Ridge street, the Fixtures of a Baker's Shop, &c.
JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney.

SHERIFF'S SALE—FANCY STORE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will sell, on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at No. 551½ Grand street, the Stock and Fixtures of a Fancy and Trimming Store. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
PETER BOWE, Deputy.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONeer, will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 119 Fulton street, basement, the Stock and Fixtures of a Restaurant.
WM. H. SHIELDS, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—TEAS, LIQUORS, BUTTER, Spices.
RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer,
will sell on Monday, at 11 o'clock, at 27 East Broadway, a large assortment of Teas in packages, assorted Liquors and Whiskeys in barrels; also Butter, Spices, &c.
PETER McKNIGHT, Deputy. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

TO MARKETMEN.—ADJOURNED SALE OF MARKET Stands in the Eighteenth Ward Market.
On Monday, the 27th December, 1869, will be sold at public auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, in the city of New York, the several Stalls and Stands contained in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870. The plans of the stands and the terms of sale may be had by applying at the office of the Comptroller of the city of New York.
E. MOORE,
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, JR., }
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
NEW YORK, December 20, 1869.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place—Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Soft and Fur Hats and Caps, at 50 Vesey street, by order of George James, assignee. Also, immediately after, a fine assortment of Silver Watches, Fancy Goods, &c.

WILLIAM WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at two o'clock, at 454 Canal street, the Furniture, Carpets, &c., of a large boarding house—fine French Plate Mirrors, Curtains, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Centre and Extension Tables, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Etageres, Buffet, Bookcase, Wardrobes, Lounges; Easy, Rocking and other Chairs; 40 very fine second hand Carpets, Oilcloths, 200 cane seat Chairs. Assignees sale of 40 Bedsteads, Show Cases, Heaters, Stoves, Billiard Table, in lots to dealers and others; also a lot of Furniture removed for sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
ADIEU, SIXTY-NINE. WELCOME, SEVENTY.
ADIEU, SIXTY-NINE. WELCOME, SEVENTY.
ADIEU, SIXTY-NINE. WELCOME, SEVENTY.
THE BELL RINGERS.
THE BELL RINGERS.
THE BELL RINGERS.
"Some bells that were engaged to ring
AN OLD YEAR OUT AND A NEW YEAR IN."
We quote from memory. Of course they weren't engaged; but, whatever it was, see "The Chimes."
"Toby Veck, Toby Veck, keep a good heart, Toby!"
The clear, gliding, permeating, melodious tones of
THE BELL RINGERS, IN BAD DICKEY,
the delicacy of touch, the—in short, the whole gamut of critical what-d'ye-call-'ems which the artists display in elaborating a Fantasie on
"POP GOES THE WEASEL,"
is strikingly calculated to smooth the wrinkles of the most withered heart and to gently pave the way for the advent of EIGHTEEN-SEVENTY with joyous hilarity.
ALL SORTS OF JOLLY THINGS IN BAD DICKEY.
PARKER, PARKER, in a HIGH ACT,
PARKER, PARKER, in a HIGH ACT,
in short, on stilts. An elevating spectacle, while in a certain sense funny.
Shoo, Fly, I feel—I feel—I feel!
Shoo, Fly, I feel—I feel—I feel!
Shoo, Fly, I feel—I feel—I feel!
WILD EPISODE BY THE ENTIRE BAND OF
GORGEOUS REVELLERS,
the very pink and soul of the poetry of low motion, in short, of locomotion. The magnificent manner in which the E. B. of G. R. develop the quantity of acute angles capable of being stowed away in a circle, in short, of a "walk-around," would induce any heart bowed down by weight of woe, when borne to humble lodgings, to solicit in the words of what'isname in Nicholas Nickleby,
"Stay, could you not dance me that dance?"
BAD DICKEY—THE HIT OF THE DAY!
Awfully Aggravating, Alliteratively Attractive, Agony Awakening BAD DICKEY.
Barbarously Bellicose, Beautifully Burnandish, Bandy-legged BAD DICKEY.
Curiously Capricious, Captiously Capering, Cunningly Cimple BAD DICKEY.
Shall we proceed with the alphabet? No, space forbids. We rush to the bottom and commend you to
Z it. Z it. Z it.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 P. M.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME OF NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 27,
for the first time in six years, will be presented Mr. Lester Wallack's Comic Drama of
CENTRAL PARK,
OR THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
Produced with new and beautiful scenery, by Messrs. Isherwood, Evans and Hillyard; incidental music, by Mr. Thomas Baker; handsome appointments, by Mr. Timony; novel and effective mechanism, by Messrs. Butler and Guernsey, and the following cast:—
Wyndham Otis..............Mr. Lester Wallack
Kerr Flamberry..............Mr. John Gilbert
Robert Crutch..............Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Harry Dunsford..............Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Skeezicks..............Mr. E. Holland
Grabbles, M. P..............Mr. Leonard
Mr. Myrtle..............Mr. T. Owens
William..............Mr. Curran
Bayley..............Mr. Peck
Buffer..............Mr. Quigley
Flora Myrtle..............Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry..............Miss Effie Germon
Bridget Toohgan..............Mrs. John Sefton
Mittens..............Miss Fanny Greene
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act 1—Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House, near Central Park.
Act 2—The House with Two Doors.
Act 3—A Bachelor's Quarters in East Twenty-sixth street.
Act 4—Drawing Room at Mr. Flamberry's.
Act 5—The Lake at Central Park.
TUESDAY, 3d time, WILD OATS. { Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. J. W. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Curran, Mr. Durang, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Misses Fowler, Day, Clayton, Leah and Rowe.
WEDNESDAY (second time)—CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY (third time)—ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In preparation, Mr. T. W. Robertson's beautiful Military Drama,
"OURS."
Mr. WALLACK has much pleasure in announcing that he has arranged with Mr. BOUCICAULT to produce his last new drama,
LOST AT SEA,
which is now being prepared and will be performed on the conclusion of the present
SERIES OF REVIVALS.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager..............R. W. BUTLER.
1869. NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY FESTIVAL WEEK. 1870.
Children scream. Audience delighted.
MONSTER COMPANY,
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
embracing in their vast and varied changes all the combined amusements of the day.
TO-NIGHT, first appearance of
Master ARNOLD KIRALFY,
of the celebrated Kiralfys.
HART, DOUGHERTY, RYMAN AND HOWARD,
in new Plantation Scenes and Burlesques.
THE GRAND AMAZONIAN BALLET.
Miles. VENTUROLI, OBERTI, PENNOYER and SCHOTTER, with the Burlesque Ballet Troupe.
All the artists will appear.
See small bills. A constant change of programme.
Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Box office open daily. Seats reserved six days in advance.
NOTICE.—The renowned comedian GEORGE H. COES will shortly appear, with other prominent artists.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH..............Proprietor and Manager
HOLIDAY WEEK. GRAND SPECTACLE.
GIO, GIO,
THE ARMORER OF TYRE. | THE ARMORER OF TYRE.
NEW SCENERY. | SUPERB MOUNTINGS.
IMMENSE VARIETIES. | SPLENDID TABLEAUX.
BOTTLE IMP. | Schoghtenzenschoutzer.
NEW YEAR'S DAY, TWO PERFORMANCES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HERRMANN.
HERRMANN,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
FAREWELL NIGHTS ON MONDAY, DEC. 27, TUESDAY, DEC. 28, AND WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.
IN A GRAND AND VARIED PROGRAMME.
Reserved seats, $1. To be had at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.
ADMISSION, 75 CENTS; FAMILY CIRCLE, 50 CENTS.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, 14TH STREET.
EXTRA ATTRACTION FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
The champion dancer of the world,
Mr. R. M. CARROLL,
AND HIS LITTLE BOY, "GOOD" DICKEY,
engaged expressly for the holiday week. They will appear in their novelties, songs and dances.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Unsworth,	Eugene,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	G. W. H. Griffin,	Dave Reed,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	R. M. Carroll,	"Good" Dickey,
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Dempster, Grier,	Rockefeller
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Brandisi,	Dwyer, Russell.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	Ross' grand orchestra.	
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.	SHOO, FLY.	SHOO, FLY.
DAN BRYANT.	14TH STREET.	SHOO, FLY.

DORE ART UNION,
587 BROADWAY.
NOTICE.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NOTICE.
VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
That if three-fourths of the coupons of the Dore Art Union are disposed of by Dec. 30 the drawing for the nine great Prizes, WORTH $27,500,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.
NOTICE.
ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.
Only one-third of the Coupons is disposed of.
ALL SUBSCRIBERS TO THE ART UNION,
ALL TICKET HOLDERS OF THE DORE ART UNION
should
induce their friends to subscribe,
namely, to purchase $5 worth,
in order to decide
THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINE GREAT PRIZES
ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.
The proprietor of the Dore Art Union,
with great liberality,
has offered every
inducement to the public of New York.
Parties
who cannot secure tickets by a $5 purchase
should club together, as people do in the Western States.
Citizens of New York and all lovers of Art
form yourselves into clubs,
for,
if 300 subscriptions of $100 each
are made up before New Year's Eve,
the magnificent property
which constitutes the
Dore Art Union
will be given up to a Committee
for disposal
to the winners on
New Year's Eve.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.
THE OPENING EXHIBITION OF THE GREAT ORGAN,
Built by GEO. JARDINE & SON, for
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT SQUARE,
will take place on
THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1869.
The programme will include vocal and instrumental music.
The following artists will assist:—
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG..............Soprano
Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN..............Organist
Mr. E. J. JARDINE..............Organist
Musical Director, Mr. W. F. WILLIAMS.
Cards of admission, One Dollar. To be obtained at the principal music stores and at the chapel adjoining the church.

ATHENÆUM, BROOKLYN.
This (Monday) evening and during the week,
America's favorite Humorist,
ALF. BURNETT,
the greatest living Comic and Facial Artist, assisted by Miss HELEN NASH and Professor SHARPLEY.
A full programme of
FUN, WIT AND HUMOR.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

MISS FANNY CROSBY'S FIRST POETIC READING and Concert of the season, at the Spring street church, near Varick, Monday evening, Dec. 27, 1869. Poem, "Noontide and Nightfall." Chorus of 400 children.

618½ BROADWAY. 618½
LADIES' NEW YORK
ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.
"Know Thyself." | Life Within Life.
No lady should
fail to visit this marvellous and wonderful collection. Females only in attendance.
Open from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FEMALE COMIC SINGERS, who can dance preferred; one good bone player, one good tambourinist, one banjo player and picolo and harp players. Apply immediately at confectionery store 21 Essex street, New York.

THE SNOW-CAPPED CITY BY NIGHT.—SEE THE grand tableaux, New York by Night in a Snow Storm, Santa Claus and His Reindeer Team, a picture in the fairy drama at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Mr. TRENOR is now forming New Classes for beginners. Every Tuesday and Friday afternoon and evening at 4 and 8 P. M. Fifth Soiree, Monday evening, 27th inst. Send for cards.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Owing to the return of Mr. GEORGE L. FOX on Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, this is
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
THE LAST WEEK AND LAST TWO MATINEES.
With its excellent cast, new scenery, and its wonderful effects.
THE PIERS OF THE CITY. THE EXPRESS TRAIN.
LAST NIGHTS UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
LAST NIGHTS UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
ON MONDAY, JAN. 3,
reappearance of Mr. GEORGE L. FOX,
with the beautiful romantic drama, entitled
THE WRITING ON THE WALL.
FERGUSSON FROTHER..............MR. GEORGE L. FOX.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
MONDAY, DEC. 27,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
the eminent actress
EMMA WALLER,
in her great impersonation of
MEG MERRILIES,
in the beautiful and picturesque drama of
GUY MANNERING,
founded on Sir Walter Scott's famous novel of that name.
The play will be presented with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c., and with all the ORIGINAL and FAVORITE MUSIC, by an augmented chorus of experienced singers.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Box Office of the Theatre or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
WILL APPEAR AS
HAMLET.
The Box Sheet for Mr. BOOTH'S NIGHTS will be open on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, at the usual places.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Successor to Barnum's,
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
DORABELLA and BLONDES,
DORABELLA and BLONDES, HAPPY NEW YEAR.
DORABELLA and BLONDES.
Stone Giant. | STANDING ROOM ONLY. | Stone Giant.
DORABELLA and BLONDES,
DORABELLA and BLONDES, EVERY EVENING.
DORABELLA and BLONDES,
Stone Giant. | TEN ATTRACTIONS. | Stone Giant.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES,
KENILWORTH and BLONDES, EVERY DAY AT 2.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES,
Stone Giant. | LIVING WILD ANIMALS. | Stone Giant.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES,
KENILWORTH and BLONDES, EVERY DAY AT 2.
KENILWORTH and BLONDES,
Stone Giant. | MATINEE DAILY. | Stone Giant.
LISA WEBER,
ADA HARLAND, EVERY EVENING.
LIZZIE WILMORE,
Stone Giant. | ADMISSION, 30 CENTS. | Stone Giant.
LILLIE HALL,
EDWARD RIGHTON, EVERY EVENING.
THE BLONDE QUEEN,
Stone Giant. | DORABELLA. | Stone Giant.
NOVEL ECCENTRICITIES,
CHARMING MUSIC, DAY AND EVENING.
ENCHANTING SCENERY,
Stone Giant. | KENILWORTH. | Stone Giant.
OLIVIA RAND,
ROSA RAND, EVERY DAY AT 2.
THERESE WOOD,
ONONDAGA GIANT.
LAST WEEK OF THE
"ONLY" ORIGINAL, SUCCESSFUL, ONONDAGA
STONE PETRIFIED GIANT.
NEXT MONDAY, A NEW SENSATION.

APOLLO HALL. APOLLO HALL.
Corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.
THE ORIGINAL CARDIFF GIANT
now on exhibition from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 BROADWAY.
Screams of laughter at the New Pantomime of
"HASH."
The best HASH in the city.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 BROADWAY.
THE FAT MEN'S BALL,
FAT MEN'S BALL,
The FAT MEN'S BALL takes place December 27.
Get your tickets for the FAT MEN'S BALL to-night.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 BROADWAY.
The Original CART-OFF GIANT.
Everybody must see the CART-OFF GIANT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKlyn.
THIS EVENING
Mr. AND Mrs. F. B. CONWAY
IN THE DUCHESS OF NOTHING
and THE ELVES.

NEW YORK CIRCUS,
Fourteenth street, opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..............DIRECTOR
EXTRA HOLIDAY MATINEES,
EVERY DAY, AT HALF-PAST TWO,
EVERY DAY, AT HALF-PAST TWO,
EVERY DAY, AT HALF-PAST TWO,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
until further notice, will be presented
THE BEAUTIFUL FAIRY SPECTACLE
entitled
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
which has been produced with
NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES,
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS,
and in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN,
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the spectacle
A SUPERB EXPOSITION OF
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC EXERCISES,
introducing the entire strength of the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE.
EDUCATED HORSES, PONIES, AND DOGS.
Admission, 50c.; children under ten, 25c. To reserved seats, 75c. Begins at 2½ and 8.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
"THE TOWN TALK," HOOLEY'S PRESENTS.
GRAND PRESENTATION EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
GOLD WATCHES, GOLD FOR CHAINS,
GOLD CHATELAINES, BREASTPINS, BRACELETS,
and other jewelry.
Every article warranted from 14 to eighteen carats fine.
SILVER TEA SETS and various other articles.
THE PETRIFIED GIANT.
WILLIS COBB'S TRAINED DOGS, GOATS and MONKEYS.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY AT 12½ O'CLOCK.

AMERICUS CLUB
Annual Ball,
Academy of Music,
Thursday, January 6, 1870.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and ladies,
five dollars.
Private boxes can be secured by applying to
Judge JOHN SCOTT,
237 Broadway.

THE GREATEST AND BEST HOLIDAY PIECE YET produced.—SANTA CLAUS, OR THE MISER'S HOLIDAY, at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. The scenery and tableaux superb. Received with tremendous applause.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY ASSOCIATION.
RECEPTION
Tendered the
Comptroller of the City of New York,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
January 18, 1870.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Chairman.
M. T. DALY, } Secretaries.
A. T. DOCHARTY, }

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway, near Eleventh street.
THE ONLY LIVING TWO-HEADED GIRL IN THE WORLD. Visited by 100,000 people at Tremont Temple, Boston. Talks with both heads at once. Sings and dances. Thousands of people daily throng the hall to see this wonderful curiosity. Hours of exhibition from 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 9. Admission 25c.; children under 10 years, 15c.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
Broadway.
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit

SEE HOW DARIUS DISMAL, THE MISER, SPENDS Christmas and New Years, with Tim Nolan's Holliday Dinner, in the fairy drama, SANTA CLAUS, at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, this evening.

ALLEN, PETTENGILL, 8 O'CLOCK.

Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock.	9:30,	Nicodemus Johnson
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock.	9:30,	Nicodemus Johnson
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock.	9:30,	Nicodemus Johnson
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock.	9:30,	Nicodemus Johnson
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock.	9:30,	Nicodemus Johnson
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock.	9:30,	Shoo, Fly; Shoo, Fly
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock.	9:30,	Shoo, Fly; Shoo, Fly
Allen, Pettengill, 8 o'clock.	9:30,	Shoo, Fly; Shoo, Fly
Allen, Pettengill,	Minstrels,	Shoo, Fly; Shoo, Fly
Delehanty, Hengler,	Minstrels,	Nicodemus Johnson
Delehanty, Hengler,	Minstrels,	Ladies' Killers
Delehanty, Hengler,	Minstrels,	Ladies' Killers
Delehanty, Hengler,	Minstrels,	Old Debts Revived
Delehanty, Hengler,	at	Old Debts Revived
Delehanty, Hengler,	the	Old Debts Revived
Delehanty, Hengler,	Waverley,	Ambitious Youth
Delehanty, Hengler,	720	Ambitious Youth
Delehanty, Hengler,	Broadway.	Ambitious Youth
Delehanty, Hengler,	All new	Ambitious Youth

GO THIS EVENING AND SEE THE GRAND Tableaux in the Miser's Dream. Magnificent and novel effects. SANTA CLAUS, OR THE MISER'S HOLIDAY, at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. A tremendous programme to-night.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, at 212 Fifth avenue, also at 681 Fifth avenue. Morning, afternoon or evening Classes for families. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Brooklyn academy No. 120 Pierrepont street, under Mr. F. Dodworth. Send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.—LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH avenue, Reservoir square. Mr. TRENOR is now forming new classes for beginners, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon and evening at 4 and 8 P. M. Fifth soiree Monday evening, 27th inst. Send for cards.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMIES, 361 BROOME ST. and 123 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons.
A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY—BROOME STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

TAMMANY. N. Y. A. CO.
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
THE GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
NEW ATTRACTIONS. NEW STARS.
LOTS OF NEW JOKES.
GENUINE and THOROUGH SUCCESS of BURNAND'S latest burlesque, the most amusing and enjoyable burlesque performance since the days of Mitchell's Olympic.
BAD DICKEY. Beautiful Scenes, Tableaux Vivants, Gloster Place.
BAD DICKEY. Masquerade Fanfaronade on the Thames.
BAD DICKEY. The Bosworth Combat.
BAD DICKEY. Charming Music, A Genuine Operetta, Tumultuous Encores,
BAD DICKEY. Glorious Comic Songs.
The most beautiful Costumes known to the New York Stage.
GREAT CAST. GREAT CAST. GREAT CAST.
THE GREAT BURLESQUE COMPANY OF THE DAY.
Miss FANNY HERRING,
of the Fanny Herring Burlesque Company;
Miss ROSE MASSEY,
of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company;
Miss ALICE HARRISON,
Metropolitan Burlesque Actress and Soubrette;
Miss BESSIE SUDLOW,
of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company;
Miss LIZZIE KELSEY,
of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company;
Miss MAGGIE DESMOND,
of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company;
Miss LILLIE WHITING,
of the Tammany Burlesque Company;
Miss MAY ROBINSON,
of the Holt Burlesque Company;
Miss Jennie Howard, Miss Mary Wesner,
Miss Katy Brookes, Miss Ellen Wesner,
Miss Agatha Wells, Miss Mary Haines,
Miss Ella Graham, Miss Eloise Sully,
of the Henderson Burlesque and Ballet Company;
FISKE, FISKE, FISKE,
FISKE, FISKE, FISKE,
of the M. W. Fiske Burlesque and Opera Bouffe Company,
the best burlesque comedian of the American stage;
LOUIS MESTAYER,
of the Lydia Thompson Ixion Burlesque Company;
A. H. SHELDON,
the popular Tammany comedian and burlesque actor;
Mr. S. H. VERNEY,
of the principal theatres;
Mr. ALFRED STEWART,
the popular protean star and vocalist.
FULL COMPANY OF AUXILIARIES.
MUSIC. MIRTH. MERRIMENT.
ACT I.
Cavern of Despair. Chorus of the Witches. Tableau Vivant. Love's Despair. The Gamester. The Desperate Manager. Novelty to the Rescue. Bad Dickey. "Twinkling Stars."
"Is it your back-back?"
SCRUMPTIOUS LADY ANNE, THIS HUMPTY DUMPTY MAN,
AN ANGEL OF INNOCENCE,
(New song by Offenbach)..............Princess Elizabeth
Entirely new Medley..............Richmond
Pretty Betty, Operatic Ensemble (Bouboni) and
SHOO, FLY; I FEEL, I FEEL, I FEEL.
Tumultuous triple encores and curtain thrice up nightly.
ACT II.
Fanfaronade. Brilliant Tyrolien, from Genevieve, Elizabeth, Catesby and the Duchess.
PARKER PARKER
in his famous quizzical ground and lofty
CANCAN QUADRILLE A LA CLODOCHE.
Good by, Dick; come back quick. Richard's tent.
A NIGHT OF THE JIM JAMS. WAKE UP. WAKE UP.
SOUND THE TRUMPET.
THE COMBAT OF BOSWORTH. LESSONS IN FENCING.
GRAND SORTIE OF THE BLONDES IN ARMOR.
GRAND SORTIE OF THE BLONDES IN ARMOR.
BIG EIGHT'S FELLERS. THE BROOMSTICK BRIGADE.
Scientific set-to between
RICHARD AND RICHMOND.
"GREAT HEAVENS, I'M STABBED!"
Joyous finale.
ROSE MASSEY'S NEW FARCE TO-NIGHT.
ROSE MASSEY'S NEW FARCE TO-NIGHT.
PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN.
PUNCH AND JUDY AGAIN.
EASTBROOK, the English Champion. Life on the Velocipede.
FAMILY CIRCLE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
FAMILY CIRCLE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Overture a quarter before 8 o'clock.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
EXCEPT SATURDAY,
JOHN BROUGHAM'S FAMOUS
SPECTACULAR COMEDY,
THE
DUKE'S
MOTTO,
WITH ITS THRILLING TABLEAUX,
SPLENDID SCENERY AND
POWERFUL CAST.
SATURDAY NEXT, NEW YEAR'S DAY,
FOR THE MATINEE AND EVENING,
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
THE GREAT COMIC SUCCESS.
LEWIS AS DE BOOTS.
MONDAY, JAN. 3, FIRST TIME IN THIRTEEN YEARS,
THE BUSYBODY.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL.
Admission..............50 cents
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
WM. HORACE LINGARD,
in his original and new series of Sketches, portraying to the life
PRESIDENT GRANT, JAMES FISK, JR.,
GENERAL LEE, JAY GOULD ESQ.,
BENJ. F. BUTLER, MAYOR HALL,
HORACE GREELEY.
ALICE DUNNING,
ALICE DUNNING,
the charming Comedienne and Vocalist, in her unique specialties.
MR. AND MRS.
HOWARD PAUL,
HOWARD PAUL,
the celebrated Lyric and Dramatic Artists, in their famous Protean Entertainment, introducing new features, including (for the first time in America) the inspiring French Revolutionary Lyric,
"LA MARSEILLAISE,"
Sung by Mrs. Howard Paul in imitation of the late MADAME RACHEL,
and also "Goodby, Sweetheart, Goodby," a la MR. SIMS REEVES.
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
Reconstructed.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR MATINEES AT 2.
SHORTLY—A new operatic sensational drama, in ONE act and ONE scene, with FIVE characters, in five minutes.
The coming spectacle, by Jos. C. Foster, entitled the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
the most gorgeous production of modern times, is progressing rapidly and will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1870.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..............JARRETT & PALMER.
A HOME STORY FOR CHRISTMAS.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1869.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
entitled
LITTLE EM'LY, LITTLE EM'LY,
LITTLE EM'LY, LITTLE EM'LY,
LITTLE EM'LY, LITTLE EM'LY,
LITTLE EM'LY, LITTLE EM'LY,
a dramatic version, in four acts, from the pen of ANDREW HALLIDAY, Esq., of a beautiful story by CHARLES DICKENS.
The drama is replete with
EXQUISITE ACTING,
ALL NEW { MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, SUPERB MUSIC, GRAND EFFECTS. } ALL NEW
AND WONDROUS TABLEAUX.
The entire play being placed upon the stage in a style of UNIQUE MAGNIFICENCE
never excelled at this or any other establishment.
THE CAST
PRESENTS AN EXCELLENT ARRAY OF DRAMATIC TALENT.
Messrs. L. R. SHEWELL, F. C. BANGS, GEORGE C. BONIFACE, FELIX A. VINCENT, Misses JONE BURKE, EDITH CHALLIS, KATE NEWTON, CAROLINE CARSON, Mrs. BRADSHAW and many others.
ACT FIRST.
THE ARK ON THE SANDS.
THE ARK ON THE SANDS.
ACT SECOND.
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL BY NIGHT.
CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL BY NIGHT.
CHRISTMAS CHANT BY BOY CHORISTERS.
CHRISTMAS CHANT BY BOY CHORISTERS.
ACT THIRD.
THE STORM AND THE WRECK.
THE STORM AND THE WRECK,
with the new, intense and
VIVID LIGHTNING FLASH.
VIVID LIGHTNING FLASH.
ACT FOURTH.
THE SAILING OF THE SHIP.
THE SAILING OF THE SHIP.
TWELVE MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENES
by the great Scenic Artists,
VOEGTLIN AND STRONG.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MR. FECHTER WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
MERRY NEW YEAR.
A GREAT HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
THE AQUATIC WONDER OF THE AGE.
THE MAN FISH, | HARRY GURR.
THE MAN FISH, | HARRY GURR.
The immensely successful fairy drama
SANTA CLAUS;
OR, THE MISER'S HOLIDAY.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW YEAR GREETINGS.
NELSE SEYMOUR and FRANK KERNS, SHOO, FLY.
NELSE SEYMOUR and FRANK KERNS, SHOO, FLY.
J. W. McANDREWS as THE SOUTHERN DARKY.
ADA WRAY'S New Song, TIT TAT TOE.
THE MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.
IN TOWN FOR THE HOLIDAYS, &c.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY AND NEW YEAR'S DAY.

BAL D'OPERA BOUFFE.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
JANUARY 8, 1870.
THE CLODOCHE TROUPE,
in their grotesque costume, will perform their
ORIGINAL QUADRILLES.
Messrs. Duchesne, Genot, Francis and Madame Rose Elsa in
THE ORIGINAL GRANDE DUCHESSE
CANCAN.
The whole under the direction of
MONSIEUR EUGENE DUCHATEL,
of the Bals d'Opera, Paris,
and
MONSIEUR HENRI MASARD,
of the Jardin Mabile, Paris.
Many Novelties, similar to those of the
BALS D'OPERA, PARIS,
will be introduced and will render this ball the most attractive of the season.
Tickets and Private Boxes to be procured at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Delmonico's, 22 Broad street, Chambers street, and Fourteenth street, and
AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

9 3D AV.--A FRENCHMAN, FULLY COMPETENT AS first class cook of hotel, club house or large boarding house, or as caterer for a restaurant; is willing to go as extra cook for dinner parties; best city reference. Address J. L. B.

60 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, REAR.--A FIRST class meat, pastry and bread cook; wages less an object than a permanent home; best city reference. Call for two days.

62½ WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.--A YOUNG Scotch woman as good cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference.

178 7TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST.--AN EXPERIENCED, first class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries and jellies; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back.--A competent woman as good cook; understands her business; is a good baker; will assist in the washing; city reference.

234 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., top floor.--A respectable woman to do first class cooking in French, English and German styles; would take full charge of kitchen in hotel, restaurant, club house or large boarding house; best reference from last place. Call for two days.

281½ ELIZABETH ST.--TWO AMERICAN PROTESTANT girls; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress in a small family; city or country; good city references. Can be seen for two days.

367 WEST 35TH ST.--AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; good city reference.

423 EAST 12TH ST.--A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good references; wages not so much an object as a good home.

433 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.--A respectable young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

4 UNION ST., BROOKLYN, THIRD FLOOR.--A YOUNG girl will do up stairs work, mind children, and is willing to be generally useful.

7 WASHINGTON ST.--A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID or to do general housework in a private family; no objections to the country. Call for three days.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back.--A young woman to do chamberwork and assist in washing or waiting or the housework of a small family; city reference.

241 WEST 33D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.--A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has good reference. Can be seen for two days.

327 WEST 26TH ST.--A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

633 3D AV., NEAR 41ST ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT room.--A very competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do washing and ironing; has five years' reference from her last place.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 349 EAST 12TH ST.--Fashionable dress and cloakmaking. Fall and winter suits, $3, upwards; wrappers, $2 a $2 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting. Call or address.

53 6TH AV.--A LADY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, wrappers, children's clothes of every description, gentlemen's shirts, &c., would like the work of a few families; cording and quilting; tucking three cents per yard, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call on or address Mrs. R. M. JONES.

65 WEST 37TH ST.--AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER and perfect fitter wishes work by the day in families; good reference.

92 NEW CHAMBERS ST.--FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to go out to work by the day; would take her sewing machine with her; can do all kinds of family sewing; $2 per day. Mrs. ENRIGHT.

100 WEST 29TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.--A FIRST class dressmaker, who cuts and fits in the most fashionable style, to work at her own residence; all work done at short notice and moderate charges.

137 WEST 27TH ST.--A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week; no objections to go a short distance out of the city; has her own machine. Call or address for two days.

176 BLEECKER ST.--A PERSON TO GO OUT BY the day as seamstress or dressmaker. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M.

214 WEST 27TH ST.--A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has her own machine, Wheeler & Wilson's; will engage by the day, week or month.

WANTED--FAMILY SEWING, BY A WIDOW LADY, by hand or machine; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of needle work. Call or address Mrs. WINANT, 207 West 16th st., first house from 8th av.

General Housework, &c.

12 WEST 13TH ST.--AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

122 MOTT ST., THIRD FLOOR, IN THE REAR.--A respectable English girl to do general housework in a small American family; city preferred.

197 MULBERRY ST., IN THE REAR.--AN ENGLISH Protestant woman to do general housework in a small private family; or as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country.

212 WEST 27TH ST.--A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework, or chamberwork and assist in the fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

218 EAST 58TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS. Wanted, a girl to do general housework; must be a good plain cook, a good washer and ironer, willing and obliging and come well recommended.

287 7TH AV.--A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO do general housework; the best city reference.

293 MADISON ST.--A STRONG, HEALTHY YOUNG woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is fond of children; good city reference.

304 MOTT ST.--A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; no objections to the country; lately landed.

Housekeepers, &c.

19 RENWICK ST., NEAR CANAL.--AS HOUSEKEEPER, by an American; house of a widower (mechanic); would do the entire work of a small family.

434 5TH AV., NEAR 39TH ST.--A NEW ENGLAND woman as housekeeper; no objection to a widower's family with children; would go in the country. Call on or address Mrs. ELMORE.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED--IN A HOTEL or to take exclusive charge in a small family, by an experienced New England widow, fully endorsed as to capacity and character. Address for three days BAY STATE, Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER.--THE WIDOW OF A MERCHANT, of middle age and unencumbered, desires a supervisionary and active position, either in a hotel or widower's menage; strict moral principle, domestic economy, maternal care, character and capacity fully guaranteed. Address B. S. T., Herald office.

WANTED--BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A SITUATION as housekeeper in a widower's or gentleman's family; good references. Address C. S., box 175 Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

4 COMMERCE ST.--A RESPECTABLE ELDERLY American lady, with many years' experience, as nurse; can bring written recommendations from doctors in this city as being a first class nurse in confinements, fevers, cancers and in every case of sickness. Address S. C.

45 BLEECKER ST., (WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION).--An American woman to take charge of an invalid; wages not so much of an object as employment. Call or address.

143 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.--A respectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid; can cut and fit for children; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

152 EAST 29TH ST.--A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman to wet nurse a baby at her own residence. One who has lost her own.

266 WEST 37TH ST., BASEMENT.--A HEALTHY married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, having lost her baby, a baby to wet nurse at her own home.

333 EAST 13TH ST.--A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork.

Laundresses, &c.

145 WEST 32D ST.--WASHING AND IRONING BY the dozen; also family washing.

251 7TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST.--A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as laundress, or to do general housework.

311 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor, back room.--A first class laundress to take in fine washing and ironing; can do the best of French fluting and polishing; best reference.

341 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.--A RESPECTABLE woman as washer and ironer, to go out by the day.

436 11TH AV., CORNER OF 36TH ST.--A GERMAN woman to go out by the day to wash and iron or house cleaning. Call for two days.

Miscellaneous.

103 BROOME ST.--A STRONG GIRL, WHO IS WILLING to make herself generally useful. Call on or address Mrs. PYE.

A PERFECT HAIRDRESSER WISHES SOME MORE customers, by the day, week or month. Orders recieved by Miss HELFFENSTEIN, 852 8th av., between 51st and 52d sts., and by Mrs. KRAUSSOLD, 606 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED--BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION AS companion; would assist with the care of children and make herself useful about the house; is willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Address C. S. C., Herald office.

HELP WANTED--FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY REQUIRED TO TRAVEL WITH A lady; also a housekeeper, at once. Apply at 713 Broadway, room 15.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.--WE ARE NOW PREPARED to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:--To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

HELP WANTED--FEMALES.

WANTED--A GIRL, WITH GOOD CITY REFERENCE, to cook, wash and iron. Apply at No. 9 West 39th st.

WANTED--WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH BREAST of milk. Apply early at No. 209 West 27th st.

WANTED--A CHAMBERMAID, TO DO WAITING and assist with the washing and ironing. 108 West 47th street.

WANTED--A GIRL WHO CAN GIVE GOOD REFERENCES, to take care of an infant and do some chamberwork. 327 West 50th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED--A NURSE FOR A CHILD 20 MONTHS OLD; best references required; French or German preferred. 164 West 2?d st., Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED--AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS FIRST RATE cook. Apply to Mrs. PERCY, 273 Raymond st., near Hanson place, Brooklyn.

WANTED--BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD COOK and washer. Apply after ten o'clock at No. 244 East 49th st.

WANTED--A GIRL IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY for general housework; must be a good washer and ironer and come well recommended. Apply at 338 West 30th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED--A GIRL OR MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, white or colored, to do general housework in a small family in the country, about a day's ride from the city; also a colored girl or woman to do chamberwork in the city. Apply at 103 East 19th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHMAN DESIRES A situation as waiter in a private family, city or country, (speaks good English); a good home preferable to high wages. Address Waiter, 79 Greene street.

WANTED--AN ENGAGEMENT WITH A BOOK OR stationery house by a man of several years' experience in the Western trade. Address E. W. C., Herald office.

WANTED--A SITUATION BY A GERMAN YOUNG man in a flour and feed establishment or sugar house; has had several years experience in the business; speaks English, German and Spanish. Address F. G. B., Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER is open for an engagement on or before the 1st of January. Can give the best city reference and security if needed; salary $18 per week. Age 33. Address J. H. J., station E.

A YOUNG MAN, RECENTLY THROWN OUT OF his position of trust and responsibility by the dissolution of the firm where employed, desires an engagement as cashier, secretary or correspondent, or a situation with a banker or broker; is competent in the requirements of either position; can procure unexceptionable reference or give bonds to any amount for the faithful performance of his duties. Address S. B. P., box 1,219 Post office.

WANTED--SALESMAN; ONE WHO CAN TRAVEL and control Western trade, selling chandeliers, gas pipe, fittings, &c. Address, with reference, LOCK, box 128 Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED--FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY, BY A young married man, a situation in bank or mercantile house; salary no object; unexceptionable references; interviews solicited. Address ASPIRANT, Herald office.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN OF foundry facings; with a competent man commanding a trade liberal arrangements will be made. Address for one week, CAPITAL, box 2,063 Post office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS COACHMAN FOR A private family; best of reference. Inquire, for two days, in Hamilton av., second door from Court st., Brooklyn.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED--BY A MAN of long experience; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; best city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 227 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN AND his wife; the man understands farming perfectly in all its branches, and driving if required; his wife general housework. Apply for three days at No. 7 Washington st.

COACHMAN SEEKS EMPLOYMENT--HAS BEST REFERENCE from family going to Europe. Apply to or address Mr. WOOD GIBSON, 763 Broadway.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED--BY A REGULARLY trained middle aged man; is a professional trainer of young horses and first class city driver; good personal reference. Address M. E., box 129 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION--BY A PROTESTANT MAN, in town or country; will make himself generally useful; good reference from last employers. Address J. B., box 201 Herald office.

GROOM.--WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED GROOM who has been in service in the old country, English preferred; must be strictly temperate, thoroughly understanding stable business, the care of horses, harness and carriages; cleaning tops and leathers and driving a pair or four-in-hand; neat in person, of good figure and not over ten stone weight; a first class man only, answering this description, and able to give good references, may secure a desirable situation with good pay, by addressing W. B. F., box 18 Herald office. No man wearing a mustache or full beard need apply.

SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN--STEADY MAN, understands plain gardening; good city reference; is willing to work for very reasonable wages. Address N. N., box 120 Herald office.

HELP WANTED--MALES.

A TRAVELLER WANTED--MUST BE A MAN OF experience in the patent medicine business, and come well recommended. Address TRAVELLER, box 5,859 Post office.

BOY WANTED--15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO ATTEND and do the work of a family wine store; the best of reference required from last place; must live in the neighborhood. Apply after 8 o'clock this day at 820 6th av.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR, CORNER 75th st. and 1st av. M. McCORMICK.

WANTED--A WAITER: REFERENCES REQUIRED. Call at 259 Fourth avenue, after six P. M.

WANTED--A BOY TO WORK IN A RESTAURANT. Apply at 1,169 Broadway, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED--FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, SEAMEN, firemen and boilermakers. Apply every day this week at the Navy Shipping Office, at 109 South st., up stairs, only.

WAITER WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN A PRIVATE family; one who is thoroughly competent and can furnish city reference. Apply at No. 7 Montague terrace, Brooklyn, before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

THE TRADES.

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.--WANTED, A MAN WHO has made brass, gilt and zinc rings and common brass chains in above town. Address JAMES COX, Herald office.

IRON MOULDERS WANTED--AT EXCELSIOR IRON Works, foot of 14th st., East river.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.--SITUATION WANTED, by a foreman, who for years has been engaged in this city; first class references. Address A. M. P., box 227 Herald office.

WANTED--MACHINIST, BOILERMAKERS, COPPERSMITHS, firemen and landsmen for the United States Navy. Apply to E. RODE, 65 Market st.

WANTED--A CUTTER FOR A CLOTHING CUSTOM department, to go to the country; good wages and steady employment will be given to a practical man. Inquire of Mr. M. ZORKOWSKI, 51 Warren st., up stairs.

FOR SALE.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED AND GOOD PAYING DINING Saloon and Bar, on Broadway, for sale; very handsomely fitted up; full investigation given.
SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS BROADWAY HOTEL IN A GOOD location, on the European plan, fifty rooms, with first class restaurant, for sale at a bargain. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray street.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS FOR $2,000, WELL LOCATED and established; splendid opportunity for anybody wishing a safe and profitable business. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

A LIQUOR STORE, WITH BILLIARD TABLE, LONG Lease and cheap rent, will be sold very cheap. Apply at 165 West Houston street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE--A FIRST CLASS DRUG Store, desirable as to location, terms, &c. Apply to J. OGDEN SMITH, 15 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

DENTAL OUTFIT FOR SALE CHEAP--OR WILL EXCHANGE for a good Piano or Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Apply to C. M., No. 9 Spruce street, room No. 3.

FOR SALE--FOR $800, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A new private boarding house, 25 rooms; rent $1,700; Furniture if required; location Twenty-third street and Third avenue. Address DIBRUMA, station F.

FOR SALE--LIQUOR STORE, STOCK, FIXTURES, full Licenses and low rent; the cheapest in the city. Call and see it. 655 Water street.

FOR SALE--AN OLD ESTABLISHED GROCERY Store on Broadway; doing a nice business; reason for selling owner in wholesale business; a good chance for a man with small capital; rent $22 50 per month. Apply on premises, 1,377 Broadway.

FOR SALE--THE OLD ESTABLISHED OYSTER House corner North Moore and Varick streets; good reasons given for selling. Apply after 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE--FIRST CLASS WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS; annual sales $200,000; stock and fixtures complete. Address box 1,383 Post office, Baltimore.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH--A DRUG Store, well located on Sixth avenue. Apply to D. GARRISON, 597 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP--THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a soap and perfumery store, doing a good retail trade; cheap rent. Apply at 407 Canal street.

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY FOR SALE--AT A BARGAIN; in a growing town; doing a large business; three stories; size 40x80, and wing 40x60; forty horse power engine; seventy horse power tubular boiler; 3½ acres land.
D. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

WANTED--PURCHASERS FOR HOME WASHER AND Sherman Wringer. In operation daily at 13 Barclay street, near Astor House.

$300.--FIVE YEARS' LEASE, NEW FIXTURES, Oyster and Dining Saloon; good location; rare chance; cheap rent; or partner, with $200, taken. 246 Third avenue, one door above Twentieth street.

MACHINERY.

A.--LESLIE IMPROVED BOILERS, INSURING great increase of power and economy in fuel. Apply at the Boiler Works, foot of Morris street, Jersey City.

FOR SALE (A BARGAIN)--A FINE ENGINE, 100 horse; one of 6 horse, with Boiler. Call and see them at 530 West street.

HOT SODA WATER APPARATUS, AND APPARATUS for manufacturing and bottling of soda water, at WILLIAM GEE'S, corner of Elm and Franklin streets, New York. Send for a catalogue of prices.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.--SEPARATE sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Dec. 31, 1869, for the construction of Nicolson pavements in the following streets:--viz., Forty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; Thirty-ninth street, between Lexington and Third avenues; Thirty-seventh street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Howard street, between Broadway and Centre street; Franklin street, between Centre and Elm streets, and Fifth avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Nineteenth streets. No bids will be received except from parties legally authorized to lay the Nicolson pavement.
For further information apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 21, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
Separate sealed proposals, endorsed with the title of the work, the name of the bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of Monday, January 3, 1870, for the paving of Eleventh street from University place to Sixth avenue, and Howard street from Broadway to Mercer street, with the "Seely's improved patent concrete pavement." No bids will be received except from persons legally authorized to lay this kind of pavement. For further information apply to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Dec. 22, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.--SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Wednesday, January 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the graduation, masonry and superstructure of about 25 miles of the New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware Railroad. Terms of letting, profiles, plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the company, at 57 Broadway, New York.
JOHN RUTHERFORD,
H. R. LOW,
D. E. CULVER,
Committee.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, COVERED brocatel, cost $460, for $175; one do., $70; Etageres, Bookcase, Paintings, Pianoforte, Mirrors, Carpets, Bedsteads, Chamber and Dining Furniture; sacrifice; property family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.--HOUSEKEEPERS supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly. KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CLOTHING.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET, H. HERZ, successor to Cashberg, pays highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wearing apparel, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Herz.

A1.--AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN establishment, 160 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street.--The full value in cash paid for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing.

A1.--M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street; also a branch store at 83 Sixth avenue, between Amity and Fourth streets. Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is, please to call at my establishment or send us a note to the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

ASTROLOGY.

A.--MADAME WALTERS, DISTINGUISHED CLAIRVOYANT.--Visit her for everything--sickness, business, theft, names numbers, good luck. 409 Canal street.

MADAME RAMOND CAN BE CONSULTED ON PAST, present and future. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1. 299 Hudson street, near Spring.

MADAM HOPE BY PALMISTRY TELLS ALL AFFAIRS of life. 93 East Eighty-third street. Ladies $1, gents $2.

MADAME ROSS, BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT; tells past, present, future, likeness, name and numbers. 159 Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, SPIRITUALIST, causes speedy marriages. 220 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.--DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.--No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury; manhood restored. Office very private. DR. HARRISON, No. 177 Bleecker street.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.--The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:--These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.--LADIES' PHYSICIAN.--DR. H. D. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 18 years successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview; relief to the most anxious in 24 hours. Board and nursing when required.

A.--MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.--RELIEF.--NO PAY (UNTIL PERFECT) GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No. 3 Amity place, (Laurens street). DR. ASCHER.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.--All others are counterfeit.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES.--DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful medicines safe and certain; $5. Also gentlemen treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored. Circular forwarded free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE BY Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, with or without medicine. His powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound, $5. Circular forwarded free.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES WITHOUT MEDICINE.--Dr. and Madame DE BUSEY, No. 4 Neilson place, between Eighth street and Waverley place, never fail. Their $5 French Pills are sure.

A.--MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDWIFE, cures at one interview. Elegant rooms for nursing. 42 St. Mark's place.

DR. OLIN'S PRIVATE INSTITUTE, 27 BOND STREET, is fitted up regardless of expense to secure the comfort of patients; all private matters cured. Sealed pamphlet, 10 cents.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONSULTED on private diseases; thirty-four years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (late of and nearly 40 years at No. 3 Division street), can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine $5.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.--DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach st. Forty years' private practice.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

HARRISON--MOORHOUSE.--On Tuesday, December 21, at the Methodist Episcopal church, in Bedford street, by the Rev. John E. Cookman, JAMES HARRISON to M. LOUISE, daughter of the late Stephen Moorhouse, Esq.

MORTON--DENNETT.--In Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, December 22, by the Rev. Dr. Huskin, HARRY J. MORTON to KATE W., daughter of the late William P. Dennett, all of Boston, Mass. No cards.
Boston and Western papers please copy.

PHELPS--ARMOUR.--At No. 24 West Fourteenth street, on Tuesday, December 21, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., LL. D., JOSEPH B. PHELPS to LUCRETIA L., youngest daughter of George A. Armour, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

ST. JOHN--KELLEY.--On Saturday, December 25, by the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, M. D. ST. JOHN, of Philadelphia, to Miss CARRIE M., daughter of Edward Kelley, of Burlington, Vt.
Burlington (Vt.) and St. Louis (Mo.) papers please copy.

Died.

ANASTASI.--On Sunday, December 26, SARAH ANASTASI, widow of Joseph Anastasi, in the 89th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. Thompson, No. 466 West Twentieth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

BEATTY.--At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, December 23, suddenly, LUCINDA RICE, wife of John P. Beatty, aged 41 years.

BERRY.--In New York, on Sunday, December 26, BERTINETTE, wife of Robert W. Berry, of Hackensack, N. J., and daughter of General James T. Hatfield, of Hoboken, N. J.
Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ church, Hackensack, on Wednesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Train from New York leaves foot of Chambers street at twelve o'clock noon.

BROWN.--On Saturday, December 25, Mrs. LYDIA A., widow of Charles Brown, aged 53 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 147 East Eighteenth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

CHOEN.--On Sunday, December 26, SABATINO CHOEN, aged 63 years.
The relatives, friends and members of La Clemente Amité Cosmopolite, No. 410, F. and A. M., and also of the Sincerity Lodge, No. 373, and of l'Union Française, No. 17, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral of brother Sabatino Choen, this (Monday) afternoon, one o'clock precisely, from No. 87 White street.

CLARK.--On Christmas day, December 25, THOMAS CLARK, aged 30 years.
His friends and members of the Ocean Seamen's Benevolent Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1 Hubert street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

CORTELYOU.--At the residence of his son Garret Cortelyou, near New Brunswick, N. J., SIMON CORTELYOU, aged 78 years.
Funeral will take place at the Reformed church, at Flatbush, L. I., to-day (Monday), at twelve o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

CUMISKEY.--In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, December 26, CATHARINE TULLY, wife of John Cumiskey, aged 28 years.
Funeral services will be held in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, North Sixth street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock. At one P. M. the remains will be conveyed from the church to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DEAN.--On Monday, December 21, at Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., of liver congestion, WILLIAM DEAN, formerly of this city, aged 63 years.
Columbia county papers please copy.

EDMISTON.--After a long and painful illness, Mr. JAMES EDMISTON, of Hamilton, county of Lanark, Scotland, aged 26 years, 6 months and 29 days, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. James Kincaid, 98 Ryerson street.
His death is much regretted by a large number of friends and acquaintances, all of which are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 98 Ryerson street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock.
Hamilton Advertiser and Glasgow Herald please copy.

FELDMANN.--On Sunday, December 26, CATHARINA ADELHEIT, widow of Johann Gerhardt Feldmann, in the 79th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John H. Gerh. Hilderbran, No. 410 West Fifty-first street, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock noon. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FERRIS.--On Saturday, December 25, in Brooklyn, ARTHUR, youngest child of Samuel S. and Elvira M. Ferris, aged 11 months and 15 days.
The family and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, at 74 Pineapple street, Brooklyn.

FLYNN.--In Williamsburg, after a severe illness, MARY C. FLYNN, daughter of Edward and Catharine Flynn, aged 5 years, 8 months and 14 days.
The funeral will take place, from the residence of her parents, 250 North Second street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

GRIFFIN.--In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 26, Mrs. ELIZA GRIFFIN, aged 53 years.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the corner of Canton and Tillary streets, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

GRINTON.--On Saturday morning, December 25, CHARLOTTE, widow of the late David Grinton.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on, Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, Morrisania.
Western papers please copy.

KERRIN.--On Sunday, December 26, at the residence of his sister, FRANCIS KERRIN, aged 24 years.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 25 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn.

KLEY.--On Thursday, December 23, LENA, youngest daughter of Frederick and Anne C. Kley, aged 8 years, 9 months and 13 days.
Funeral this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Ann's church. Address of family, 57 West Twelfth street.

LEAMY.--Departed this life on Christmas morning, December 25, in the 34th year of his age, PATRICK CONSTANTINE LEAMY.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother Daniel, are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, 60 Catharine street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.
California and Irish papers please copy.

LEWIS.--In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 26, S. PIERSON, son of Wm. B. and Mary A. Lewis, in the 24th year of his age.
The funeral will take place, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 Willoughby avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LINDENSTEAD.--On Saturday, December 25, at Memphis, Tenn., Mrs. WILLIAM LINDENSTEAD, of 120 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, L. I.
Berlin and all United States papers please copy.

LONG.--On Sunday, December 26, THOMAS LONG, aged 76 years, a native of the parish of Balyclough, county Cork, Ireland.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, 642 Water street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MASON.--On Sunday morning, December 26, at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain James F. Miller, Green avenue, above Hall street, Brooklyn, Mrs. ELIZABETH MASON, aged 82 years and 7 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOFFATT.--On Sunday, December 26, Dr. THOMAS C. MOFFATT, Physician-in-Chief of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital, Staten Island, in the 44th year of his age.
Particulars of the funeral given to-morrow.

MULLIGAN.--On Sunday, December 26, ELLEN MULLIGAN, a native of Kilpatrick, parish of Milltown, county Westmeath, Ireland.
Her remains will be brought to St. Peter's Church, corner of Hicks and Congress streets, on Tuesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Her friends and those of her brothers, James and Nicholas, are invited to attend the funeral.

MURPHY.--In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, December 25, in the 22d year of his age, EDWARD J. MURPHY, student of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md.
The remains will be taken to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Second street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery at two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McGOWAN.--In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 26, JOHN McGOWAN, aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Twenty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock precisely. Remains will be taken to Flatbush Cemetery for interment.

NAUGHTON.--On Sunday, December 26, at the residence of her husband, 159 West Fiftieth street, MARGARET NAUGHTON.
The funeral takes place on Tuesday.

OXLEY.--On Sunday, December 26, JOHN H. OXLEY (late treasurer of the American Dramatic Fund Association), in the 55th year of his age.
His fellow associates and brothers of Arcturus Lodge are notified that the funeral will leave his late residence, 185 Thompson street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

OSBORN.--On Saturday, December 25, after a long and severe illness, JAMES M. OSBORN, aged 58 years.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, John Osborn, Java street, near Oakland street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

PARROT.--Near Irvington, N. J., of congestion of the brain, SARAH ANN PARROT, in the 45th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

POGGENBURG.--On Saturday morning, December 25, of croup, MARY JULIA POGGENBURG, daughter of Justus F. and Mary C. Toggenburg, aged 2 years.
The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 312 West Twenty-fifth street.

POHALSKI.--On Sunday, December 26, at noon, EDWIN, youngest child of J. M. and Esther Pohalski, aged 1 year and 4 months.
Funeral this (Monday) morning, from the parents' residence, No. 211 East Thirty-first street.

RIKER.--On Sunday morning, December 26, JAMES R. RIKER, in the 53d year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his brother, No. 352 Sixth avenue, this day (Monday), at twelve o'clock.

SHERIDAN.--On Saturday, December 25, PHIL SHERIDAN, aged 90 years.
The friends of the family, and those of his sons Bernard and Edward Sheridan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son Edward, 356 Madison street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

TAYLOR.--In Brooklyn, on Friday, December 24, after a short illness, CHARLES C. TAYLOR, only son of Henry and Sarah Taylor, in the 20th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 255 Bridge street, Brooklyn.

TERHUNE.--On Saturday, December 25, HESTER J., wife of Peter Terhune, in the 40th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, 35 Tillary street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

VAIL.--On Sunday, December 26, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS VAIL, son of William and Emma Vail, aged 11 months.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 8 Bedford street, New York.

VAN ALLEN.--On Saturday, December 25, MARY, widow of John C. Van Allen, in the 55th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 143 West Twenty-second street, on Tuesday, at two P. M., without further invitation.

VON DOHLEN.--On Sunday, December 26, HENRY VON DOHLEN, aged 19 years, 9 months and 23 days.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 5 Harrison street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Friends are invited to attend.

VERPLANCK.--In Brooklyn, on Sunday, December 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH VERPLANCK, widow of General Abraham Verplanck, aged 78 years and 1 month.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 28 Hoyt street, corner of Dean, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WEINBERG.--On Saturday evening, December 25, HENRIETTA, only daughter of Hannah Weinberg widow of Philip Weinberg, aged 14 years, 3 months, and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 170 Henry street, on Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock M.

WHITE.--On Saturday, December 25, BARTOW F. WHITE, M. D., aged 69 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Stephen White, Hall street (late Houston), between Myrtle and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Round Hill, Conn., for interment.

WICKHAM.--On Saturday, December 25, MARY C., wife Joseph P. Wickham, in the 58th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, 31 Monroe place, Brooklyn.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Oliver A. Morgan at Terre Haute, Ind., for the Murder of John Petri--The Prisoner's Appearance--A Speech from the Scaffold--His Confessions.

[Terre Haute, Ind. (Dec. 23), correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.]

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER.

Morgan, as he appeared in the jail, was a short, thick set man about five feet eight or nine inches high, but exceedingly wiry and muscular. His head was covered with a profusion of curling light brown hair, while he had on his chin a rather sparse brownish red goatee, with a mustache of the same kind on his upper lip. His face was an enigma. His nose rather sharp and prominent, and cheek bones projecting, he looked at one moment the cunning villian and the next, perhaps, a man of a not unpleasant demeanor.

THE PREPARATIONS.

A few minutes after eleven o'clock preparations began to be made for the execution. The minister, Mr. Stimson, with a half dozen others, crowded into the small cell for the purpose of attending to the closing ceremonies. To a question by Mr. Stimson, whether he had any desire to have the execution further delayed, he stated that he had not. If he had to go he wanted to go. Mr. Stimson asked him if he wished him to pray with him. He answered, "I have no objection." He was asked if he desired to pray himself, and he said he did not. He then knelt beside the minister, who offered up an earnest and simple petition, during which time the prisoner seemed to be visibly affected. When Mr. Stimson had concluded Morgan, still on his knees, leaned far forward upon his chair and seemed to be engaged in silent prayer, although he did not utter a word. He may have been weeping only. He was after the lapse of a minute or two aroused, when he lifted up his face. When asked if he had any further requests to make he said he wished to be left alone for a few moments. This he was informed was not possible. The request had previously been made to the Sheriff and he had declined to accede to it, as he had shown a disposition to commit suicide if opportunity offered and was very closely watched to prevent it last night.

In making him ready it was discovered that his hat was lost, and a bailiff was despatched to get him a new one. Then picking up a small Bible from his little table he thrust it into the side pocket of his coat, saying, "This goes with me." Looking over the few little affairs on his table and shelf he repeated several times, "It is hard." Going out into the corridor he sat by the stove a moment and said, "Death is slow, but sure."

THE GALLOWS.

This had been erected in the centre of the crossing of the two streets adjoining, a distance of about 200 yards. It was built within an enclosure made of rough boards, about twenty feet square and nearly as high. The scaffold itself was on the east side, while on the opposite side was a small platform on a level with it for the benefit of spectators. In spite of the efforts made to keep them out several persons forced themselves through who had no right to do so, and the enclosure afforded but a small amount of spare room. Upon the entrance of a brother-in-law of Petri, Morgan objected, but he was allowed to remain. At six minutes past twelve the door of the enclosure was finally closed, barring outside and out of sight of the scaffold a crowd of probably 600 or 800 people. He shook hands with those on the scaffold, and Deputy Sheriff Stewart read the death warrant. Morgan then stepped forward to the front and said:--

A SCAFFOLD HARANGUE.

GENTLEMEN--I have not been brought up here to convict any one of any crime, but I am put upon the scaffold to suffer death for a crime of which I am innocent, and with which I had nothing to do except in self-defence. I did kill the man, and what did I kill him for? Because he was a robber and a thief. Because he took my money and my property from me and then said he would have my life; but now I must lose my life for it. It is a hard thing to give up my life for the killing of such a vagabond. 'Tis hard! 'Tis hard!

Here he stopped and remained silent for almost a minute, during which time he trembled most violently all over. Looking up, his face was lighted with a peculiar smile, and he continued:--

"It seems to me, when I look back, that you are inviting a nation of people to visit your land from a foreign country, and so they are doing it. They are about one-third of them that come here from that country condemned criminals, and no one here of that class can deny it. The man I killed was just such a criminal from that country, and no man can deny it that he was."

At this point Mr. May, the brother-in-law of Petri, who was standing near him, was heard to mutter a denial, coupled with an oath, and seemed to make a motion as though to strike him. Others interfered, and he was led further back.

Morgan stood for a moment and looked around, when he concluded as follows:--

"Well, I don't know as I have much to say. I expect I had better be a going. In fact, I have no doubt of it. I feel prepared for death. I trust I may meet all Christians on the other side of Jordan, where there will be no wavering or tampering with sin."

THE EXECUTION.

When this harangue was ended he stepped back to his position on the drop, the black cap was put over his head, his knees bound together, the noose adjusted, and at sixteen minutes past twelve o'clock a deputy sheriff gave a vigorous kick at an iron pin which projected through the floor of the scaffold, and the prisoner dropped almost silently through the floor. The rope was a new one, and the parties in charge of the execution had been repeatedly warned of the danger of its stretching. This warning seems to have been but partially heeded, however, and when the weight came upon it the man's feet touched the sawdust covering the ground. He seemed to make an effort to throw his weight upon the rope, and it was at the same time pulled from above slightly, so that his feet after the rebound barely cleared the ground. Although there was no struggling worth mentioning, the man died hard. Every few moments a strong convulsion would cause him to draw up his shoulders and then depress them, although the effort was a merely muscular one, and it is probable that it was not accompanied with pain, as it was subsequently discovered that his neck was dislocated by the fall. It was merely the result of a strong muscular system to assist its power and tenacity of life. As it was the pulse did not cease to beat until ten minutes after the drop fell, and the heart moved until thirteen minutes after. After twenty minutes had elapsed the physicians pronounced him dead, when the body was taken down and placed in a plain coffin for burial.

THE LATEST CONFESSION.

Morgan has made several statements which he claimed to be confessions, although they all bear the marks of falsehood upon their faces; the last one, which was written out by him yesterday, and which is printed below, *verbatim*, being no exception:--

OLIVER ANSON MORGAN, Convict of Death

I Will Give in This my Hand Write As to How John Petri Came To His Death

In the spring of 68 I was in the secret work with Cheaf of Police Alloway in so doing it brought me in contact with a grate many of the one horse grocery keepers and saloones however before the death of mr Alloway we gained some little ground. just enough to work on. he then Died in the spring of 69--in the winter before his death our expoier (exposure?) was grate but the cold snow and rain never stopped the task that we undertook to work on--but death did. I could not trust any one that I know so I had to go it alone. it was with crate care that I saved my life more than once, for I was accused more than once and was told that if I was Caught a interfering with their buysness that they would put me out of the way, but I didn't care for that, I worked away, Remembering that Alloway told me to do that witch I did--fowling (following?) the track he put me on. I found six different groceries keepers that was a dealing with stoling goods, I went out to John Petre's house and watched different ones that lurked around that house. I seen two men thereffhat I knew was robbers. I followed out these twice one of them was a rival of mine. I will not tell any names let them live if they can. I went out there one night and as I came out of the doors one of them met me and told me that if they caught me there again that they would fix me, but what did I care for that. I wanted to send one of them to his long home, as for Joh Petrie, I intended to put him up for dealing in stoleing goods, witch I would of done if I had not traped on the 11th July last. I got on a drunk by some means. I got out that way as I come back I stoped in at Petrie's and got a couple of drinks and came Southeast towards town. I had not come very far when I met a man he asked me to go back to the grocery again with him and I did. I knowed his face, I did not know his name, he went in at the back Doore, I went in at the front Doore witch he had opened for me we went to the Counter and took a drink then went up stairs. I took a chair and sett down by the side of the bed, he then went down stairs and brought up a couple of pistols and asked me what I could do for them, he then told me that he would go down and bring up a Pitcher of beer, the first thing that I knew I was throwing (thrown) on my back on the floor he kicked for some time, the other man took my watch when he was a kicking. When I seen him draw my watch I commenced struggling for when I got up I asked for my watch, the answer that Igot was this it came from Petrie God Dam hell I kill you. as he said this he drew his gun on me. I grabbed for a Chair as I did, I saw some money on the floor. I then missed my money. I asked for my money. petrie held the gun against my breast and snapped it twice. I knocked petrie down at this time. the other had a Chair drawn. I knocked him back. petrie then punched me in the face with the gun which threw me back on the bed. I raised up and then he struck me with the breach of the gun that knocked me back again when I saw him next he was coming down on my Head that blow would seal my fate what was I to do. quicker than a flash I put my right hand in my pocket drew it out and fired the other was coming at me with a Chair. I fired at him with the left. by this time I received another blow from petrie witch I returned by giving him another shot. as I did this the other jerked the pistol out of my left hand and run. I was surprised (by) another blow witch (caused) me to look around as I did I saw the blood gushing from his mouth. he struck at me and as he did I struck him with my fist or pistol I don't know witch I seen him go a tumbling I don't remember how. I got down stairs. I remember of of a going out of the front door--
--this is all that I am able to give--

ADVICE TO BOYS.

Morgan was interviewed by Frank B. Ainsworth, superintendent of the House of Refuge, this morning, when he dictated the following as his advice to the boys under his charge:--

"Tell the boys that I am not acquainted with them, but that I wish them all well. Tell them to be good boys and to do right; not to take me as an example, but to embrace religion while they are young and to practice it all through life. Tell them to prepare themselves while there for a useful life when they become men, and, above all things, to avoid the use of intoxicating liquors and avoid the fate which I have to meet."

NO VISITS FROM RELATIVES.

During the whole time of his incarceration he was not visited by any of his relatives. Indeed, it does not appear that he has any such in this country, except his three sisters, who live in Rushville.

THE GENERAL FEELING.

Any effort to solve the mystery which surrounded this singular man during the later days of his life must prove, to a very great extent, unsatisfactory. Gifted with a vigorous body and mind he has repeatedly shown a disposition to administer good advice, in the way of warning to his associates. He has shown at times a confidence in the truth of the promises of the Gospel, and his letters and his speech on the gallows contain expressions of confidence that salvation awaited him. And yet his most intimate friends and advisers admit that he has never been thrown off his guard, but had concealed at all times the lowest depths of his feelings from view. His actions give a positive denial of the truth of his pretended confessions, and he went to his last home with undoubted falsehoods upon his lips. He has shown at times instances of almost total depravity, one of these being no longer ago than last night. After his interview with his preferred spiritual adviser, Rev. Mr. Stimson, in which the latter left a strong hope that his better feelings had finally been reached, and after the unfortunate man had for the first time expressed a desire that he should return to-day, he showed his utter want of all moral sensibility, almost before Mr. Stimson had got outside the jail, by urging the Sheriff, as a last boon, to allow him to have a woman in the cell with him last night.

Upon the whole the man who has to-day answered the demands of the law with his life succeeded in making a most unfavorable impression of himself and in checking and blotting out almost every feeling of sympathy in his favor from the first. Among all those conversant with the case there does not exist the shadow of a doubt of his guilt, and in recalling him to memory a very strong draft must be made upon charity in order to give him the most moderate amount of credit for honorable motives.

JEWISH REFORM.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. D. Einhorn on the Third and Fourth Resolutions Passed by the Rabbinical Conference--The Institution of Priesthood Has Lost All Significance--Bloody Sacrifices Not in Accord with the Progressive Spirit of the Jewish Religion.

Rabbi Einhorn lectured on Saturday at the Temple Adath Jeshurun before a large and refined congregation on the recent Rabbinical Conference in Philadelphia.

The main functions, the lecturer said, of the Aaronic priests consisted in carrying out the precepts of the sacrificial rites, the instruction of the people in the law of God, and especially, in deciding between the sacred and profane, the clean and unclean. They further exercised the chief judicial power in all civil and criminal cases, and they were commanded to bless the people. To these functions were annexed certain duties and privileges, as, for instance, the share in portions of the animals offered as sacrifices, the prohibition of intoxicating beverages, of tearing their clothes in cases of mourning, the contamination of corpses and the marriage with certain classes. On what rested this distinction of a class among all people that claimed to be a nation of priests? Though the Talmud answers simply with the validity of the Mosaic behest, we yet find in Jewish history an intense struggle against the priestly aristocracy which finally resulted in reducing the priestly privileges to the merest shadow. Of the priestly functions the sacrifices have forever ceased. The great Sanhedrim consisted of men not of the Levitic tribe. The priests were not exclusively the teachers of the people, but all those learned in the law. Even in blessing the people they repeated what the reader pronounced. And so have all their other privileges been reduced to naught. The rational spirit could never be suppressed in Judaism, and it was this spirit which made the congregation say to the High Priest, "You are our messenger," not a privileged middler between God and us. In this spirit the Talmud says, "A scholar though he be a bastard stands higher than an illiterate high priest." The aristocracy of birth receded farther and farther with the Jews, and only the moral obligations of the priests remained, and these were transferred on all the people. We are in no greater opposition to the dead-letter doctrine than the old sages in doing away with the poor remnants of priesthood. Israel had originally the mission to be a congregation of priests; therefore the sacrifice of the Easter lamb, the offering of the first-born sons. But the people showed in the worship of the Golden Calf that they were not ripe yet for the Divine idea; hence the selection of the Levites as the priests, instructors and teachers of the people. The barrier between the people of God was only a moral barrier, and this alone answers the question raised by the Talmud, how the non-Aaronites, in their unfitness to offer sacrifices, could empower the Aaronites to do it for them. If the privileges of the priesthood were permanent the question would be pertinent, but, in the true spirit of the Mosaic doctrine, they were only chosen for a time, and with the destruction of the second temple their mission ceased. The priesthood has passed on all Israelites, and when we pronounce the Aaronic blessing we invoke it in behalf of the whole human family. Is there any other form against which the old prophets thundered like the sacrificial cult? They ever proclaim God desires truth, righteousness, mercy, an humble heart and a mind of rectitude, not incense and sacrifices. It is now 1,800 years since Israel was delivered of this originally pagan custom, and we should uphold it as the panacea of the future. Not the blood of innocent animals atones before God, but singly and solely the consecration of the blood that rolls and circulate in our veins, and the blood of atonement in the Mosaic sacrificial worship is only the symbol of the human blood that needs atonement. Only paganism recognizes the priest as the representative of God, and the suffering animal as the representatives of the sinner. Do you think Israel needs to descend into the grave to bring up the skeletons of the past? If that were so Israel would not live any longer. Not in the graves does it seek its treasures; on the contrary, all that is dead it consigns to the past, but its doctrines, laws and institutions, which have become the property of the whole civilized world, it will embrace with all its heart, soul and life, to be truly a nation of priests.

FEARFUL RIOT ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

A Free Fight Between Passengers, Conductor and Brakemen.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Register, Dec. 22.]

From a passenger who arrived here from the South on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad train, due here at twenty-five minutes past nine o'clock last night, we learn the particulars of one of the most brutal and shameless outrages we have ever been called on to chronicle.

At some point below Auburn five drunken Irishmen got on the train and paid their fare to that point, after some hesitation. They were furnished with the ordinary checks for way passengers, each check bearing a number signifying the station to which they had paid. After the train left Auburn the conductor (Clark) went through the train, and seeing the men still seated in the smoking car told them they had passed their station. They replied they were going to Chatham, the next station north of Auburn. Mr. Clark said they had paid to Auburn only, and must pay an additional fare if they wished to go further. They insisted they had paid to Chatham, but on being shown the tickets, which plainly proved they had paid to Auburn only, they assailed the conductor with the most brutal imprecations, and declared they would ride to Chatham or anywhere they pleased, with or without fare. Upon this Mr. Clark left them and went to collect the remainder of his fares before entering into any further controversy.

But this apparently peaceful triumph only enraged the ruffians, and shortly after Mr. Clark left the car they followed him for the purpose, as they declared, of beating him. The leader of the gang found his way to the ladies' car, which he attempted to enter. He was met by a brakeman, who opposed his entrance, and who he, at one blow, knocked senseless. By this time the passengers were thoroughly aroused to the position. The train was proceeding at full speed, and among peaceful passengers were five ruffians, whose ordinary brutality was increased by whiskey, and by the peaceful demeanor of the conductor. The gentlemen, therefore, in the ladies' car sprang upon the intruder. The first who approached him was knocked down and the conductor then assaulted and received a stunning blow. Another passenger then struck a heavy blow, which fortunately prostrated the brute, who was then beaten senseless.

The passengers seeing their assailant helpless, then turned their attention to the other cars, where an active battle was going on between the other four rioters and the passengers. In a moment or two the brakeman who had been first knocked down approached the leader of the gang, who was still in the ladies' car, and struck him some fearful blows; the passenger also who had been struck seized the poker and gave the villain some crushing blows. By this time the train had stopped at Chatham and the other passengers in the ladies' car, to save the life of the worthless brute who was again senseless, took him up and put him out of the car. They had hardly done so when a shower of stones and billets of wood came flying through the car windows, smashing the glass and injuring several passengers, among others two ladies and one or more children.

It seems that the passengers in the forward cars had driven the rioters off the train, and that they were taking this method of revenge. The ladies and children were hastily bestowed in the safest places in the car, while the men prepared to repulse this new attack. They had hardly done so when the leader of the gang, having partially recovered from his former punishment, came into the car and began hurling the billets of stove wood at its occupants. The passengers at once assailed him, and in a short time disabled him. They held him for a short time while search was made for a pistol or knife with which to kill him, but none could be found on the train, so he was thrown off the platform. As the train moved off he arose from the ground and attempted to get on again, but one of the men employed on the train struck him a disabling blow with a heavy bottle, which stretched him senseless and bleeding on the ground.

While this last encounter was in progress the passengers and train hands drove off the rioters, who were assailing the ladies' car from the outside, so that with the defeat of the leader the affair was over. Our informant states that the battle lasted while the train was standing at Chatham--some twenty minutes. We are not informed of the extent of the injuries received by the passengers. One man received a severe face wound, others were more or less bruised, and as we mention above, several ladies and children were hurt. On the whole it is as brutal and causeless an affray as we have ever heard of, and in view of the possible repetition of such outrages the officers of the company should provide the train men arms suitable to repel such attacks and protect peaceful passengers.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 361

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GIO, THE ARMORER OF TYRE—THE BOTTLE IMP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—CENTRAL PARK.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLESQUE OF BAD DICKEY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—LINGARD'S BURLESQUE COMBINATION.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—GUY MANNERING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE DIAR'S MOTTO.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—LIFE IN LONDON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—HERRMANN, THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF LITTLE EMILY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE DUCHESS OF NOTHING—THE ELVES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HASH."

WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES, &c. Matinee at 2½

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—THE PETRIFIED GIANT, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—THE CARDIFF GIANT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618½ Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Monday, December 27, 1869.

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The Winnipeg Revolution—"Manifest Destiny" and Our National Administration.

The so-called Winnipeg rebellion has assumed the form of a revolution. It appears that a declaration of independence has been issued in the name of the provisional government as a republic of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, signed by John Bruce, as President, and Louis Rielle, as Secretary; that in this declaration it is proclaimed that the people of Rupert's Land, &c. (less than forty thousand in number, we suspect), have heretofore respected the authority of the company of adventurers known as the Hudson Bay Company, which circumstances had placed over them, unsatisfactory as was this government; but that as it has abandoned them by transferring to a strange Power (the New Dominion) the sacred authority confided to it, the people concerned have become free from all allegiance to said government; that they repudiate the authority of Canada; that they will not have Governor McDougall and his companions to rule over them; that the people of said Northwest Territory have accordingly set up a government for themselves; that they are ready to treat with the Canadian or New Dominion government; but that meantime, in support of their declaration, "relying on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge on oath our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

It further appears that the offer to treat with the Canadians is a mere *ruse;* that an independent government is the ultimatum of these Nor'westers; but that, as "the English-speaking portion of the people have as yet no delegation in the council, the revolutionists do not want to announce their designs until the co-operation and unity of the whole settlement has been secured, after which they will make a bold strike for independence." This reference to "the English-speaking portion" of the people indicates that these revolutionists are of French origin—the descendants of French Canadians and half breeds, who, as trappers in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, have formed these northwestern settlements. We know, too, that from the overthrow of French authority in the Canadas by Wolf at Quebec to this day the French Canadians, wherever found, have been chafing under the rule of England, and have been and are always ripe for revolt.

But our city readers will first, perhaps, desire to know something of this Rupert's Land, or Northwest Territory. First, then, it is a part of the British Possessions, which extend from ocean to ocean north of us, and which are some ninety-six thousand square miles larger in area than the United States, excluding Alaska. The rebellious section in question lies west of Western Canada and north of our Northwestern States of Wisconsin and Minnesota and of the Territories of Dacotah and Montana. We suppose it is intended to embrace the whole of the basin of the Saskatchewan river, from the Rocky Mountains eastward to Lake Winnipeg, and the drainage of the lake on the east, and on the south, including the Red river of the North, a region covering an area of not less, we dare say, than three hundred thousand square miles—a beautiful region for cereals, cattle and sheep, equal in dimensions to seven or eight States of the size of New York, and no doubt capable of supporting twenty millions of people. In fact, after the Canadas, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the Northwest Territory is all that remains of the British Possessions east of the Rocky Mountains adapted to profitable cultivation. All the rest, like Alaska, is worthless, except to the hunter, the trapper and the fisherman.

From all that we can learn so far the strength of this Rupert's Land revolt lies in the settlements of the valley of the Red river of the North. The sources of this river are in that extensive table land of beautiful fresh water lakes which no man has numbered, on the northern half of Minnesota. From this magnificent tableland of fine forests and countless fresh water lakes we find interlocking the head springs of the Red river, which, through Lake Winnipeg, passes north into Hudson Bay, and the head springs of the Mississippi, which flows south into the Gulf of Mexico. The Red river for some two hundred miles is the boundary line between Minnesota and Dacotah, and for a hundred miles and more before it enters the British Possessions is a navigable stream. Just this side the British boundary line, in the northeast corner of Dacotah, lies the principal settlement of the river, the town of Pembina. It is the half-way trading post of her Britannic Majesty's settlers of the Winnipeg basin, where they make their exchanges with the traders from St. Paul, Minn. Indeed, during the summer, by boats up the Red river and by ox teams or pony carts across the country to the Mississippi, those French Canadians and half breeds bring over, to a considerable extent, themselves, their buffalo skins and their furs to St. Paul, and take back in exchange their dry goods and groceries. During the winter even they still drive a pretty brisk traffic over this route with dog sleds. With such business intercourse these Red river or Lake Winnipeg French Canadians have become pretty thoroughly Americanized. Impenetrable, roadless forests and morasses cut them off from Canada, and hence they naturally call the new government sent out to them from that quarter "a strange government." They don't know anything about it. Their business and social relations are with the people of the United States, and hence their declaration of independence.

But through all the southern tier of the British provinces of North America, from sea to sea, among the French Canadians, Fenians, traders and speculators, disaffection, in one form or another, against the British government exists. It is daily widening, too, and assuming a movement for annexation to the United States. At the same time, we see that the anarchy of Mexico can only be cured by absorption; that the Central American States down to Darien may be secured without difficulty, and that we have but to say the word and Cuba and St. Domingo are ours, without war, and almost without money, while their value to us would be *without price* or beyond calculation. What is our *national administration* doing, however, in behalf of this grand programme, *north* and south, of "manifest destiny?" Very little, though General Grant is a man of Western progressive ideas, large and enthusiastically American. But he has an amiable old gentleman in the State Department, of the ancient order of conservatives, who, in regard to Cuba or those Alabama claims, for instance, still interposes the difficulty, what will England do? or what will Napoleon think? or "what will Mrs. Grundy say?" Thus the administration is waiting upon events while it ought to be shaping and deciding them. What, then, can we say? Only this: Do, Mr. President, give us a new Secretary of State and a new departure.

THE FUNERAL TO-DAY.—Under the arrangements of Chief Justice Chase and his associates of the Supreme Court, in co-operation with the President and members of both houses of Congress, the funeral of the late Edwin M. Stanton takes place in Washington to-day. The ceremonies, notwithstanding the absence of Congress and the request of Mrs. Stanton for as little of display as possible, will be sufficiently imposing and impressive to be long remembered.

OUR CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.—We present our readers to-day with a budget of letters from Central and South America. The Panama communication shows the feeling with which the news of the Darien Canal undertaking was received on the Isthmus. From Chile we learn that the suffrage question has received some degree of attention, and possibly before long reforms will be introduced which will meet with general favor in the Chilean republic. The Morales revolution has collapsed in Bolivia. The Dreyfus loan has been decided in Peru, yet there are fears that the question is not definitely settled. The loan is unpopular, and though the President is in favor of it, the matter will not be allowed to rest. Taken altogether, the news furnished is exceedingly interesting.

THE DARIEN CANAL.—From Panama we have news of the reception of the HERALD'S information regarding the prospects of the cutting of a canal across the Isthmus. We are glad to see that there is a healthy interest evinced in the proposed undertaking, and that the people of Colombia are alive to the advantages of the great work. We are assured by the President of the United States of Colombia that the republic is "disposed to do all within her power to forward that great undertaking." We hope no unnecessary delay will retard the fitting out of the expedition to make the preliminary surveys preparatory to the commencement of the cutting from ocean to ocean.

SOME OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS DESIRABLE.—With the acquisition of the icebergs of Russian America and the probable speedy acquirement of that cold region embraced in the Northwest Territory we shall require the annexation of a good share of the West India islands in order to neutralize our climate.

News from China and Japan.

By the arrival of the steamship China at San Francisco yesterday we have advices from China via Hong Kong up to November 19, and Japan via Yokohama, December 2. General Van Valkenburg, late United States Minister to the Court of the Mikado, with his suite, were passengers by the China. The most important items of news from China are the confirmation of the ratification of the Burlingame treaty with the United States and the modifications in the treaty with England insisted on by the British government. These latter comprise an alteration in the schedule of transit dues between the two countries, the opening of two new ports in China—Wachau and Manchau—to trade and commerce, the working of coal mines by foreign appliances, a reduction in the duty on native coal, the framing of a code of mercantile laws applicable to all countries, the reference to the Supreme Court at Hong Kong of all international civil suits that may arise, and some less important points bearing on a proper carrying out of the articles of the treaty. The young Emperor of China, it is stated, will be placed on the throne early in the coming year. The Duke of Edinburg had arrived at Shanghae and was very cordially welcomed and tendered the hospitalities of the city. The China brought a valuable cargo of silks and teas and another instalment of five hundred and twenty Chinese and Japanese emigrants.

From Japan we learn that the Mikado had pardoned the Tycoon and Prince Aidzu, the leader in the late rebellion. An attempt to assassinate the Tycoon had been frustrated. Rumors of anticipated troubles were rife, but the government was paying no attention to them. The English Minister to Japan had been warned of the existence of a conspiracy to assassinate him. A treaty with the representatives of foreign governments had been ratified, by which the trading with unopened ports by foreigners is prohibited. Mr. Delong, the new American Minister, had arrived at Jeddo and was presented to the Mikado. Two English sea captains—Carnes, of the ship J. C. Taylor, and Peterson, of the Runnymede—were drowned while returning to their vessels, anchored in the harbor of Yokohama, by the capsizing of their boats. For further particulars of the intelligence brought by the China we refer our readers to our telegraphic news column, and which will be found of special and general interest.

The Herald Correspondent and the Patriarch of Constantinople.

In the HERALD of yesterday we published the result of an interview which our correspondent had with the "Ecumenical Patriarch," the Bishop of Constantinople. It is the first time we believe in the history of journalism that any representative of the press has been so highly favored and so frankly dealt with. We are proud of this honor for our own sake, for the sake of American journalism, and for the sake of this great country, of which the Patriarch spoke so handsomely as the "country of the future." The Patriarch's remarks were characterized by great common sense. He did not think much of the Ecumenical Council. It was based on a false principle. All the divisions of Christendom were the result, directly or indirectly, of the pretension, arrogance and usurpation of Rome. In the olden time the Pope was only "*Primus inter pares*," the first among equals. "The early Christian Churches, and the Churches of Russia, Greece and other countries in communion with them, may be looked upon as forming in a certain sense a Christian confederation—a kind of United States." Such was the language of our correspondent. "Precisely," said the Patriarch; "that gives the idea to a great degree. Each Church had during the first centuries autonomy in administration; and in affairs of a local character each country was allowed to use its own language in the ritual as well as to have all sacred books in the vernacular tongue. In everything relating to the doctrine and discipline of the whole Church a council of the whole Church alone had authority." In the opinion of the Patriarch "for any man to claim that he is the Vicegerent of God and infallible is nothing less than blasphemy." This interview will command attention far and wide; and wherever it commands attention it will furnish proof that the race of Ulysses and of Themistocles has not quite forgotten its cunning, and that the Church, which in the days of Chrysostom stood at the head of Christendom, has not after long ages of oppression entirely lost its spirit. In the principles laid down by the Patriarch of Constantinople we can see a basis for the Church of the future.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.—We give our usual full report of the religious services observed in the churches yesterday, the sermons and special utterances of the pastors on things celestial and terrestrial, and which will be found in another column. Parson Beecher was more than usually himself and said some things better and more telling than is even his wont. He was particularly severe on newspaper men, whom he denounced, and declared their conversion doubtful, not excepting our special reporter who is so close an attendant of his church and so faithful a recorder of his sayings and inculcations. The topics treated of were:—"Christian Meekness," by Beecher; "Christianity and Its Triumphs," "The Angel Gabriel Not to be Had on Five Dollars a Month," "The Incarnation," "The Resurrection," &c. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather all the places of worship were well attended.

REFORM IN THE RUNNING OF STREET CARS.—We learn that the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be the first to inaugurate the new proposed system of stoppages of the street cars. The even numbered cars, it is said, will stop only at the lower crossings of the even numbered streets on the down trips and at the upper crossings of the same streets on the return trips. The odd numbered cars, alternating with those having even numerical designations, will in like manner stop at the odd numbered streets. They will also, it is said, have a semicircular track at the lower end of the City Hall Park, in order to avoid changing the teams from one end to the other of the cars. There will then be no stoppages except as above stated until the cars return to the starting point, and but one "starter." By the adoption of this reform the round trip will be lessened one-quarter, and a great strain will be taken from the horses.

The Union League Club and the Late Edwin M. Stanton—Mr. Stewart's Proposition.

On Saturday evening last, at a special meeting of the Union League Club, Mr. Charles Bull, Senior Vice President, in the chair, a series of appropriate resolutions, offered by Mr. W. C. Bryant, were adopted, in recognition of the great public services of the late Edwin M. Stanton (which we published yesterday), after which, on motion of Colonel Le Grand Cannon, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address, to be given before the Club, on the life, character and services of the late Secretary of War.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, a man who always has an eye to substantial business results, then took the floor, and moved that the same committee be requested to report any way of offering a further testimony of esteem to the deceased they may think fit. And we think we can tell what this means. It means that our late War Minister, who was entrusted with the disposition and who disposed of a thousand millions and more of the public money, died comparatively poor; that he made no money in his great office; that while living he declined the offers from his fellow citizens which, we think, he might wisely have accepted, and that Mr. Stewart is willing to co-operate in a movement to make comfortable in their circumstances the widow and children of the deceased.

This, we think, is what Mr. Stewart was aiming at in his resolution. The proposition is that of a patriot and a public benefactor; but we hold that something more than this is due in recognition of the public services of Stanton. We hold that Congress, in a generous pension to his family, can best express the respect of the two houses for the memory of the faithful public officer, and that such pension should be voted, with the necessary appropriation. We consider it a disgrace only to the government that General Grant, in order to make both ends meet at the end of the war, felt it a duty, as it was under the circumstances, to accept the generous offerings made him from his fellow citizens. It is a disgrace to the government that the widow of ex-President Lincoln has been compelled to make her home in Germany for the sake of economy, when a pension of a few thousands a year would have enabled her to live comfortably in her own country. Congress should avoid a similar disgrace in the case of Stanton; nor should Senator Sumner abandon his bill for a pension to Mrs. Lincoln. Fidelity in office is not rewarded, and that is one great reason why public rogues are so numerous in this country.

Our European Correspondence.

Our special correspondents in Europe supply the letters from London, Rome, Naples and Athens which are published in our columns to-day, embracing a varied, sprightly, accurate and most interesting elaboration of our cable telegrams to the 10th of December. The writers take us from London to Athens, touching at Naples and halting for a season in Rome. It constitutes a fine tour, the picturesque descriptions and force of the different authors almost obliterating the distance to the eyes and mind of the reader, and thus enabling the imagination to realize, as it were, the actualities.

It will be seen that Premier Gladstone finds Ireland the still chronic internal "difficulty" of Great Britain, and that the Cabinet of this very accomplished statesman is likely to break up during the next Parliament on the apparently simple subject of the matter and best mode of treatment of the active, chameleon-like radicalism which exists in the "Green Isle." The British tories forsee the coming crisis, and have already commenced their preparations for its party utilization by naming the young Earl of Derby as their leader; a very judicious political step, apparently, one by which they may reasonably hope for victory under the old and well tried banner of the Stanleys, having its baronial motto and device retouched a little, so as to read more in conformity with the spirit of the age, and thus meet the exigencies of the period more harmoniously. From Rome we have a very interesting programme of the pontifical rules and regulations laid down for the conduct of the Ecumenical Council, with reports of the arrival of many of the distinguished personages who had reached the Holy City during the first two days of the assemblage. Pope Pius the Ninth entrusted the custody of the key of the diplomatic gallery in the council hall to the French Ambassador, who was named Dean of the diplomatic body for the occasion. His Excellency was at the same time duly instructed to exclude "ladies and their friends." As Pope Pius the Ninth is acknowledged to be a very quiet satirist in his way it may be that the Holy Father intended the key arrangement as a grand Papal contrast with the condition of affairs which existed in Rome, and Europe generally, at the time when Napoleon the Great carried not only the keys and sword of St. Peter, but the Pope himself, off to France. Antonelli is vindictive, apparently, in his mode of humiliation by ordering a French gentleman to exclude ladies from any place, no matter where, which they wished to enter, and in ordaining the minister merely as a dean just as his imperial master had come to regard himself almost as Head of the Church. The attitude which the German prelates may assume on the Papal infallibility question was not, to all appearance, exactly decided on when our despatches were written. Italy was agitated on the Roman Council subject, and our Naples letter is consequently replete both with news and news gossip. From Athens comes an exhibit of the actual condition of the relations which exist between Greece and Turkey, a valuable and timely contribution when we consider the somewhat critical aspect of what is broadly accepted as the Eastern question. The special budget, as a whole, furnishes a vast deal of information as to the state of affairs in Europe.

WALL STREET.—The present will be a dull week among the bulls and bears of Wall street. No stringency in the money market, no corners, no rushing up of gold, no depression of stocks, and no excitement of any kind or description will be likely to take place in the quarters of the money changers this week. Time will hang heavily upon the brokers, stockjobbers and gold gamblers until after New Years.

Mexico.

We published yesterday letters from Tuxpan and from the city of Puebla. One letter describes in glowing style a trip through the Tierra Caliente, or hot land of Mexico, "where the flowers never cease to bloom, where vegetation never rests—truly a land of milk and honey." What a contrast is offered to the cold, disagreeable climate of the long, barren salt plains between Godul Aqua and Perote, by the beautiful little town of Tizuitlan, with each of its houses occupying an entire square and all the squares growing corn, and seven miles below, by the lovely and fertile country, with its growing crops of corn and rice, extending to the land of the plantain and fragrant vanilla; by the valley of the bold and limpid Tecalutla; by Papantala, the home of the Totonacos, clean and prim looking Indians, wearing light and picturesque costumes, and by the Tuxpan valley, with its wheel-tracks, its fences of evenly split rails, its log houses, its Yankee cooking stoves and other signs of *los Americanos*, and by the famous Huestaca country, with its gently undulating plains, its hills covered with luxuriant grass or heavy tropical woods, and its happy little valleys, crossed by pretty bubbling creeks, as clear as the skies above them, and every bush along their banks alive with chirping birds and screaming parrots and *chacalacas*. Well might our correspondent exclaim, "Blessed country! wood, prairie, water, fertile soil, with but little rock, which will give two crops of corn, rice, sugar cane, vanilla, coffee, sarsaparilla, indigo, dyewoods, allspice, ginger, cacaon and all the fruits of the tropics; where there are no mosquitoes, few flies and few snakes." It is not strange that on arriving at the town of Tuxpan, and visiting the remnants of the French, Italian and ex-Confedate colonists, who have tried to settle on the south side of the Tuxpan, he wondered that they did not settle on the north side of that river, in the healthy Huestaca country. What a rich and enticing field it will offer to future colonists from the United States so soon as Mexico shall have been annexed to our great republic. This ultimate result of manifest destiny, the union of the two republics, cannot long be postponed by all the flattering compliments which ex-Secretary Seward, the polite and wily guest of President Juarez, has felt diplomatically bound to bestow upon the capacity of the mixed races of Mexico for independent self-government.

Our letter from Puebla refers to the ominous split in the liberal ranks, the furious outbreaks of religious intolerance, the renewed efforts to overthrow the Juarez government and to other indications that the usual crop of revolution is ripening in Mexico. The time must come, and cannot be far distant, when the direct intervention of the United States government will be needed in order to bring order out of chaos, and to enable Mexico, under the influences of law, peace and civilization, to develop to the utmost its wonderful capabilities for wealth, prosperity and progress. We are convinced that General Grant's original idea, at the close of our late civil war and while Maximilian and the French were occupying Mexico, of marching an army beyond the Rio Grande and annexing the entire country, was far more statesmanlike than the glittering generalities with which Mr. Seward has acknowledged the courteous welcome extended to him by President Juarez. But for the present, and until a few little West Indian questions are disposed of satisfactorily, the question of the absorption of Mexico by the United States will keep. We can afford to wait patiently for its inevitable final solution.

Our Pagan Population and Our New Democratic Legislation.

The curious and interesting description which we published yesterday of the Pagan population of New York was confined to the few Chinese within our gates. But it might well have also embraced the vast number of practical pagans, who worship not God but only mammon; who are always ready to seize the opportunities which Wall street offers for swindling honest stockholders; who can forge and counterfeit, and pick pockets and commit burglary, and even murder; who skulk from detection in overcrowded tenement houses—those nests of crime as well as poverty and disease and death; who glory in their shame as patrons of pugilism, dog fighting, cock fighting and all kinds of brutal sports; who are known and feared by policemen and private citizens as "election roughs," that actually rule the city and live on public spoils; who, in fine, include all the vagabonds of all races and complexions and of both sexes that make up the rotten, festering, pestiferous mass which we call "the dangerous classes." New York had a taste of their quality during the terrible riots of 1863.

At the next meeting of our State Legislature we may expect a pretty general overhauling of the existing commissions, which now act independently of the Mayor and Common Council. It is possible and probable that all these commissions may be fused together and put under the supervision of the Mayor and Common Council. We shall, then, ere long discover whether the promised reconstruction of our city government will diminish or enlarge the privileges claimed and enjoyed by "the dangerous classes" in our community. The first object of the democrats will be to strengthen their hold upon the State. But they will not neglect their interests or the claims of their faithful tools in this city. We shall watch with special interest the action of the next democratic Legislature. Whatever may be its result, it will, unquestionably, be more interesting and important to the citizens of our metropolitan district than any subject which has agitated New York for the last fifty years.

PERU AND PARAGUAY.—Peru sympathizes in the struggles of Paraguay against the aggressions of Brazil and her allies. This feeling is not of recent origin. It dates a good way back, and was the cause of the suspension of diplomatic relations between Peru and the Brazilian empire for some time. The Peruvian government is again beginning to regard the persecution of the Paraguayan people as aggressive towards republican institutions generally in South America. This is the correct view to take of the war now waged against Paraguay, and the sooner other South American republics have their eyes opened to this fact the better it may yet prove for their future peace.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH BILL.

A Lobby Forming to Oppose its Passage.

THE SAMANA BARGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1869.

Opposition to the Samana Bargain Developing in Congress.

Though annexation of Dominica is generally favored by members of Congress, it is not to be denied that several members are growling against the measure and protesting that they will oppose it when the proper occasion arises. Those who thus place themselves in antagonism to the project do so for several reasons. Some because they are opposed to all new acquisitions, deeming that we have enough undeveloped territory on hand to occupy us yet for three or four generations to come, and that to expand our territorial domain is to weaken our power, and not to strengthen it. Others oppose annexation or leasing because they hold that such important measures should not be undertaken by the Executive without authority in the first place from the legislative branch of the government, and they declare that no such authority has been given in this instance. They say it is about time to put a stop to this business of speculating in real estate, which was so cunningly inaugurated by Mr. Seward, and only then given a *quasi* legislative sanction because the national good faith was involved. They ask, further, what is the use of paying at all for what was offered us so recently for absolutely nothing? If the Dominicans really want to become annexed, believing that such a condition would advantage them, why not let them vote on the point first and declare in that way their real wishes? If they do not want to join us, then, say these grumblers, we ought not to force them to it by bargaining with President Baez, nor should we desire to have them at all as unwilling subjects. These are the principal reasons urged for opposing the Babcock-Baez treaty, whatever it may be, and which are expected to be urged when the matter comes up for discussion in the halls of Congress. The chief advocate of all these annexation schemes is General Banks, not yet arrived at his post. Perhaps when he reaches here he will find means to strangle the incipient hostility, and be able, by his well known skill in argument and parliamentary tactics, to engineer the measure through successfully.

The New Postal Telegraph Bill—Opposition of the Monopolists.

General Washburn's speech last Wednesday on the subject of American telegraphs has thrown the Western Union monopolists into a great state of excitement and set them already to planning how to defeat his proposed bill when presented to Congress. A full lobby may be expected on here again to work against all measures of telegraph reforms, and particularly that which Washburn intends to put through if patience, zeal and industry can avail him. His speech on Wednesday last showed that he understood the subject thoroughly and demonstrated the necessity of radical reforms, and at the same time the feasibility of his own plan. It is not perfect, perhaps, but it seems to be the best yet devised, and well calculated to command the respectful consideration of Congress. Its main idea is found in a provision for the government, at a fixed period, to take control as proprietor of all the lines in the country, and is based upon the Telegraph act of July 24, 1866, which seems to have been ignored almost completely in the various schemes prepared since that time and ostensibly having the same object in view. By virtue of that act, the provisions of which were acceded to by all the telegraph companies in the country, the United States government acquired an undoubted right to take possession of the Western Union and all other lines, and it is this right which Washburn's bill is designed to enforce for the purpose of securing to the public the blessings of a cheap telegraph system. The first section of the bill boldly enacts that after July 24, 1871, it shall be unlawful for any person, except those employed for that purpose by the Post Office Department, to receive money for the transmission of telegrams. The second section provides for the appraisal of existing telegraph lines and property, pursuant to the act of 1866, and their subsequent purchase by the Postmaster General, subject to approval by Congress. The bill then goes on to provide for the establishment of a bureau in the Post Office Department, with an organization similar to, but far less expensive than that existing under the Western Union *régime*. The machinery for taking charge of and operating the lines can be in complete readiness by July 24, 1871. After that date a uniform stamp tariff of twenty cents is to be charged throughout the United States for all messages of thirty words or less, including date, address and signature, and one cent for each additional word. Large reductions are to be made on existing rates for press reports. Absolutely no franks are to be allowed, and another abuse of the present system is to be corrected by providing for the transmission of all messages in the order received, with the single exception of government messages, which are to have priority over all others. The Postmaster General is also to be authorized to place at the exclusive disposal of the press a certain number of lines deemed sufficient for such purposes. The extension of telegraph facilities to small towns and villages is abundantly provided for by the bill, and also a telegraph money order system, which is to be at once put in operation. Secrecy of messages is to be enjoined, under heavy penalties forbidding or giving any information in regard to any telegrams. The last and one of the best features of the bill is that which provides that officers and employes of the Bureau shall be removed only for cause, and that promotions to vacancies shall be made in regular order, and not for political purposes. This is a step in the direction of the civil service, and will, it is expected, put a stop to all the outcry against the government assuming control of the telegraph on the ground of its increasing official patronage and corruption. Mr. Washburn is thoroughly in earnest, and a reference to his speech will show that he is prepared for a vigorous fight. His views are concurred in by many of the ablest men in Congress.

The Probable Successor of Stanton.

The death of Stanton has started speculations as to who the President will appoint to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The prominent names mentioned are Judge Humphreys, of Alabama; Ira Harris and Judge Pierrepont, of New York, and Senator Trumbull. As New York and Illinois have representatives on the Supreme Bench already it is believed the appointment will be given to the South, and that Humphreys will be the man.

Making a Job of the New Post Office.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House, which was authorized to investigate affairs connected with the construction of the new Post Office in your city, will meet at the Astor House next Saturday. Their object is said to be simply to embarrass the persons in charge of the work, and not to develop frauds, as they pretend.

THE HERALD IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[From the Claremont (N. H.) National Eagle, Dec. 25.]

The most wonderful paper on the continent, if not in the world, is the NEW YORK HERALD. Sparing no expense to collect news, independent of all party control, it conforms to the plan of its proprietor, and is a perfect newspaper. The events of the world are daily photographed in its columns, and beyond doubt it furnishes the most complete daily record of news anywhere issued.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamers Kearsarge and Nyack were at Callao, Peru, November 28. The last named was expected to leave shortly for the Northern coast, Guayaquil and the Gallapagos Islands.

The United States steamship Onward, with stores from the naval depot at Panama, sailed for Callao, Peru, on December 14.

The United States steamer Resaca was at Panama on the 8th of December.

The United States steamer Swatara arrived at Aspinwall December 15.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The French Radicals Report an Army Conspiracy.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN THE VATICAN.

Ratification of the English Treaty by China.

Presentation of Minister De Long to the Mikado of Japan.

LARGE FIRES IN PHILADELPHIA.

ENGLAND.

American Officers Homeward Bound.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1869.

Major Generals Banks and Burnside took their departure from Europe for America yesterday, embarking on the royal mail steamship Java at Liverpool.

FRANCE.

A Military Conspiracy Reported by the Radicals—Political Rumors.

PARIS, Dec. 26—Evening.

The radical journals of to-day state that seventy-four non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Paris garrison have been arrested for having formed a republican and socialistic society.

It is now asserted that the Ministry will resign to-morrow. The city is full of rumors as to the names of the successors; but they cannot be traced to any reliable source. It seems certain, however, that M. Ollivier will be charged with the formation of the new Cabinet.

ROME.

Christmas Day in the Vatican—Papal Diplomacy.

ROME, Dec. 26, 1869.

Yesterday his Holiness the Pope received the felicitations of a deputation of the Ecumenical Council. The occasion was one of the utmost good feeling.

Some time during the present week the Pope will receive in state the diplomatic corps, the Roman officials and the French officers on duty here.

The health of the Pope is excellent.

The Council Committee on Discipline.

ROME, Dec. 26, 1869.

The names of the Committee on Discipline, appointed by the Ecumenical Council, were announced late yesterday afternoon. The following is the list in full:—

Archbishop of New York, United States.
Bishop of Birmingham, England.
Bishop Storam, of Mexico.
Bishop of Barcelona, Spain.
Bishop of Lucca, Italy.
Bishop of Quebec, Canada East.
Bishop of Nimes, France.
Bishop of Liege, Belgium.
Bishop of Geneva, Switzerland.
Bishop of Lemburg, Austria.
Bishop of Wurzbourg, Bavaria.
Bishop of Peru, South America.
Bishop of Mans, France.
Bishop of Segovia, Spain.
Bishop of Quimper, France.
Bishop of Santa Cruz, Brazil.
Bishop of Bolivia, South America.
Bishop of Reggio, Italy.
Bishop of Ascalon, Syria.
Bishop of Caltanisetta, Sicily.
Bishop of Corvietto.
Bishop of Senegal, Africa.
Patriarch of Alexandria, Egypt.
Vicar of Bombay, India.

AUSTRIA.

Good News from Dalmatia.

VIENNA, Dec. 26, 1869.

Advices have been received here stating that the Dalmatian rebels have laid down their arms and surrendered.

SPAIN.

The Dynastic Difficulty.

MADRID, Dec. 26, 1869.

La Correspondencia formally denies the pretended reconciliation of ex-Queen Isabella and the Duke of Montpensier.

MISSISSIPPI.

The New Legislature to Be Convened on the 11th of January—Appointment of the Successful Candidates as Provisional Officers.

JACKSON, Dec. 26, 1869.

General Ames has ordered the Legislature to convene on the 11th of January. The following officers, elected at the late election, are appointed provisional officers until their installation:—James L. Alcorn, Governor; James Lynch (colored), Secretary of State; Henry Musgrove, State Auditor; Joshua S. Morris, Attorney General.

About one-fifth of the Legislature elected are conservatives.

GEORGIA.

Negro Affray in Savannah—Attack on the Police—One Man Killed.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 26, 1869.

A fight occurred on Christmas afternoon among some negroes in the eastern portion of the city. While a party of police were endeavoring to stop the disturbance they were attacked by the crowd, and one of them, John Sullivan, was shot and instantly killed, and another wounded. Twenty-five negroes have bene arrested.

CONNECTICUT.

Arrest of Leinhardt Schaum, the Supposed Newark, N. J., Murderer, in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 26, 1869.

This noon one of the New Haven detectives arrested in the town of North Haven a man supposed to be Leinhardt Schaum, the man who murdered a German, named Cornelius Stoll, in a fight in a saloon in Newark, N. J., on the night of the 28th of November last. After the murder Schaum fled, and was tracked to New Rochelle, where all trace of him was lost. Two days after he was reported to have been in Bridgeport, and was then found to have been in this city, where he endeavored to obtain a situation in Nickolas' brewery. From here he was finally traced to a shanty on the Air Line Railroad, in the southern part of the town of North Haven, used as a boarding house for the laborers at work on the railroad. He answers in most of the important particulars to the description contained in Mayor Peddie's notice of reward for his capture. He has been identified as the man who applied for a situation at Nicholas' Brewery, and also as the man who said to another German here that he wished that he was dead, for he had done something wrong.

The prisoner states that his name is Peter Graham; that he left New Jersey a few weeks ago, where he had been at work upon a railroad between New York and Newark; that he left there and went to New York and stayed two days, and then went to New Rochelle, which was four weeks ago; that he then came to this city, and in a few days after went to work on the Air Line Railroad. He states that he is a farmer. His demeanor favors the belief that he is the right man. He will be taken to Newark to-morrow, as the Chief of Police of that city has been informed by telegraph of his arrest, and an officer has been sent on for him.

Samuel O. White, of South Norwalk, Conn., came to this city to spend Christmas. He had been drinking freely, and in attempting to go into the back yard at the Revere House, fell down. He died a few hours after. Only a small scar was visible, which the physicians think insufficient to cause death. A coroner's jury is investigating the case.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINA.

Arrival of the Steamship China at San Francisco—Ratification of the Chinese Treaty with England—Reception of the Duke of Edinburg at Shanghae—Return of Mr. Brown, Secretary to the Burlingame Embassy—The American Treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26, 1869.

The steamship China arrived this morning, from Hong Kong November 19 and Yokohama December 2. She brought a heavy freight and a large number of passengers, including 520 Chinese and Japanese. General Van Valkenburgh, late United States Minister to Japan, and his suite, also came on the China. The following officers of the United States Navy were also passengers:—For San Francisco—C. W. Cushing, W. F. Thomas, L. Russell, T. J. Hansche, W. S. Arthur and forty others. The following passengers are for New York:—Mrs. M. G. Holmes and two children, H. Gilpibe, B. Weigner, Rev. J. B. Morrere. For Europe—Baron Van Bunsent, E. Witherbab, John Paul. The China brought seventeen packages of silk and 1,212 boxes of tea to go overland to New York, and 507 packages of tea for Chicago. The steamer America arrived at Yokohama on the 13th of November. The steamer China brought the following intelligence:—

The revised treaty between England and China had been signed by the proper officials of the government, but had yet to be ratified and accepted by the other foreign governments before it would go into operation. The following are the important changes:—A modification of the transit dues; the opening of two new ports to trade and commerce; the working of coal mines by foreign appliances, as an experiment, in two places yet to be selected; a reduction of the duty on native coal and other articles; the establishment of bonded warehouses; the navigation of the inland waters by vessels not steamers, and a temporary residence in any part of the empire by foreigners. The ports to be opened by the treaty are Wachan, on the lower Yantzchee, and Wanchow, on the coast between Ningpo and Fuhchan, both of which ports had been strongly recommended in all the memorials on the subject. The Chinese government had also agreed to employ an English barrister to frame a code of mercantile laws, in conjunction with the judge appointed by the Queen of England. The Supreme Court will govern all international civil suits. The advantages to be gained by the treaty are pronounced substantial and equally beneficial to the Chinese and to foreigners.

The Duke of Edinburg received a cordial reception on his arrival at Shanghae and was tendered the hospitality of the city.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister to China, would shortly return to England, taking with him the new English treaty.

The reappearance in Pekin of Mr. Brown, the Chief Secretary to the Burlingame Mission, created considerable surprise. It was rumored that the treaty between the United States and China had been ratified through the agency of Mr. Brown.

It was thought that the young Emperor will be established on the throne some time next year.

Bishop Kingsley, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, left Pekin on the 21st of October for the purpose of making an official visit of the mission stations of his Church in China. He would leave Hong Kong about the 1st of December for his home, via India and Europe.

A party of New Yorkers, including B. D. Alterburg, K. Van Rensselaer and Mrs. Mary Parson, had arrived at Foochow, and at the last advices were visiting the missionary stations.

Baron Retherfrau had returned to Shanghae from a geological tour through the northern provinces of China.

The following were the positions of the vessels of the United States Navy in Chinese waters:—The Delaware, with Admiral Rowan on board, was *en route* to Hong Kong; the Monocacy was at Nagasaki, the Idaho and Ashuelot at Yokohama and the Iroquois and Maumee at Hong Kong.

Chinese Markets.

The following was the state of the markets at Shanghae:—

The business in American cotton goods was limited. Black teas—settlement for the month, 41,000 chests; stock, 25,500 chests. There was a steady business doing, and quotations had declined 1 tael since the last quotations. Green teas—Settlements for the month, 50,000 half chests; stock of all kinds, 66,000 half chests common to fair Fychow and Mayune, 27 a 35 taels; fair to good Twankay's Fychow and Mayune, 37 a 39 taels; fine and finest, 40 a 44 taels. Silk—But a small business had been done; stock about 3,000 bales; total settlements, 20,000 bales.

Exchange—On London, 5s. 11½d.; on Paris, 755 francs.

Freights—To New York, £2 10s.

Sailed—Ships Mikado, James S. Stone, W. E. Gladstone, Willis Rickmers.

JAPAN.

Pardon of the Tycoon and Prince Aidzu—Treaties With the Foreign Powers—Presentation of the American Minister to the Mikado—Threatened Assassination of the English Minister—Accidental Drowning of Two English Navy Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26, 1869.

By the steamship China we have the following intelligence from Japan:—

The Mikado had pardoned the Tycoon and Prince Aidzu, who was a leader in the late rebellion.

An attempt had been made to assassinate the late Tycoon, but he refused to punish the participants.

Rumors were in circulation of anticipated trouble, but they attracted but little attention from the Japanese government.

A treaty with the foreign representatives had been ratified, which will stop the trading of foreigners with the unopened ports.

Mr. DeLong, the new American Minister, was presented to the Mikado on the 18th of November.

The Austrian Envoy Extraordinary left for South America November 4, having accomplished his mission. The English Consulate had issued a circular to Austrian subjects, notifying them that during the absence of the Austrian Consul they would be under the protection of the British flag.

The English Minister to Japan had been notified of a plot existing among the Japanese to assassinate him.

The American steamer Peiho foundered on the 8th of October at sea. No lives were lost.

Captain Carnes, of the J. C. Texter, and Captain Peterson, of the Runnymead, were drowned by the capsizing of a small boat in which they were endeavoring to reach their ships, which were anchored in port.

Japanese Markets.

The markets at Yokohama were quiet and prices weak; but little was doing in exports of silks; the total settlements were 5,700 bales; stock, 2,000 bales; holders of silk were anxious to realize, but prices were unchanged. Teas—The crop this year will be considerably short of that of last year; the demand was good at full rates; a large quantity had arrived but it was generally of an inferior quality; the stock on hand was 8,600 piculs. The ships Rifleman, for Boston, and Grenadier and Hobart Graham, for New York, were loading with tea. Common to good common was quoted at $20 a $25 per picul; medium to good medium, $27 a $31; fine to finest, $34 a $40.

Exchange on London, 4s. 5½d.; on Paris, 565 francs.

LOUISIANA.

Partyism in the New Orleans Custom House—Collector Casey Ousting Democrats.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1869.

The difficulty between the *Republican* and Collector Casey has ended in a compromise. In a note to the editor of the *Republican* he says:—

"My attention has been called to some strictures in your paper regarding my official conduct in the disposition of the personnel of the Custom House. Some democrats have been and are now in the Custom House, but as fast as the interests of the government will permit and competent and trustworthy men can be found, I shall remove them and appoint republicans in their places."

BASE BALL AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Mutuals of New York vs. the Southrons of New Orleans—The Mutuals Victorious.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26, 1861.

The Mutuals of New York and the Southrons of New Orleans played a game of base ball this afternoon. The ground was in bad condition and the weather was cloudy and disagreeable. The game was well played, especially by the Mutuals. The clubs assembled their respective sides, advanced to the centre of the grounds, shook hands, and after a pleasant interchange the game commenced. The following is the score by innings:—

Mutuals	6	0	0	14	8	1	5	2	0	—42
Southrons	0	3	1	1	2	0	1	3	3	—14

A grand ball will be given to the Mutuals to-morrow night.

THE LATE EDWIN M. STANTON.

Preparations for the Funeral—The President Signs the Commission of the Deceased as Associate Justice—Proceedings of the Members of the House—The Funeral to be Private.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1869.

The funeral of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton will take place at twelve o'clock to-morrow, from his late residence on K street, Franklin square. At the request of the Justices of the Supreme Court, concurred in by the family, the arrangements are taken in charge by the War Department. In compliance with the wishes of the family that the funeral should be strictly private, there will be no military display; but in order that the general desire of the public to join in the obsequies may be gratified, officers will be on the ground to assign an appropriate position in the procession to those who may appear at the appointed time. In deference to the expressed wish of Mrs. Stanton, the coffin containing the remains of Mr. Stanton will be closed in the chamber where he died. After this is done the body will be removed to the parlor, where the funeral services will be performed. One hundred carriages have been engaged by the undertakers, and the Superintendent of Police will detail a sufficient force to keep the crowd from obstructing the streets in the way of the funeral.

The last visit of Mr. Stanton to the Executive Mansion was on Wednesday, when he called to thank the President for his appointment as Associate Justice.

The legal argument made by Mr. Stanton in the Whitney and Mowrey case was before Associate Justice Swayne, who, on three several occasions, week before last, went to the residence of deceased for that purpose, and especially for the accommodation of Mr. Stanton, considering his ill health. The commission of Mr. Stanton as Associate Justice had not been signed at the time of his death, but in the course of the day the President appended his signature and sent the paper to the widow as a mark of respect.

A meeting of the members of the House of Representatives was held yesterday, Mr. H. L. Dawes in the chair, and Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, secretary. Representatives Hooper, of Massachusetts, and Garfield, of Ohio, were appointed a committee to confer with Senators in reference to the death of Mr. Stanton. They reported that the Senators were in session; whereupon a committee consisting of Representatives Hooper, Garfield, Poland and Judd were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, which were adopted and are as follows:—

Resolved, That we have received the information of the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton with unaffected sorrow, and that, in common with the whole American people, we mourn his loss and express our grateful remembrance of his eminent public services.

Resolved, That we tender to his widow and family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and as a token of our respect to his memory we will, in a body, attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the widow of the deceased.

Senator Sherman, on behalf of the Senators and Representatives, subsequently had an interview with Mrs. Stanton, and expressed to her the desire that the body should be removed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the funeral ceremonies should be conducted. Mrs. Stanton feelingly expressed her gratitude for this mark of respect, but owing to her private grief and ill health she would be unable to be present at the Capitol, and for that reason she was not at liberty to assent to such arrangement. Afterwards it was suggested that the services be held at the Church of the Epiphany, as affording greater opportunities for attendance, but this was also declined. The funeral will, therefore, take place from the late residence of the deceased. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Starkie, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Sparrow, of the Alexandria Episcopal Seminary.

Respect to the Memory of Mr. Stanton in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26, 1869.

Mayor Brush has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens generally to take action on the death of Hon. E. M. Stanton, a former member of the bar in this city. He requests business houses to be closed and the city bells to be tolled between twelve and one o'clock on Monday.

Honors to the Deceased in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26, 1869.

The Post Office, Internal Revenue offices and United States and State courts will close to-morrow until after the funeral of ex-Secretary Stanton. The flags in this city are at half mast.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Three Large Fires in Philadelphia—Loss About Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1869.

Last night a fire broke out in the flour and grain storage warehouse, Nos. 110, 112 and 114 North Broad street. The building has a front of seventy-five feet, depth 175 feet, and two stories in height. The building was valued at $25,000 and was occupied by Thomas Worley as a commission storage warehouse. A large stock of flour, aggregating 8,000 barrels, was in the warehouse. The fire consumed everything except a few books. Worley loses $10,000; fully insured. In the warehouse was a large stock of flour owned by Mr. Knowles, a Broad street commission merchant. Adjoining the building on the north was the large storage house of James Stut & Co. This contained 5,000 barrels of whiskey and quite a stock of flour. The entire loss will not fall short of $50,000. The fire is still burning and it is feared the warehouse adjoining, containing 5,000 barrels of whiskey, may go. The fire companies were sent there this evening.

A fire broke out in Fourth street, above Market, a few minutes before one o'clock yesterday morning, and destroyed nearly $200,000 worth of property. The flames are supposed to have originated from the second story of No. 14, a five story brick building occupied by Ruder & Thatchar, wholesale hardware dealers, on the first and third floors. Their stock was destroyed with the exception of a few hundred dollars' worth of cutlery. The firm loses $50,000, supposed to be fully covered by insurance. The second, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by B. T. Sutton, boot and shoe dealer. His stock is estimated at $20,000; insured for $16,000 in the North American Fire Insurance Association of Pennsylvania, of this city. The five story brick buildings adjoining (Nos. 12 and 16) were also wrecked. No. 12 was occupied by Mussleman & Kirk, wholesale dealers in carpet yarn, &c. The stock was destroyed to the amount of $50,000; insured for $45,000 in the Pennsylvania, Spring Garden, Fire Association and other city companies. No. 16 was occupied on the first floor as a boot and shoe house by Thatcher & Co. Loss, $15,000, by water, insured as follows:—Niagara, of New York, $10,000; Continental, Lorillard and Phœnix, $5,000 each; Ætna, of Hartford, $3,000—total, $33,000.

The second and third floors were occupied by Taylor, Gibson & Wilson, dealers in tailors' trimmings; insured in New York companies. H. Nill, dealer in shoes and garters, and W. A. Updike, shoe manufacturer, occupied the fourth and fifth floors. They lose the greater part of their stock; partly insured in Philadelphia and Eastern companies. Loss on building, $30,000 to $40,000; partly covered by insurance. No. 18, also a five story brick building, was pretty badly damaged. It was occupied by Thomas Carson & Company, wholesale notion dealers. Their stock was damaged to the extent of $5,000; insured for $20,000. C. J. Hunt & company, dealers in boots and shoes, who are occupants of the upper floors, lost heavily by water. The stock of F. H. Watt, trunk dealer, in the basement of No. 10 North Fourth street, was damaged to the amount of $2,000 by water; insured. The building of the Seventh National Bank, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, was slightly damaged about the roof.

A patrol wagon upset at the corner of Sixth and Arch streets on the way to the fire. Captain McCusker was thrown out and cut about the head and face.

The Columbia Sugar Refinery of Messrs. Rodgers & Mitchell, corner of Third and Vine streets, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $220,000; insurance $120,000, mostly in city companies.

FIRE IN PEARL STREET.

A few minutes after twelve o'clock yesterday a fire broke out on the third floor of the premises No. 191 Pearl street, occupied by Strait, Schmidt & Sloemis, cigar manufacturers, causing a loss to stock of $3,500; insurance not known. The fire was supposed to have originated from some light woodwork taking fire from the stove.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Murder of a Woman by a Drunken Man in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1869.

Catharine Riley, a widow, aged thirty-five, and the mother of two children, was stabbed in the throat and killed yesterday afternoon by George Collins, a rough, aged twenty years. The murder took place in a cross street and grew out of a quarrel about the sum of five cents. Both parties were under the influence of liquor. Collins was arrested.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The operatic muse—always of an itinerant disposition—has again winged her flight to the more easily gulled and therefore more appreciative suburban districts; but the drama, legitimate, sensational and spectacular, still flourishes in the metropolis. Though completely forsaken now by the polyglot opera troupes, including the English, German, French, Russian and Italian, the drama continues to console us, and so long as that remains New Yorkers need have no apprehension of becoming amusementless. A dearth of novelty, however, still characterizes theatrical affairs in this vicinity. But few of our theatres have issued new programmes for the present week, and such of them as have changed their bills have attempted nothing beyond the revival of such old pieces as are certain to draw.

At Booth's theatre Miss Emma Waller makes her appearance this evening as Meg Merriles in the drama of "Guy Mannering," a character, by the by, not unfamiliar to metropolitan playgoers as played by Miss Charlotte Cushman some years ago at the Winter Garden. The piece, which is to be appropriately mounted, will occupy the boards until Wednesday week, when it will be withdrawn to make room for "Hamlet," which will be produced on the 5th of January.

Manager Wallack announces another "week of variety" at the dramatic temple which bears his name. This evening we are to have for the first time this season Mr. Wallack's mirthful comedy, entitled "Central Park." To-morrow evening "Wild Oats" will be given for the third time; on Wednesday "Central Park" will be repeated; Thursday, "Ernestine" and "Trying It On;" Friday, "Central Park" again, and on Saturday "The School for Scandal."

"Little Em'ly," the latest dramatization of Mr. Dickens' novel of "David Copperfield," this evening enters upon the second week of its success at Niblo's Garden. The piece will hold possession of the boards until a week from next Saturday, when it gives way for Mr. Fechter, the Franco-English tragedian, who plays "Hamlet" with a blonde wig, and who makes his first bow before an American audience as "Ruy Blas" on the 10th of January.

"The Duke's Motto" is still the attraction at the Fifth Avenue theatre. Since its first representation at this house the piece has improved considerably in action and the text is now closely followed, particularly by those in the leading parts. This being the case there is no good reason why the play should not have a run of two or three more weeks.

"The last nights" of the local sensational drama "Under the Gaslight" are announced at the Olympic theatre, where preparations are also being made for the reappearance of Mr. George Fox, of "Humpty Dumpty" fame, in the *rôle* of comedian. The last performance of "Under the Gaslight" will be given on Saturday evening next, and on the following Monday Mr. Fox will appear as Fergusson Frotter in the romantic drama entitled "The Writing on the Wall."

Wood's Museum, with its two dramatic entertainments—one daily and the other nightly—its menagerie and its curiosities, continues to receive liberal patronage. During the present week the burlesque of "Dorabella" will constitute the evening attraction and the burlesque of "Kenilworth" that of the matinées.

Burlesques also reign at Tammany. The great wigwam under Mr. Grover's management is fast recovering its former prestige. It has heretofore been regarded as the home of the ballet and pantomime, and is now seeking to gobble up the frothy extravagance of burlesque. "Bad Dickey," a travestie upon "Richard III.," and a new farce are the attractions for this evening.

Burlesque likewise holds sway at the Grand Opera House, where the sketchy Langard, the operatic Pauls and the bleached blondes hold forth but for two more weeks. The burlesque of "Pluto" is still upon the bills. On the 10th of January Jim Jubilee Jr.'s last dramatic temptation, entitled "The Twelve Temptations," will be produced with all the glories of tulle, spangles and the glitter of a grand ballet.

At the Bowery theatre "extra attractions" are offered for the present week. The spectacular drama of "The Armorer of Tyre," with new scenery and a full ballet, together with two other pieces, are announced for this evening.

Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, is doing wonders once more at the Academy of Music. He is drawing large audiences. The farewell performances of the magician, prior to his departure for California, will be given on this, to-morrow and Wednesday evenings.

The management of the Theatre Comique announce a change of programme for every evening during the week. The principal feature, however—the Amazonian ballet, entitled "The Silver Knights"—will remain intact.

At Tony Pastor's Opera House the comical fairy drama of "Santa Claus" remains upon the bills. In addition to this "the Man Fish" disports himself in a glass tank, besides which a number of "stars" shed their effulgence nightly on the audience.

"Shoo, Fly" is still the sensation at Bryant's Minstrels. Though on the bills for over two months it is apparently as fresh as ever, and with Dan's vigor infused into it will probably remain the attraction for some time to come.

The ebony San Franciscans will nightly serve up their new pantomime of "Hash," of which they desire their patrons to partake, even should they choke with laughter. They also offer other dishes, not the least relishable of which is "The Cart-off Giant" and "The Fat Men's Ball."

The Combination Minstrels at the Waverley are not behind their sable brethren of Bryant's or the San Francisco in the quantity and quality of their attractions for the current week. In addition to the usual amount of songs and dances they offer a number of sketches, which are said to be very comical.

The little fairy pantomime of "Cinderella," performed by a troupe of sixty lilliputian actors and actresses, ranging from three to twelve years of age, is the holiday sensation and novelty at the Circus. The customary allowance of acrobatic feats and equestrian acts will also be given both at the matinee and evening performance.

"The original Cardiff Giant" is lying in state at Apollo Hall, where his petrified form and stony muscles can be gazed at by the curious "at all hours of the day and night" without the fear of having said gaze returned. This "What is it?" will soon be the only gypsum gypsy in the city, as his supposed twin brother contemplates a raid into the provinces.

The female "double-header"—said to be "the only living two-headed girl in the world"—is on exhibition at Dodworth Hall, where she sings and talks with both heads at once.

At the Park theatre Brooklyn, "The Duchess of Nothing" and "The Elves" will be produced this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Conway in both pieces, supported by the full strength of the company attached to that theatre.

At Hooley's Minstrels, Brooklyn, the distribution of holiday presents to the holders of lucky tickets is the magnet which is drawing large audiences. In addition to the regular minstrel company a troupe of learned dogs, goats and monkeys now take an active part in the performance.

THE CHRIST-CHILD'S FEAST.

A Children's Oratorio for Christmastide.

The Grand Opera House was the scene of a novel and entertaining exhibition last evening, which was given by the children's sodality of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. The oratorio was composed of gems of poetry and song, and may best be understood from the following:—

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Overture.

SCENE 1.—Children rejoicing over the near approach of Christmas.

SCENE 2.—A boy announces the great preparation he has seen for this festival. All the boys join in a chorus and press forward to see.

SCENE 3.—A girl announces what she has seen to her companions, and they join in chorus and steal forward also; both boys and girls then express their delight in a grand chorus.

SCENE 4.—St. Nicholas appears with a reward for the good and the rod for the bad. He examines them as to their conduct at school, at home and at mass. After the examination he empties out his bag of presents for them, when they sing in joyful chorus, "Long live the good St. Nicholas."

PART II.

SCENE 5.—Mary and Joseph on their way to Bethlehem. The angel appears to the shepherds, and the chorus of the Heavenly Host is heard singing, "Glory be to God in the Highest." The shepherds approach the manger and sing a hymn of praise and adoration.

SCENE 6.—The children offer to the infant Saviour their whole lives as a birthday gift.

PART III.

SCENE 7.—The morning song from the church tower is heard announcing the birth of Christ. The night watchman appears and calls on all to awake. "Merry Christmas" greetings are exchanged.

SCENE 8.—The children, while waiting for their presents, sing a hymn of praise.

SCENE 9.—To allay their impatience, one of their number sings to them of the origin of Christmas trees.

SCENE 10.—The Christmas tree appears. The children surround it and sing a song of admiration.

SCENE 11.—The children thank their pastors, parents and friends for the presents they have received in a grand and beautiful vocal and instrumental piece, bringing in the combined talent of the company.

CLOSING SCENE.—The children join in a chorus of praise and thanksgiving to God for his gifts and graces.

Finale.

The oratorio was given under the direction of the Rev. P. Bodfish, and was rendered in a most commendable manner. A full orchestra from the Philharmonic Society, with Ernest Eberhard as conductor, added to the completeness of the performance. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the enlargement of the "Institute, Hall and Library of St. Paul the Apostle," and it is safe to say that the funds for that purpose have been largely augmented by the exhibition of last evening.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE METROPOLIS AFTER CHRISTMAS.

The Mysterious Influence of the Herald Shown in the Arrest of a Would Be Fratricide—Suicides, Shooting Affrays, Accidents, Art, Fires, the Weather and Miscellaneous Items.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	23	38	3 P. M.	34	50
6 A. M.	27	39	6 P. M.	33	50
9 A. M.	30	40	9 P. M.	32	48
12 M.	32	50	12 P. M.	31	47

Average temperature yesterday 45¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 30¼
Average for week last year 31¾
Average for week this year 39½

Some time yesterday morning, before daylight, the window of store No. 285 Broadway was broken in by thieves, who stole $100 worth of pistols and revolvers.

Coroner Rollins was called to No. 533 West Forty-sixth street to hold an inquest on the body of Catharine Gong, a woman who died suddenly. No further particulars regarding the matter could be learned.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred on the upper floor of the four story building Nos. 525 and 527 East Eleventh street, known as the "Knickerbocker Oil Works," owned and occupied by Louis Heidelberger & Co. The building was damaged $1,000 to $1,500. The damage to stock is fully $4,000. Insured for $30,000 in city companies.

The Doré Art Union, under the direction of M. H. Aymar, has been so flatteringly successful thus far that it has been decided to have the distribution of the nine great prizes come off New Year's eve, provided three-fourths of the coupons of the Union are taken up by December 30. Judging from the result thus far it is safe to predict that the distribution will be made on the 31st and nine fortunate individuals become possessed of beautiful New Year's gifts.

Sergeant Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, yesterday morning reported to the Coroners' office that on the previous evening James Wilson, forty-five years of age and born in Ireland had been found dead in his apartments at No. 58 Baxter street. Beside the corpse at the time of the discovery lay Mrs. Wilson, the widow, in a helpless state of intoxication. The remains were conveyed to the Franklin street police station till the cause of death should be determined by Coroner Flynn who had been notified.

Patrick Clark, late of 29 West Thirteenth street, John Gritten, of No. 36 same street, and another man whose name does not appear, celebrated Christmas day as best suited their inclinations. They drank to excess and on leaving an up town saloon at twelve o'clock at night Clark was found unable to walk or even stand alone. His friends, not relishing such company, decided to take Clark to his residence, and for that purpose secured a grocer's wagon into which they lifted the helpless man, and, acting the part of horses, dragged it down to Thirteenth street. On lifting Clark from the vehicle he was found to be dead. The remains were taken into the house and Gritten is detained till the cause of death shall be determined by an investigation before Coroner Flyn.

Ann Griffith, an Irish woman, aged thirty-five years of age, late on Saturday night was found dead at No. 195 Mott street, under suspicious circumstances, there being marks of violence about her head and body. There being some suspicions against William Griffith, her husband, he was arrested by order of Captain Walsh, of the Fourteenth precinct, and detained to await the result of an investigation before Coroner Flynn. Griffith states that early on Saturday he went home, and finding his wife lying drunk on the floor stirred her up slightly with his feet. He then went out to dinner and did not return home again till late at night. His wife was still on the floor, and some hours subsequently he discovered that she was dead. He denies having intentionally inflicted violence upon his wife for the purpose of causing death.

Coroner Rollins was yesterday notified that Michael Smith, an Irish laborer, forty-three years of age, had committed suicide by hanging himself in his shanty, Fifth avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets. On the 6th of September last deceased lost his wife, and more recently was robbed of thirty dollars, the fruits of his industry. This accumulation of trouble induced Smith to indulge to excess, which he has continued for several weeks past. On Saturday deceased visited his brother, in the neighborhood, who invited him to remain there all night, as he (deceased) had no one at home to cheer him. Deceased, however, went to his desolate shanty, and there terminated his existence in the manner described. His dead body was not discovered for some hours after the occurrence.

Patrick Connolly, a man twenty-six years of age, by occupation a coachman, died in Bellevue Hospital on Saturday night. On Tuesday evening last deceased was driving a team of horses attached to a coach through Thirty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, when the horses took fright and dashed away at a furious rate. Thinking to save himself and his employer's property, Connolly reined the horses against a pile of bricks, which only had the effect of upsetting the carriage and throwing him headforemost to the pavement. His lower extremities being entangled in the lines Connolly was dragged several blocks, and when taken up was found to be insensible. He was conveyed to the hospital and sank gradually till Saturday night, when death ensued. Deceased, who lived in Second avenue, near Sixty-fourth street, has left a widow, but no children. Coroner Flynn was called to hold an inquest on the body.

For some years past Francis Schoeller, a printer, employed in the office of the *Staats Zeitung*, has lived with his wife at 260 William street, he being a very quiet, temperate and industrious man. At intervals, however, Mr. Schoeller has exhibited indications of temporary abberration of mind, and on more than one occasion has been heard to make what were considered wild threats upon his life. Yesterday morning he arose, and, dressing himself as usual, made ready for breakfast, which his wife was then preparing. Suddenly, making an insensible remark, Schoeller left the kitchen and entered the bedroom adjoining, where, in a few moments afterwards, he placed the muzzle of a cocked revolver to his right temple and discharged it, the ball burying itself in the brain. Schoeller fell to the floor, and when his wife entered the room he was insensible and in a dying condition, with blood gushing from the wound in the temple. He expired in a few moments, and Captain Allaire, of the Fourth precinct, being notified, gave information to Coroner Flynn, who will hold an inquest over the remains. Deceased was fifty-three years of age and a native of Germany. He has left a widow, to whom he was married twelve years ago; but they have no children.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

John Dwyer, a swaggering bully, was arrested on Saturday night in Pearl street, by officer Keirns, of the Fourth precinct, having in his hand a revolver and swearing that he would shoot any one who ventured to approach him. A slight touch on the arm with a policeman's baton brought him to his senses; he was marched off quietly to the station house. Yesterday morning he was committed by Justice Dowling in default of $1,000 bail to keep the peace.

Thomas B. Baker was arrested on the evening of the 24th by officer Warner, of the Fifth precinct, as he was going into his residence, at the rear of No. 46 Thomas street. He had at the time in his possession nine dozen of men's drawers, valued at fifty-four dollars, the property of Farnham & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 West Broadway, which he had stolen. The accused, who is a baker by trade and a native of Maine, was committed in $1,000 to answer the charge at General Sessions.

Edward Lord, of No. 20 Second street, and Thomas Davis, of No. 59 West Sixtieth street, arrested by detectives Evans and Mulligan, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, in Wood's Museum, on Christmas afternoon, charged with picking the pocket of Julia Briggs of a wallet containing six dollars in money, were arraigned before Justice Dodge, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday and remanded to the Station house. On the person of Davis was found a large sized leather memorandum wallet containing $317, in bills of various denominations, in the back part of which was written, with a lead pencil, the name of Truman King, Oswego, N. Y. He also had with him a double cased gold watch, on the case of which was engraved the word "Julia." The charms attached to the chain consisted of a gold padlock and gold horse. On the person of Lord was found a double cased silver watch, all of which are supposed to have been stolen, and are on exhibition at the Twenty-ninth precinct station house, in Thirtieth street. A brother of Davis had the audacity to appear in court and claim the money and watch found on his brother, alleging it belonged to him.

The HERALD of yesterday contained the announcement of the dangerous stabbing on Christmas morning of a man named Viett, by his brother, in West Thirty-second street. The occurrence, it is said, was kept from the police by the family and the surgeon who attended the wounded man until some six or eight hours elapsed, when a citizen informed Captain Caffrey of it. That officer at once sent out detectives McConnell and officer Boyce in citizen's clothes. The officers' search was fruitless until they hit upon a new plan of campaign. Boyce provided himself with a note book and pencil, boldly entered the house and announced himself as the reporter of the HERALD, who desired to take the wounded man's statement. After taking down the victim's story he asked to see the brother, to get his statement. One of the family, not suspecting treachery, led the way to a retired room where the criminal was secreted in bed. Boyce took his statement, then showed him the police shield, ordered him to get up and dress, and took him to the station house. The facts as stated having been kept from the police, Captain Caffrey called in Dr. Otis, who pronounced the wound dangerous and advised that his ante-mortem statement be taken. Francis was subsequently arraigned before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was remanded to the station house until this morning in order that a certificate may be procured in regard to the condition of the wounded man and the probable result of his injuries.

THE DEATH OF SANITARY INSPECTOR DR. FREDERICK J. RANDALL.

The above named gentleman died at his residence in this city, about seven o'clock on Saturday evening, from acute gastritis. On Tuesday afternoon last, while performing his duties as Sanitary Inspector of the Metropolitan Board of Health, he was seized with sudden and severe pain and obliged to seek his home. He took his bed, from which he never arose. The disease under which he suffered might not have proved fatal had he not been thoroughly exhausted by his arduous labors as inspector. In the tenement houses inspection he was most thorough, and his records were found complete and entire up to the time of his death. He had been requested to give himself ease and a respite from labor; but a pride in his work sustained him until he finished it, and even on the night before his illness he had worked up to midnight. In him the Board has lost a valuable officer and the public a conscientious servant. At the meeting of the Sanitary Inspectors, held yesterday at headquarters, resolutions of sorrow for his loss and condolence with his family were passed, and the whole corps will attend his funeral to-morrow afternoon.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Charles W. Harris publishes the following:—

"I Know that my Redeemer Liveth." Wand. A scholarly work on which evident marks of care are apparent, but the theme is uninteresting.

"Sorosis Galop." N. Orjel. A commonplace subject which no amount of elaboration can make interesting.

"La Belle Tyrolienne." R. Goerdeler. A pretty little thing in the mazourka style; the subject very neatly and gracefully worked out.

"Primrose Polka." Strauss. Conceived in the happiest vein of the king of dance music.

"Meet me, Josie, at the Gate," song, with guitar accompaniment. G. A. Russell. Pretty, but not particularly original.

"Oh, Father in Heaven." Wand. A soprano solo and quartet, about which the foregoing remarks may also be given.

"The Flower Wreath Waltz." G. B. Heinrich. Nothing very attractive. An ordinary *salon* waltz with commonplace subjects.

"Marian Schottisch." J. M. Deans. Excellent for dancing. Only this and nothing more.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—

"Spinning Wheel," morceau caracteristique. Charles Weis. An admirable study for pupils, giving some very good varieties of a simple subject, but is rather too long.

"If Thou Must Sing To-night," song. B. Moliqua. A charming melody well adapted to the words.

"What's My Love Like?" song. G. A. Russell. Nothing beyond mediocrity.

"None Can Tell," ballad. G. B. Allen. Uninteresting—a mere scrap of melody.

"Passion Flower Polka Mazourka." J. S. Knight. Of mediocre merit and fair enough for dancing.

"Grand Parlor Waltz." William Bussenius. A brilliant and affecting waltz with variety and spirit in its treatment.

"Frustrationen Waltzes," J. Strauss. With the true Strauss ring in them; a sufficient endorsement of their merits.

Lyon & Headey, Chicago, publish the following:—

"Soldier's Farewell," song. Heiser. A beautiful melody characteristic of the subject.

"Rosalie," arranged for little fingers. J. Egghard. An attractive and useful study for beginners.

"My Country," musical poem. J. Egghard. A very pretty theme, with variations, but we cannot see where the poetry comes in.

"La Styrienne Mazourka." J. Egghard. Brilliant and attractive without being difficult or abstruse.

"Joli Cœur Mazourka." J. Egghard. Another charming work, more elaborate than the preceding, but equally taking.

"Veni Creator," baritone solo, with chorus. G. F. Rohner, Jr. Good, but a little too much of variation in the solo.

"Hope," male quartet. A. K. Virgil. Pretty; the parts blend well together and the subject is of interest.

B. W. Hitchcock publishes in his *Monthly* for January a song on Santa Claus, by H. Millard; "Brown Eyes and Blue Eyes," by C. E. Pratt; "Compass Flower," song, by Dr. W. J. Wetmore, and "A Young Widow's Lament," nocturne, by Karl W. Engelmann. They are admirable selections and of an order of merit superior to what is generally found in musical magazines.

Pond & Co. publish some admirable duets on popular airs, for teacher and pupil, arranged by Mosenthal.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PARIS BOURSE—PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes 72f. 70c.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Dec. 26, 1869.

The Havana markets closed at the following rates on Friday evening:—

Sugar—Operations are limited owing to the scarcity of classes demanded for shipments; market without decided change; sales of No. 12 Dutch standard, 9¾ reals per arrobe; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas 25,000 boxes to foreign ports, 4,000 boxes to the United States; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas 55,000 boxes, 5,500 hogsheads. Molasses sugar, 5¾ a 7¾ reals. Muscovado steady; fair to good refining, 7½ a 8¼ reals. Lard firm at 22½c. for keg, 24½c. in tins. Flour easier. Butter heavy. Tallow firm. Bacon firmer. Petroleum firm. Potatoes firm at 4 a 4½ reals. Hams firm. Cooperage steady. Freights—to Europe dull, to the United States improving.

A.—Hyatt's Life Balsam is a Most Sovereign and Infallible Remedy for Rheumatism in its most painful forms; also Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Blotches, Old Ulcers, Fever Sores, the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, Mercurial Complaints, Debility, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by all druggists; depot 246 Grand street, New York; $1 a bottle, six for $5.

Abnormal Rubicundity, Unnatural Redness of the nose, or a face disgured with black worms or pimples, is a deformity which imparts unsightliness to the most beautiful countenance. This annoying personal affliction is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond street, N. Y.

A Hundred Thousand Customers, Million friends has SKELDING BRADLEY, 71 Liberty street. Finest Pictures and Frames. Cheapest in New York.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware bought and money loaned on them by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

David's Holiday Styles of Gentlemen's Hats, at 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Fine Gold Earrings and Pins. Etruscan, Carbuncle, Garnet, Turquoise, Coral, Pearl, Cameo, Byzantine, Mosaic, Onyx, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, and 1,173 Broadway, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

Electricity, for the Speedy Relief of Disease, applied by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West Fourteenth street.

Furs, Furs, Furs. Low prices, quick sales. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

"Furs For the Holidays."—Selling at Cost. UNDERHILL'S, 136 Fulton street.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S celebrated Gold Pens, in fine Gold and Silver Pencil Cases. Pearl and other neat Penholders, from $1 to $50 each. Store and factory 363 Broadway, near Warren street.

Jameson's Old Irish Whiskey for sale by GEO. P. O'DONNELL, Grocer, 331 Bowery, corner Fifth street. All Dublin people know the rare excellence of this splendid whiskey.

Latest from Grant.—Soon after the Judicial opinion expressed by Judge Connolly in relation to KNOX'S Hats, the order from Washington that all who are to have a finger in the new City Hall must dress genteelly, was read in the various republican associations, and Knox has been called on for a new style, to be called the "Knox Contract Hat." There was need of reform, for some of the last year's junk shop hats worn by many disappointed republicans were exceedingly shabby. The new style for disappointed officials is on the left hand shelves and in easy reach. The pattern was designed by Thurlow Weed, who, having tired of politics, has determined to do something useful, and this, his first effort in that way, gives great encouragement to his remaining friends. Knox declares, however, that his entering upon the work of a genteel cover for the disappointed, has not in any way interfered with the production of standard styles for democrats and Christians of all denominations who have a taste for high art in hats and caps. Knox's holiday styles of Hats which are now the rage, are to be continued during the remainder of the season as the standard of respectability for promenade and evening socials. Knox is as gay as a country parson who has had his salary raised and been promised a spare rib.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

EUROPE.

The Irish Radical Revolutionary Agitation and Premier Gladstone's Legislative Difficulties.

Earl Derby as the Leader of the English Tories.

Rules, Regulation and Work of the Ecumenical Council.

Travel and City Scenes in Italy and Greece.

ENGLAND.

Five Thousand Troops Ordered to Ireland—What Mr. Gladstone Said About the Fenians—Union Among Ministers on the Irish Land Question—Difficulties of the Education Bill—The New Leader of the Tory Party.

LONDON, Dec. 9, 1869.

During the last two days four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of field artillery—making a total of 5,000 effective men of all arms—have been ordered to Ireland, and will land in Dublin before the end of the present week. This movement was only decided upon at the Cabinet Council of Ministers held on Tuesday, the day before yesterday, and it was known to all the Fenian leaders in Ireland before the order was received by the authorities at Dublin Castle.

It has for some days past been expected that the Habeas Corpus act would be suspended in Ireland at once; but this measure has for the moment been delayed. The Ministry and indeed the people of England in general are under the impression that, because for the last week or ten days the Fenians have been more reasonable and not quite so full of what we call "bounce"—not so given to what in your country is called "tall talk," they have become more sensible, and have determined to give up what I may term "physical force agitation." This is, however, a mistake—in my opinion a very great mistake. The threat of suspending the Habeas Corpus act has certainly proved "a scare" to the party, but it has merely frightened them into being more circumspect, and not blustering out all they do, and boasting of all they intend to do. The conspiracy is more hidden, but not less dangerous that it was. Pray note that when I say "dangerous" I don't mean that there is any danger to the British government, or what the Fenians can do. They may injure trade, prevent what Ireland wants most—namely: capital being invested in the country; kill a few innocent, harmless people, cause the illness and death from exposure of many soldiers who do their duty—all this they may, and probably will do. But they will not gain their ends. The amnesty for the Fenian prisoners will be further off than ever, and all that their handiwork can achieve will be keeping back the measures intended to establish good government in Ireland. Not three days ago I was speaking to a country gentleman from the North of England, a personal and an intimate friend of Mr. Gladstone, and he told me the following anecdote:—He said that less than twelve months ago Mr. Gladstone was present at a dinner party where the conversation turned upon Fenianism. The Premier lamented greatly that so much folly had been committed in Ireland by a political agitation which could possibly do no good; but at the same time expressed his conviction that before 1870 the spirit of the country in general would be so far improved that Fenianism would be forgotten and all the Fenians set free. The same gentleman told me further that not a month ago he heard Mr. Gladstone declare how sorry he was that the mad folly of the Fenian prisoners had tied his hands and prevented him from opening the doors of the prison. It is impossible, however, to measure the depth of credulity that is to be found among the Irish people. Some persons call them "religiously" superstitious, but it always seems to me that they are as ready to follow—nay, at present, much more ready—laymen who put themselves forward as political leaders, than they are their own priests. Any agitator seems to find favor with them, and the stronger, the more reckless, the more illogical his language, the more they seem to like him.

In a recent letter I mentioned that there was considerable difference of opinion among the ministers respecting the Irish Land bill. I am now credibly informed that this difficulty has been got over, and that each member of the Cabinet has undertaken to support any bill which is approved of by the majority of his colleagues. England is a country of compromises, and it is only by compromises between interests and interests that we can get on in our government. The Irish land question will be no exception to this rule. The bill which Mr. Gladstone's Ministry will introduce on the land question will no doubt be a compromise between what the tenant farmers would as a body wish for, and what the landlords would like to retain. The real difficulty of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry will not be the amnesty of the Fenians, nor yet the land question, but the Education bill. If the measure in favor of establishing secular education throughout England, and abolishing what is called the denominational system, is introduced as a government measure, the days of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry would be numbered, for the bill would, no doubt, be ignominiously rejected. The Irish members—whether Orangemen, moderate liberals or radicals; whether Protestant or Catholics, are all in favor, not only of supporting denominational education in England, but of extending it to Ireland also. On the other hand, a very large portion of the English liberal press—indeed I might say the immense majority of the liberal papers—are in favor of introducing at once a bill by which local rates shall be established, in order to provide education for the poor, and that this education shall be purely secular, without any religious teaching whatever. But I must tell you that although there is a strong party among the liberals of England in favor of this measure, there is a very strong party against it. The Roman Catholics, who have always been numbered amongst Mr. Gladstone's strongest supporters are dead against it—laymen quite as much so as priests. The Anglican churchmen are also very strong, indeed, against the measures, as are the Methodists and most others of the religious sects. Indeed—and I believe no secret whatever is made of his opinions—Mr. Gladstone himself has the strongest possible objection to secular education for the poor, or, indeed, for any class of the community. But he has among his colleagues so many that are in favor of it, that it is supposed he will have to give way. If so, the bill which introduces secular education will prove the ruin of his administration, and we shall see a return to office of the tories, headed by Lord Stanley that was, who has now succeeded his father as Earl of Derby, and has been determined upon by his party as their new leader, to take the place of Mr. Disraeli, who is, what you term in America, quite "played out."

There was a meeting of all the tory leaders at Hatfield, the princely residence of the Marquis of Salisbury, last week, and it was decided that the leadership of the party in the House of Lords should be offered to the Earl of Derby, and that he should succeed his late father as the leader of the whole, and if they succeed to power, should be put forward as Prime Minister, or rather have it intimated to her Majesty that a large body of what will in future be called the liberal conservatives, including the Earl of Carnarvon, and all the younger men of the old tory party, with the Marquis of Salisbury and the best talent of Mr. Disraeli's late ministry, will be ready to serve under the present Earl of Derby, who, until the death of his father a short time ago, sat in the House of Commons as Lord Stanley. No doubt but what this change in the leadership of the tory party will sooner or later create a great change in the party itself. The present Lord Derby was born in 1826, and is consequently only just in the prime of life. He is an excellent man of business, a good debater; much more liberal in his views than many who fight under the same flag as himself, and respected both on account of his talents and his family. He is, moreover, very popular in high places, and liked by the Queen, because he was a great favorite of the late Prince Consort. The report is that should he ever have a chance given him, the present Earl of Derby will do his best to bring into power an amalgated ministry, composed of the old whig party and the cleverest of the liberal conservatives.

Our prospects in London for the coming winter are far from bright. The amount of misery, the want of work among the laboring classes, and the general poverty of all those who live by the sweat of their brow I have never seen equalled in this metropolis. Every article of food is dear; house rent for the poor is exceedingly high, and the weather is such as to make us feel pretty certain that the cold will be very great indeed. In a word "hard times" are upon the poor, and added to that is a spirit of rebellion, not so much against authority as against property, among all the working classes in England. In plain words I believe that we are not far from the commencement of great social troubles, which will bring about immense social changes in England.

The London papers of yesterday had, nearly all of them, comments upon the President's Message. I enclose a short abstract of the leading articles on the principal points. You will at once perceive that, as usual, the pith of the matter is not rightly understood by the English press, although, also as usual, they proceed to lecture those who in any way hold opinions different from their own. The News is an exception to this. But in every one of the English papers I note how entirely the question of fighting has dropped, and how wonderfully ready they all are to do anything for the sake of peace.

ROME.

Constituent Parts and Organization of the Ecumenical Council—The Prelates Invited to Work—Formation of the Hierarchical "Commissions"—Rights of Proposition, Debate and Voting—How Canons are Drafted and Adopted—No Speeches—The Registers of Notes—Differences of Opinion.

ROME, Dec. 10, 1869.

Although it is expected that upwards of 600 prelates will take their places in the Council before it closes they will not all be on a par, not only as to rank, but also as to the right of voting. And here the question arises, of what persons an Ecumenical Council ought strictly to be composed? Certainly only of those invested with episcopal character and jurisdiction. But, notwithstanding, cardinals, who are not bishops, are admitted to these assemblies by a pontifical privilege granted them, with the same powers as bishops. By the same privilege mitred or not mitred generals of monastic orders are admitted, all having deliberative voices. As regards bishops *in partibus*, the Court of Rome has decided that they shall only be admitted after having applied for permission. The same condition has been imposed on chapter vicars, who are not bishops. The proxies of absent bishops will only have consultative voices. Ecclesiastics of the sacerdotal order are never summoned to the Council except as consultors. Laymen are never convoked to such an assembly at all. The sacerdotal and lay elements of the Church have been gradually excluded from many privileges, such as the election of parish priests, of bishops and of the Pope himself, in proportion as the Church centralized itself in Rome and became monarchical. It would be too long a digression from my present subject to trace the course of such changes in the history of the Catholic Church, of which I have given several instances in preceding letters on the same topic; but it will be important to observe whether in the Council the evident tendency to still further centralization on the part of the Court of Rome will meet with opposition from the majority of the bishops or not.

After the solemn inauguration of the Council the bishops are invited to divide their labor among the preparatory commissions. These commissions meet, each under the presidency of its cardinal, as heretofore, and at different hours, so that the same bishop may take part in two or more commissions if equal to the exertion. In these meetings, which will be, so to say, familiar, without formal speeches, stenographers or voting, and unshackled by the presence of the Pope or his legates, the bishops will study and discuss, as much as possible in Latin, the questions especially belonging to each commission. The bishops will not put forth mere *vota* or opinions, like the consultors who have been working for the last eighteen months on the themes to be decided in the Council, but neither will they give definitive decisions. It is a rule that a single bishop has not the right of disputing the fitness of submitting to the Council a question placed in the programme by the Pope's order. But if a notable number of bishops are of opinion that if any proposed canon should be modified in any particular sense the cardinal president of the commission will report their opinion to the directing congregation of cardinals, who will decide the question with the Pope. The same routine will be observed if a considerable number of bishops propose an entirely new canon.

The particular congregations—such is the name given to the sessions of the commissions held separately—will be secret, as well as the general congregations, which are the sessions held by all the commissions united in the council hall. These general congregations will take place only when each commission shall have studied and discussed a certain number of questions. The Pope will be represented in them by his legates *a latere*. The canons which have previously passed through the commissions will be read, and the bishops may then put forth their opinions (*a extempore* or written discourses, in Latin, which will be taken down by the shorthand writers. Then will take place the preliminary vote. The *scrutatores* will pass before each prelate, who will vote aloud, saying *placet* or *non placet*. The votes thus collected will either give a moral unanimity—that is to say, four-fifths will be favorable—in which case the canon will be submitted to the definite vote in the next session, or they will be unfavorable, in which case the Pope, if not inclined to yield, will send the canon back to the commission appointed to study it, exhorting the bishops to pray and meditate again. From time to time, when the preliminary voting has been successful with a sufficient number of canons, a session will be held in the Council Hall. On these occasions the Pope will be present. The prelates appear in all the splendor fitting their dignified rank, and the assembly will be complete.

There will be no speeches. The canons in question will be read with closed doors, after which the scrutators will gather the votes, which will then be considered definitive. The doors of the Council Hall will then be reopened, and the Pope will proclaim the new canons *ex cathedra*. It is thought that there will not be more than eight or ten of these sessions during the whole Council. At the definitive voting the votes are to be "morally unanimous," and they will be so of necessity, since the result will have been insured in the preceding general congregation.

The Pope has named Cardinals Patrizi, De Reisach (Capalti acting for him until his health is restored), Bilio, Bizzarri and De Luca as his legates to preside over the congregations.

I add some more details to the programme of the opening ceremonies which I sent you in my last letter. After the Fathers assembled in the hall and the Pontiff had given his benediction and allowed the publication of his indulgence by the Episcopal orator, the secretary general, Monsignor Fessler, placed the books of Holy Writ on the altar, on which are also ranged the Pontifical ornaments. The Pope having assumed the *pallium* and next received homage from all the Fathers of the Council, who, holding their mitres in their hands, ascended the steps of his throne, the cardinals to kiss his hand, the patriarchs, archbishops and bishops his right knee, and abbots his foot. This act of obedience completed, all the Fathers knelt in their places towards the altar, while the Pope, standing, pronounced a Latin prayer, imploring Divine aid and inspiration for the Council. At the command of two cardinals, deacons, *orate* and *erigite vos*, the Fathers twice prayed in silence, afterwards rising, while the Pope uttered another shorter prayer aloud. The choir and assembly then sang the "Litany of the Saints," after which the Pontiff, with his mitre on, and holding a cross in his left hand, solemnly conferred his blessing *super synodum*.

The Gospel was next chanted and the Pope, kissing the book was incensed in the usual way.

All the Fathers, then sitting, with their mitres on, were exhorted to their duties by the Pope, who afterwards, kneeling again, intoned the *Veni Creator*. Other prayers and responses followed until the prefect of the ceremonies called out *Exeant omnes locum non habentes in Concilio!* Then by command of the Holy Father the opening decrees were read and put to the vote, which was given by the Fathers sitting, and wearing their mitres, except the abbotts and generals of orders, who voted standing and uncovered. The *Scrutatores* having collected the votes referred the result to the Pope, who stated his own opinion and promulgated it with the following formula:—"*Decreta modo lecta placuerunt omnibus Patribus, nemine dissentiente*, (or if there shall be dissenting voices) *tot numero exceptis, Nosque sacro approbante Concilio illa ita decernimus, statuimus, atque sancimus ut lecta sunt.*"

The apostolic prothonotaries then duly registered the acts with official seals and witnesses. Finally his Holiness entoned the *Te Deum*. After this hymn and another prayer, the Pontiff was relieved of his sacred vestements, and in *stole* and *mozzetta*, prayed in silence at the altar, rising from which he blessed the Synod and departed from the church.

The Pope received the bishops at the Vatican as fast as they arrived, in batches of five or six, or even more, at a time, as to see so many separately would occupy his whole time. An anecdote *apropos* of this is related of Archbishop Manning, of Westminster, and Bishop Mermillod, of Geneva, who were presented together. The Pope rejoiced to see two prelates ruling souls, one in the great "rebel city" of London, and the other in the "Protestant Rome," as Geneva has always been called.

His Holiness having announced in a letter to Archbishop Manning, written on the 30th of October, that a commission of Catholic theologians will be ready to dispute with any Protestants who may come to Rome for that purpose, three Church of England ministers have been deputed to take up the gauntlet and beard the ecclesiastical lion in his den.

Some schismatic Greek prelates are also said to have determined to brave the prejudices of their countrymen by coming to Rome for the Council.

The new Spanish Cardinal, Moreno, Archbishop of Valladolid, consecrated in the Church of San Giacormo the new Bishop of Chiapa in Mexico, having for his assistants during the ceremony the Mexican Bishops of Guadalaxara and Puebla.

The Archbishop of Paris arrived half frozen in the snow of Mount Cenis, which has given him the rheumatism in his legs. His attitude towards the Holy See is conciliatory, probably in view of the possibility of obtaining a cardinals hat.

The central door of the Council hall was left open for the public to view the arrangements inside. They were not allowed to enter, however. I have already described sufficiently the design of the enclosure. The *coup d'œil* from the door is regular and imposing. In the centre is the altar and beyond it the papal dais and throne. The two hemicycles of seats rising in successive rows fill the two sides, and the arched entrances to the lateral chapels have galleries half way up. Among the decorations the principal ones are two large pictures representing the councils of Ephesus and Trent.

The "Rush" of Visitors—Opponents of Papal Infallibility—The German Prelates—The French Ambassador Holding a Key.

ROME, Dec. 10—P. M.

Crowds of travellers of all ranks have been rushing into Rome. The Empress of Austria arrived by a special train.

Two of the most vigorous opponents of the Pope's personal infallibility—Monsignors Dupanloup and Maret—have arrived. It is expected that the Bishop of Orleans will prove a formidable antagonist to the pretensions of the Pontiff, although he telegraphed his respect and submission to his Holiness *en route* at Montalto, the Pontifical frontier station on the Maremma line.

I hear that the German prelates of the liberal Catholic party have had a conference to which Monsignor Mardi was admitted, for what purpose one cannot imagine, as the latter is a livid papal champion, and has replied energetically to Monsignor Dupanloup respecting the Pope's infallibility.

Cardinal Antonelli has transferred all the responsibility of granting places in the diplomatic gallery in the Council hall to the French Ambassador, Marquis de Banneville, as dean of the diplomatic body. His Excellency was expecting an official invitation to attend the Council, but as it never came he has been obliged to content himself with the key of the gallery, and consequently he has sent round invitations to his colleagues to occupy seats there—hinting, however, that want of space will necessitate the exclusion of their ladies and friends.

The Senator of Rome has put forth an address to the citizens, reminding them of the solemnity of the ceremony and inviting them to show their appreciation of it.

ITALY.

Travelling from Florence to Naples—The Papal Frontier—Bishops and Priests by the Wayside—Roman Courtesy to Travellers—Peep into the Council Chamber at Rome—Foreigners on Sight-Seeing—The Delights of Capua—Incident Between an American and a Neapolitan—The Weather and Fashion at Naples—The Anti-Council.

NAPLES, Dec. 6, 1869.

The ride by express train from Florence to Rome, 260 miles, is now made in eleven hours, the Papal authorities having been, after long hesitation, induced to remove their veto against speedy communication with the excommunicated dominions of Victor Emanuel, who they absolutely refuse, however, to style King of Italy. In Papal eyes he is merely King of Piedmont, excommunicated to boot. Many suppose that the Roman authorities still interpose innumerable vexations and obstacles to travellers bound for the Eternal City; but such is no longer the case. At the present time they are showing unusual attentions and marked courtesies to wayfarers, and appear anxious to give satisfaction to all visitors to the Council. We left Florence at ten P. M., with a full train of passengers, among whom were prelates from all quarters of the earth, who are hastening forward to the throne of St. Peter; archbishops, bishops, earnest looking priests, gay curates, with their various attendants, black gowns, fancy South American sombreros, peculiar carpet-baggers. Some travel in a princely style, others in a more Christian way, but all seem to be in hopeful spirits, to enjoy the best of appetites at the buffets; they have been most frequently found indulging themselves in good, square repasts by the wayside at the hotels, restaurants and cafés. Conversation with many of them educed this much, they are all prepared to receive the watchword from Rome and to act accordingly. In regard to the antagonism existing between the Dupanloup and Manning schools on the question of Papal infallibility, they unanimously agree that that is so far an outside question, which may or may not come up before the Council, but that if it does it will be settled to the satisfaction of all the faithful. Not one of them showed any intention or desire to express an individual opinion on taking their seat at the Council board.

On reaching the little village of Orte, the frontier, or *cordon*, of Papal territory around Rome, is passed. Orte is fifty miles from Rome, and the train makes a short delay at the station in order that the Pope's gendarmes, who are gotten up in the spruceest French style, coats adorned with ribbons, crosses and medals, may *visa* passports and examine baggage at the Custom House. Our passports were *visaed* gratis, and the trunks were merely peeped into. Russia and Rome are the only governments keeping up the exploded idea of passports. In time they will also give into the age. At the same time the Roman authorities are even now very solicitous of currying favor with the travelling public by uttering high-sounding notices placarded in all the public places. As an instance of this practice I may cite the notices put up at Orte, as well as on the southern frontier looking toward Naples, in three different languages, calling on the public to report "any complaints for disrespect or negligence that they may feel themselves justified to make against the officials and employés, from whom they have a right to exact the utmost courtesy and attention." Outbidding in politeness and in the art of tickling the public vanity the rougher set of the neighboring dominions. At nine o'clock in the morning the train reaches Rome, and here our prelate passengers tumble out with the most unmistakable signs of joy at having [illegible] safe and sound the end of their journey. They have come from afar and been long in coming, but the sight of St. Peter's magnificent dome looming up has amply sufficed to cheer them and compensate for many of the inconveniences undergone, which, to tell the truth, after all, have not been so very heavy. Ecumenical Councils surely owe something to the telegraph and the railway.

At Rome, as soon as we left the station, the streets wore an unusual aspect of bustle and commotion. Foreigners everywhere, here and there, doing "the Eternal" on foot and in cab, of all nationalities; yet it was found that the hotels and apartments were by no means crowded, nor was it expected that they would be at any time. The rush, of course, of the newly arrived was for St. Peter's, to kiss the toe of the iron statue of the Saint-Founder and to peer at the Council chamber and the various preparations going on therein. Curiosity on this latter subject was large, but illy repaid; for we could detect, after straining all our eyes, very little except the carpeted pews in the right transept, the door of which was barricaded and guarded by one of the fancy gendarmes aforesaid. One old woman, with hood and specs, was seated flat on the floor sewing together a red carpeting over the pavement. The white chair, under the door of peace, in the side wing, was already waiting to receive his Holiness, and seemed to be voted by the sage throng of spectators at the entrance to be rather a scanty throne; as in fact the whole hall, with its three or four make-show galleries for the outside world, seemed to be scanty. After a cursory glance at things and folks in the superb temple, out we go to catch a glance at the people "doing" the sacred and profane curiosities in the other sections of the city. At the Capitol, the Forum, the Coliseum, the Vatican, we come across a goodly number of Americans and English people, the latter Murraying around as with a compass and needle. The Americans were more lively, running in helter-skelter fashion, not caring for a book or a guide, but simply taking in their impressions with the bright morning air. We were hailed in crossing the bridge over the Tiber by a cab full of jolly New Yorkers, who seemed more anxious to exchange salutations with their compatriots and to make merry generally than was deemed consistent with the rules and regulations which forbid stoppages on the structure, and hence the carriage was sternly ordered on its way across, rejoicing.

I tarried not at Rome, but have hurried on down to this delightful city and into this charming climate. What a change! from the snows of Mont Cenis to the balmy atmosphere of the Riviera di Caiaia! The trip from Rome to Naples (175 miles) is made in eight hours, with the same slight delay for passports and customs' examination at the southern Papal frontier. In the compartment of the train in which your correspondent was seated the only other passenger was an American, who had made it his practice to get out at every buffet to take drinks—wine, cognac, or whatever drinkable that might be had, the buffet being poorly supplied. He had become lively at last, and had reached that agreeable point when he took it in his head to dub the Neapolitans, Napoleons, or more pointedly "John Nappy," and to address them as such in the English language, to their great bewilderment. Reaching the station at Capua my American's curiosity was vividly raised and he determined to take an extra potion by way of tasting at least some of the "delights of Capua," with the effects of which he had read, he said, that Hannibal was benefited. As soon as the train door was opened a vender of coffee and milk came about shouting in Neapolitan style his merchandise, "milk, milk and coffee! scrapis! cigars!" The American hailed him and took a cup; two o'clock in the night, everything being still, nothing audible except the shouting of the vender. The American pays the price, one franc. He pays with a two franc piece, and of course expects to receive a franc in return change. "John Nappy" in the meanwhile makes himself extremely busy over his tray of coals, upon which his most outlandish milk and coffee boilers (apparently of Pompeiian manufacture) are trying to keep warm. He gets into a stew, handles a few coppers in the bottom of his basket as if all his change was gone, runs a few yards off as if he was going to get the change, and then rushes back to his stock in trade, as if in despair, all the time shouting "*Latte, latte! scrapis!*" The American hallooing in the interim the following words, which I might almost call Italian, "Presto! change!" but they had not the slightest effect on "John Nappy," who, whenever pressed too pointedly would throw in a "*c'è tempo*" (there is time). Finally, things proceeding at this gait, the incident was closed by the American, who jumped out silly, picked up "Nappy's" tray of coals and pots and brought them into the coach with a terribly angry air. That brought the Neapolitan to terms, and he came up in the most artistic, picturesque of bonnets and general accoutrement, with a smiling yet cunning countenance, to apologize for the delay and hand in the lacking franc. It would be wholly impossible to describe the arch simplicity and pleasantness of the air with which he finally recognized that the cunning of his shop had been outwitted by Yankee shrewdness. The American responded, always in English, to the apologies given "that he was not going to be gone back upon in that style on his first appearance in the Neapolitan kingdom, having seen too much of backwoods life." He didn't get over his laughter at the whole occurrence until we got in sight of Vesuvius.

The weather has been rainy of late at Naples; but its mildness yesterday and to-day is extremely delightful at this season of the year. As I write the room, even with all the windows wide open, is uncomfortably hot; the streets are filled with a motley throng enjoying the delicious atmosphere; the bare headed and bare footed not being the least happy of all. There was a splendid turnout of equipages yesterday, Sunday, along the garden of the Riviera, and we had some fine military music in the garden separating the roaring bay from the gayest promenade of the city. The Riviera on a Sunday drive will compare favorably in point of elegance and fashion with Central Park or the Bois de Boulogne. It was truly a magnificent sight to behold, in connection with the attractions of the bay.

There are not many foreigners here at present, but many are expected after the opening ceremonies at Rome; the rough weather in the north will drive, it is anticipated, a large number of tourists and winter sojourners this way.

The anti-council of freethinkers, as an offset to the Ecumenical assembly, will be opened here on the 9th instant, at midday, in the St. Ferdinando theatre. The order of the first day's proceedings, as I am informed by Count Ricciardi, who has convoked the assembly, will be an inaugural address, a report of the Freethinking Committee and the reading of the several letters of adhesion sent in from prominent personages, a calling of the roll of members and visitors. In the subsequent sittings the middle of things will be pitched into and Rome squashed; religious liberty, complete separation of Church and State, morality versus religion, organization of a permanent committee, &c. So far the excitement over either council is small on the part of the natives; but we will "see what we will see."

GREECE.

From Constantinople to Athens—Metropolitan and National Contrasts—Greek Entertainment for Tourists—American Celebrities.

ATHENS, Dec. 5, 1869.

After wandering through the crooked, irregular, narrow and filthy passages of Constantinople it is pleasant to walk and drive about the clean, broad streets of Athens and breathe the bright and sunny air of Greece. To enjoy Athens to the full extent one should come here from Constantinople.

The Turkish capital is the political and commercial centre of an empire extending over a great portion of the Continents of Europe and Asia, of an empire which comprehends within its boundaries some of the finest and richest lands in the world. Turkey is supported and upheld by the moral and physical force of Western Europe. England, France, Italy and indirectly Austria, poured out without stint the blood of their subjects in order to secure the fabric of the Ottoman Empire from final ruin. After the Crimean war money was lent in large sums to the Turkish government by the capitalists of the West. Everything was done to put fresh blood and life into the benumbed and motionless body of the "sick man." What are the results? Not a road or a single improvement has been made. In all Constantinople there is not a street or a promenade in the European sense of the term. Even in Pera, the European quarter, the heaviest and coarsest articles of merchandise are transported on the backs of men, donkeys and mules. Not a wagon is to be seen, and it may be truly said that the greatest possible amount of power is expended in obtaining the smallest possible results. With all the support which Europe is able to give her Turkey seems to be declining every day. Finances are becoming more and more hopeless. Instead of reducing its debt the government is making new loans to pay the interest on old ones. Constantinople occupies the most beautiful and commodious site in the whole world. Notwithstanding this it would be difficult to find a more filthy, disagreeable and unpleasant city to live in. No one who passes in a steamer from the Black Sea to the Marmora can help feeling sad at seeing such advantages thrown away.

It has been of late the fashion in Western Europe to decry Greece and to dwell with as much emphasis as possible on her faults and shortcomings, without saying a word about her good qualities or taking into consideration the difficulties of her position. In writing of Turkey the opposite course is pursued. Laws and reforms existing on paper, but, unhappily, nowhere else, are paraded before the world, and when after years of misrule it is found that the country is going on from bad to worse the want of success is ascribed to Russian intrigues. The most eloquent commentary on the state of things in Turkey is the fact that European residents are subject, not to the authorities and tribunals of the country, but to their own consuls. If the protecting Powers had any belief in the reality of Turkish reforms they would certainly show it by leaving to Turkish laws the task of protecting foreign citizens, as is the case in every country claiming to be civilized.

Neither France nor England would for a moment think of abandoning her own subjects to the justice of a Turkish court. At the same time they pledge all their moral and material power to compel millions of Christians to obey the caprice of Turkish officials and be satisfied with such government as these gentlemen may think fit to administer.

In treating of the [illegible] of Greece it is always necessary to bear in mind that at the close of the war for independence the whole country was ruined, the cities destroyed and industry completely disorganized. With the advent of King Otho a Bavarian army of 6,000 men was quartered upon the country, and served to impoverish it without performing any material service. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks Greece has kept continually advancing. Athens, from having been a wretched village, has become a pleasant city, with broad, clean streets, comfortable hotels and many fine private residences. No man coming from Constantinople can avoid making a comparison between the two cities, much in favor of Athens.

Constantinople in the hands of a civilizing people might become a whole empire in itself. In its present condition it is but a collection of Asiatic villages interspersed with mosques, palaces and barracks. Athens is not a rich city and never will be, but with its slender means in the course of forty years it has become a pleasant residence, has organized a university having 1,000 students, a library of 100,000 volumes, well supplied with all the important periodicals of Europe. In short, the moment you enter Athens you feel that you are in a city of civilized people. Of Constantinople the contrary may be confidently asserted.

On arriving at Athens a few days ago I found a considerable number of Americans, among others Rev. Dr. Lyman, formerly chaplain of the American Legation at Rome; Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Jr., son of the late American Minister to London; Professor Tyler, of Amherst College. Dr. Lyman has been invited to preach in the Royal chapel on Sunday next.

I have just received notice that the King will grant me an audience to-morrow. I am besides to have an interview with one of the ablest and best informed political men in Greece. Of the results I shall give a full account.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in New York City.

Congressman G. W. Hotchkiss and Hiram Walbridge, of New York, and J. H. Livingston, of Aspinwall, are at the Astor House.

E. H. Rollins, of New Hampshire; Potter Palmer, of Chicago; J. Plummer, of Pittsburg; A. A. Ranney and O. Wakefield, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Parkhurst, of Sandusky; General J. B. Stewart, of Richmond, and Señor Lodenfu, of Cuba, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

W. A. Griswold, of Philadelphia, is at the Hoffman House.

Lieutenant J. P. Walker, of the United States Army; J. N. Hazard, of Rhode Island, and S. S. Kennedy, of London, England, are at the Brevoort House.

Personalities.

Napoleon III. hates poetry.

There are only 100 Japanese in California.

Seven gentlemen want to be Mayor of Americus, Ga.

The Sultan still keeps the conventional astrologer and dwarf.

A French soothsayer tells fortunes by the feet instead of the palm.

Ex-President Fillmore has ordered a Scotch granite family monument.

The Auburn (N. Y.) prison contains a convict who has just had a legacy of $32,000.

General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, intends making Richmond his future home.

It is understood by the quidnuncs that Senator Fowler is hard at work on a speech with which he hopes to annihilate his colleague, Mr. Brownlow.

A Boston husband, for spite, cut off the beautiful blonde hair of his wife as she slept, and can't see her now without ringing his mother-in-law's door bell.

A Mr. Street, of Salem, Mass., is sowing Salem broadcast out West. He named the towns of Salem in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, and is now at it in the Territories.

They call the State Entomologist in Illinois "Bugmaster General." He has collected more than thirty thousand bugs, and it is feared, as well as surmised, that he intends to open a hotel in Chicago.

Napoleon is giving little dinners at the Tuileries, in Paris, to which he invites all the members of the Corps Législatif, opposition or government. He doesn't feel hurt at the many invitations refused.

A San Francisco woman engaged a servant girl to do the work of a family of five persons. There proved to be an average of nine, including visitors, and the girl sued and got twenty dollars a month extra.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriff of London recently expended $140,000 of their private funds to hasten the completion of the Holborn Viaduct. It would be a sight to see American officials loosening their purse strings to aid public works.

Mrs. Nancy W. Nixon, a venerable lady of ninety-two years, died in Boston on Saturday. She received a pension for her husband's services as a fifer, when a mere lad, in the Revolutionary army. His father, a brave officer, was wounded at Bunker Hill.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Dec. 26, 1869.

Holiday week promises to be a very dull one in Wall street if the experience of the past week be a criterion. Naturally the end of the year, with the winding up of accounts, brings about a more conservative tone among moneyed men. On the present occasion this dulness is assisted by the adjournment of Congress, whose proceedings are so closely watched by the financial community and give the cue to so many business enterprises. The money market has worked comfortably to borrowers on call, and loans on pledge of the usual collaterals have been freely made at six to seven per cent. There is little or no apprehension concerning the immediate future of the market, inasmuch as the periodical demand for currency by the interior has been fully supplied and capital shows a disposition rather to begin its usual winter accumulation at this centre. The thousand and one enterprises which call for money are in abeyance until the opening of spring. Doubtless in the ensuing week we shall experience some activity in the local money market, owing to the calling in of loans to prepare for the liquidation of the January instalment of interest by our numerous savings banks and for payment of coupons on railway and State bonds and like interest-bearing securities. Such money, however, soon finds its way back again into bank.

The stock market has been especially quiet, and the fluctuations were made on light transactions, the principal operators seeming to be content with small profits, for which reason they realized on small advances. The only feature was the disposition which stocks manifested to cut loose from gold, with which they had closely sympathized ever since both stocks and gold had their great trouble last September. The government bond market has been alternately strong and weak. Operators for a rise were disappointed by the steadiness of the foreign market, which, it was expected, would be strongly active after the presentation of the Cabinet reports, and especially upon the flattering exhibit of the national resources, as contained in the various documents submitted to Congress. The decline in gold was also counted upon for its effect abroad, but the foreign bankers have contented themselves with brief and light ventures now and then in the government market. There has been a steady reinvestment of the coupons due January 1, and which have been payable at the Sub-Treasury since Friday last. In the Southern State bonds the features have been a sudden rise to 66 for the Louisiana levee sixes, which were in request on foreign account, and the firmness and activity of the South Carolinas, which rose to 84½ for the new bonds upon the publication of the advertisement of the State agent in this city, offering to pay the January coupons in gold. This notice, which appears elsewhere in our columns, is in pursuance of a law just passed by the State Legislature, ordering the future payment of the interest on the public debt to be made in coin. The mercurial Tennessees and North Carolinas were better and firm at the improvement. Foreign exchange was active under a scarcity of commercial bills and a good demand from the importers, who were remitting to close up the year's business. The latest quotations were firm on the basis of 109 for prime bankers' sixty day sterling. Commercial paper was without important feature. Rates were a shade easier.

The weekly statement of the banks excited considerable comment and was variously construed. The specie decreased over a million and a half of dollars, despite the government sale of Thursday; while in legal tenders there was a loss of three hundred thousand dollars, in face of the disbursement of over two millions by the Treasury. The deposits, also, fell off nearly four millions, and the loans have been contracted a million and three quarters. As the statement is only for five days it is suggested that there has not been so even a distribution of the different items, inasmuch as the banks lose the chances of the last day's exchange being in their favor. Again, the payments into the Sub-Treasury for customs, combined with the specie shipments of the week, will go far to account for the decrease in specie. Taking the specie from the deposits would leave about two and a half millions of the latter to be accounted for. This is done by conjecturing that the withdrawal of funds to meet various payments of interest due from railway and other corporations, together with the temporary diffusion of money among the shopkeepers for holiday goods, will fully amount to the sum in question. The effect upon the stock market was hardly perceptible, inasmuch as only a few brokers still remained on the sidewalk after the publication of the statement, and among them it was not regarded with any apprehension. It is only proper to observe that, so far as the banks are concerned it really leaves them in a better position than might at first appear. With the decrease in loans and reduction of deposits they are about in the same position as when they began the week. While the loss in reserve is two millions they can afford to lose one million, so that the surplus above the reserve required by law is decreased by only the latter amount. The totals of the last two statements are contrasted as follows:—

	Dec. 18.	Dec. 24.
Loans	$252,834,914	$251,096,000
Specie	30,068,095	28,419,977
Circulation	34,102,303	34,127,837
Deposits	181,073,455	177,165,586
Legal tenders	44,812,273	44,493,992

The changes in each item are as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$1,738,914
Decrease in specie	1,648,118
Increase in circulation	25,534
Decrease in deposits	3,907,869
Decrease in legal tenders	318,281

The banks, it will be seen, hold $20,090,614 in excess of the reserve required by law.

The range of the gold market during the week is shown in the following table of the highest and lowest price on each day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	121¼	120⅝
Tuesday	120¾	119⅞
Wednesday	121⅛	120⅞
Thursday	121	120½
Friday	120⅞	120⅜
Saturday	(Christmas holiday.)	

The following were the latest street prices for government bonds:—United States currency sixes, 108⅞ a 109¼; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 115 a 116; do. sixes, 1881, coupon, 119 a 119½; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111⅞ a 112; do. five-twenties, 1862, coupon, May and November, 113¾ a 113⅞; do. five-twenties, 1864, coupon, May and November, 112 a 112½; do. five-twenties, 1865, coupon, May and November, 112⅛ a 112⅜; do. five-twenties, registered, January and July, 111 a 111⅜; do. five-twenties, 1865, coupon, January and July, 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. five-twenties, 1867, coupon, January and July, 114⅞ a 115; do. five-twenties, 1868, coupon, January and July, 115 a 115¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 108⅞ a 109; do. ten-forties, coupon, 109 a 109¼.

The early adjournment of the Stock Exchange on Friday prevented the completion of an official list of quotations. The following were, however, the latest prices in the Long Room and on the street, where business was desultorily continued until the afternoon:—Canton, 48 a 49; Cumberland, 25½ a 26; Western Union, 32⅝ a 32¾; Quicksilver, 15 a 15½; Mariposa, 8 a 8½; do. preferred, 15¾ a 16; Pacific Mail, 48⅞ a 48⅝; Boston Water Power, 14 a 14⅞; Adams' Express, 60⅞ a 61⅛; Wells-Fargo Express, 19⅝; American Express, 38 bid; United States Express, 50 bid; New York Central, consolidated, 86⅝ a 87½; do. scrip, 81⅜ a 82; Erie, 22⅞ a 23; do. preferred, 39¾ bid; Reading, 99⅞ a 100; Michigan Central, 116 a 120; Lake Shore, 85½ a 85⅝; Illinois Central, 131⅛ bid; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83 bid; Chicago and Northwestern, 68½ a 68⅝; do. preferred, 82 a 82½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74½; Rock Island, 104⅞ a 104⅞; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 73 a 73½; do. preferred, 85½ a 86; Toledo and Wabash, 62½ bid; Fort Wayne, 86 bid; Ohio and Mississippi, 24 a 24½; New Jersey Central, 90⅞ a 90½.

NEGRO SCHOOLS AT THE SOUTH.—The whole number of negro schools of every description in the South is 5,454, with 9,503 teachers and 256,353 scholars. Of these 3,314 schools are regularly reported, with 204,253 scholars, of which 192,227 were slaves. The negroes sustain wholly, or in part, 1,681; own 759 buildings themselves, and are furnished 772 buildings by the Bureau. In the last year Virginia has gained 50 schools; North Carolina 83 schools, with 3,209 pupils; Georgia 105 schools, with 4,527 pupils; Mississippi 67 schools, with 2,073 pupils, and Tennessee 95 schools, with 4,243 pupils. The other Southern States show increase, but not so much. Alabama is behind all.

THE COURTS.

A Staten Island Quarrel—Enclosing a Portion of a Highway Forbidden—The Ramsey-Erie Litigation—That Protested Note Business—The Note Already Answered.

SUPREME COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY.

Proposed Enclosure of a Portion of a Highway—Decision of Judge Gilbert.

Michael N. Wiener et al. vs. The Village of New Brighton et al.—Judge Gilbert has just rendered a decision in this important and somewhat novel case, denying the application for an injunction, which was made by the plaintiffs. The action was brought to prevent the defendants from interfering with the plaintiffs in enclosing about one-half of Arietta street, which leads from Tompkinsville landing to the Richmond turnpike.

It was claimed by H. W. Johnson, counsel for the plaintiffs, that their deed from the State of the Quarantine grounds gave them the right to the whole of this street, the boundaries including it, but that they had decided to enclose a trifle less than one-half of it, which would be a strip of ground fifty feet wide and some five or six hundred feet long. It was also claimed that the defendants, being a part of the people, were estopped from questioning the plaintiffs' deed.

It was shown by A. Prentice, on the part of the village, that this road was opened the width it now is more than fifty years since, and has been used and worked as a highway ever since. That it was laid out for a turnpike road 134 feet wide, by the consent of the State, in 1813, cutting off that much from the southerly side of what was then the Quarantine grounds. The State having acquired its title in 1814 the turnpike company abandoned its use in 1817, and it was thrown open as a highway in that year and has so continued until this time. It also appeared that the State, in numerous acts of the Legislature, had recognized this as a street, once as early as 1847. In 1866 the Legislature directed the Quarantine grounds to be surveyed and a map to be made and filed in the office of the Secretary of State, for the purpose of sale. This was done, and bounded the grounds on the south by Arietta street. The Legislature subsequently passed an act confirming that map and directing certain commissioners to sell the Quarantine lands. It was done, and under this deed the plaintiffs seek to shut up a portion of this street, which is the leading thoroughfare on the north end of the island, the ground claimed being worth some $30,000 to $50,000. The plaintiffs, some months since, commenced to set a line of posts in the street to enclose the strip claimed. The trustees of the village ordered their marshal to take them up and to prohibit others being placed there. The plaintiffs then brought this action and asked for an injunction to prevent the trustees from interfering with them, which motion Judge Gilbert has just denied.

SUPREME COURT—ALBANY COUNTY.

The Ramsey-Erie Litigation—That Protested Note Business.

The Erie Railway Company vs. Joseph H. Ramsey.—The defendant, for answer therein,

First—Admits that the plaintiffs are a corporation duly created under the laws of the State of New York; that on or about the 25th day of October, 1869, one M. P. Bemis made his promissory note in writing, whereby for value received he promised to pay to the order of the defendant, sixty days thereafter, $5,000, at the Market Savings Bank, 82 Nassau street, New York; that the defendant endorsed the said note in blank; the defendant denies each and every other allegation in the complaint.

Second—For another and further defence alleges that the promissory note mentioned and described in the complaint has been fully paid and satisfied, by or on behalf of M. P. Bemis, the maker thereof.

Third—For another and further defence this defendant shows to the Court that on or about the 25th day of August, 1869, the maker of said note procured from Jay Gould a loan of $5,000, to be used for or on account of what was called the Cross Cut Railroad, and the said defendant was induced to endorse a note for the same, among others, for the reason said road would be beneficial to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad in increasing facilities for bringing oil on said road to the city of Albany and its vicinity; that on or about the 25th day of October, 1869, said note was renewed for sixty days, which is the same note mentioned in the complaint, and that before said second note became due, as this defendant is informed and believes, said Gould pretended that he would make further advances for said first mentioned railroad, laying a third rail thereon, and either extend it to Buffalo or have the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company lay a third rail from Brockton to Buffalo, so that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad could have a Buffalo connection, and thereby procured himself to be elected a director and president of said company, and F. A. Lane, James Fisk, Jr., L. D. Rucker and others elected directors of said company, but said arrangement was not carried out or consummated by said Jay Gould, and thereafter all the loans and advances made by said Jay Gould, including the loan first aforesaid, for which said note was given, were arranged and paid, and the said Gould, Fisk, Jr., Lane and Rucker ceased to be directors of said railroad company.

Wherefore defendant demands judgment for his costs.

City and County of Albany, ss.:—Joseph H. Ramsey, the above named defendant, being sworn, says that the foregoing answer is true to his knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.
J. H. RAMSEY.

Sworn and subscribed before me, December 23, 1869.—J. SHEPARD SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

SUPREME COURT.—*The Erie Railway Company vs. Joseph H. Ramsey.*—*City and County of Albany, ss.*:—Joseph H. Ramsey, being duly sworn, says that he is the defendant herein. Deponent further says that he never received notice of nonpayment of the promissory note on which this action is brought, and that he never received notice of protest thereof.

Sworn and subscribed before me, December 23, 1869.—J. SHEPARD SMITH, Commissioner of Deeds.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The following is a summary of auction sales of real estate during the past week:—

NEW YORK LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.		
Wednesday, Dec. 22		$145,000
SUBURBAN IMPROVED PROPERTY.		
Madison, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 23		3,550
SUBURBAN UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.		
East New York, Tuesday, Dec. 21	$7,500	
Madison, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 23	15,750	23,250
Total		$171,800

The following exhibits the totals of the different kinds of property sold at auction during the preceding week:—

New York improved property	$1,197,150
New York unimproved property	19,575
Suburban unimproved property	20,215
Total	$1,236,940

Of the above amount last mentioned $1,095,000 was realized from the sale of the New York Hotel, an exceptional transaction in the market.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, Dec. 19.]

The Circuit Court of Nodoway county has been in session during the past week, Judge I. C. Parker presiding. Most of the time was occupied in the trial of Solomon McAlpine for the murder of John Callicott, developing a most singular case of circumstantial evidence. In August, 1866, these two young men left Hollyville, Iowa, to come to St. Joseph to buy apples, expecting to load their wagon here and return to Iowa to sell their fruit. Not long after—some few days, we believe—McAlpine returned to Hollyville, told some plausible story about his partner having made other arrangements and gone on to St. Joseph, and for some time no further notice was taken of the matter. The continued absence of Callicott, and the fact that nothing was heard from him, finally induced the arrest of McAlpine, but on his examination nothing was elicited criminating him and he was discharged. A long search for Callicott proved unavailing, and for eighteen months a profound mystery enveloped the case.

In March, 1868, a party of railroad engineers surveying the route of the Missouri Valley Railroad, some six miles northeast of Maryville, found the skeleton of a man. An investigation aroused the suspicion that it was the remains of Callicott. The authorities in Iowa were written to, and witnesses were brought down. The mother of Callicott recognized a bony protuberance on the chin of the skeleton; also, the absence of a tooth drawn on the day he started on his fatal trip, and his mother preserved the tooth. It fitted the jaw of the skeleton, and a dentist testified it had been drawn from the orifice. Pieces of a blue coat and several peculiar buttons were found near the skeleton. These were recognized as resembling parts of Callicott's dress when he left home. There were three bullet holes in the skull.

The identification was so complete that McAlpine was rearrested and, after several continuances, the case came to trial last Monday. The Judge instructed the jury that any facts or want of proof mitigating the crime from murder in the first degree need not restrain their rendering a verdict in the second degree, or manslaughter. The jury, after due deliberation, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. We learn that neither the prisoner nor his friends or attorneys manifest any dissatisfaction with the verdict, and the case will not be appealed.

THE WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA.—From figures furnished by the State Comptroller, it seems that the assessment of real and personal property in all the counties of California, for the current year, aggregate $258,046,335, a net gain over the previous year of $21,105,880. In the thirty-two agricultural and commercial counties there was a gain of $26,338,00 in twenty-seven, and a loss of $1,273,885 in five, leaving a net gain of $25,062,123. Of the eighteen mining counties only two show a gain, amounting to $266,200; while sixteen show a loss of $4,224,539, leaving a net loss of $3,958,143; reducing the net gain for the whole State as above.

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CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

The Proposed Canal Through the Isthmus of Darien.

Views of the President of the United States of Colombia.

The Sympathy of Peru With Paraguay.

AFFAIRS IN CHILE AND BOLIVIA.

The steamship Arizona, Captain Maury, which left Aspinwall on December 18, arrived at this port yesterday. Her specie list amounts to $9,962 41. She brings latest mail advices from Central and South America. The purser will receive thanks for favors received.

COLOMBIA.

Latest News of Darien Canal by Herald—Best Route for the Canal—Triumph of the Liberal Party—Diplomatic Relations with the United States—Volcanic Eruption in the Interior—The Rayo—Commercial Tax in Aspinwall.

PANAMA, Dec. 17, 1869.

Six days prior to the arrival of the Arizona, the last mail steamer from New York, the people of the Isthmus had been informed by the HERALD of the 23d ult., received via Jamaica, of the fitting out of an expedition for the survey of the route most practicable for the construction of the Darien Canal. I need not say that this announcement, which was made the most of by the local papers, was hailed with unqualified pleasure. To all of us here it appears that to the mind of President Grant at least the grand scheme of interoceanic navigation has at last taken practical shape, and that the United States government initiates the enterprise is a sufficient guarantee for its fulfilment. At the same time very considerable anxiety is felt as to the location of the canal. So many routes are proposed—some of which have been surveyed, and are said to have their advantages over the Panama route—that it is feared that the canal may be constructed at such a distance from the city that it may be robbed of many of the obvious advantages which would accrue to it from such a gigantic undertaking. There is very little doubt felt by those who have read the accounts of other surveys that the present will develop the fact that contiguous to the section of country traversed by the Panama Railroad will be found the route most favorable, both on account of cuttings to be made and streams to serve as feeders for the canal, for its construction. But wherever the location finally decided upon may be is of little consequence; the people rejoice at the prospect all the same. There is a good deal of selfishness no doubt in all this, but it is the selfishness of a people who have seen themselves in possession of great natural and geographical advantages of which their own rulers have been too stupid to avail themselves in times past, and who now rejoice that one government at least is sufficiently intelligent to recognize and appreciate these advantages, and to endeavor to turn them to account in behalf of the commerce of the world and the advancement of civilization.

Our news from the interior gives us full accounts of the triumph of the liberal party, and by such a majority that it is fair to presume that their nominee for the Presidency of the republic, Señor E. Salgar, will enjoy, during the period of his administration, from 1870 to 1872, immunity from revolutions. I sincerely hope so, not only from a wish to see the country prosper, which it cannot fail to do under the benign influence of peace, but because the conservative was the party which carried the day against the ratification of the Cushing Canal contract. The liberal party in the coming Congress are pledged to ratify the contract.

The following is from the "official journal" of the national government of the 13th ult., and will be interesting in this connection:—

The President of the Union received to-day, at one P. M., at a public audience, General Stephen A. Hurlbut as Minister Resident of the United States of America in this republic, in the presence of several high officers of State, both civil and military. General Hurlbut, on presenting his credentials, made the following address to the citizen President:—

MR. PRESIDENT—I have been charged by my government with the care of its interests in the republic of Colombia, and especially with the pleasant duty of maintaining and, if it be possible, of increasing the friendly relations that for such a length of time have subsisted between the republic of Bolivar and that of Washington. Special instructions have been given me to assure your Excellency that the stable peace, the well established order and the certain prosperity of this nation are objects of particular solicitude on the part of the President of the United States, and in everything that may tend to secure and perpetuate so desirable an end your Excellency may rely upon the sympathy and co-operation of the United States of America.

I have likewise received instructions to adopt all legitimate measures that may tend to augment the commercial relations existing between the two countries, thus fostering the development of the vast material resources which are destined to enrich this nation hereafter and to benefit the world.

I have been moreover instructed to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the barrier of the Isthmus of Suez has ceased to exist, and that the commerce of the nations of Europe flows to the East without hindrance, while hitherto nothing definite has been done on the part of the nations of America to remove the obstacle offered by the isthmus lying within the limits of this country. I will do myself the honor of laying before your Excellency, in the name of my government, the important and well considered opinions of the President of the United States, upon an affair of such vital transcendency for the true prosperity of both nations, and of so much importance for the commerce of the world. In like manner I have been ordered to communicate to your Excellency the personal sentiments of the President of the United States, and to make known to you the confidence he entertains that the good success that has marked your Excellency's administration will follow it to the end. Allow me, finally, Mr. President, to express to you how grateful it is to me the honor of entering upon personal relations with your Excellency, and to manifest my profound respect and esteem.

The citizen President replied:—

MR. MINISTER—I have heard you with pleasure and receive with sincere satisfaction the letter which accredits you as the Minister of the United States of America in Colombia. From the time that these countries, half a century ago, becoming inspirited by the grand deeds consummated in yours, proclaimed their independence and established a republic, Colombia has never failed to follow your country in her progressive march, and has endeavored to take from her examples accumulated during a century her most elevated political ideas and her best lessons of government.

In North America, in the country of Washington and Jefferson, is it, where for the first time in the annals of humanity has been given to the world and to history the high example of organizing a community in conformity to the dictates of reason, and entirely in accordance with the nature of man. You may judge, therefore, Mr. Minister, with how much satisfaction you will be received among us, bringing, as you have just so kindly said, the special mission of cultivating, by increasing them, the relations of friendship between the two governments, and of harmonizing the interests of the people of both countries. You have spoken of the necessity to all nations of destroying forthwith the barrier offered by the Isthmus of Panama to general interoceanic communication. Colombia is well aware of this necessity, and is disposed to do all within her power to forward that great undertaking, and my government, which understands the grand influence that that work will exercise upon the destinies of the world, and specially of America, will examine with all due attention the ideas that upon this matter the President of the United States entertains, and that you are instructed to transmit to us, and will use every endeavor for the fulfilment of that high purpose. It would be grateful to me to have you as the organ to transmit my personal sentiments to the President of the United States, making known to him the admiration and respect inspired by the man in whom was personified the last and most glorious emancipation—that of the oppressed slaves. As regards yourself, Mr. Minister, your public character has preceded you to this country, and I feel pleasure in accepting your friendship and in assuring you that you will meet in our society with the sympathetic and cordial reception that men of your standing are entitled to.

The volcano of Purace is still in active operation, and has had the effect of frightening multitudes of people away from its vicinity, as well as destroying the herbage around it for miles and rendering it unfit for the use of live stock. The rivers which rise in its immediate neighborhood have had their streams wonderfully increased in volume and threaten the destruction of the pueblos on their banks. The appearance of the mountain, which is about 5,000 feet high, has entirely changed during the past few months. It appears now as if the top had been blown entirely off it, and the force of the explosion has been such that the concussions have been felt in a neighboring State, and showers of ashes from it have fallen over a hundred miles away.

The *Star and Herald* has the following concerning the steamer Rayo, better known as the R. R. Cuyler, with whose unfortunate fate your readers are acquainted:—

We are informed by a correspondent in Carthagena that the Peruvian government has sold the steamship Rayo to the Nicaraguan government (?) for the sum of $50,000. What the latter government requires with a steamer of her class, a war vessel without an armament, is a matter of conjecture in the absence of any positive information. Very extensive repairs, estimated to cost at least $30,000, are necessary before the Rayo can be considered serviceable or seaworthy, although well informed persons have told us that double that sum would be a much more correct estimate.

It is suspected by some that she is intended to fulfil her original mission to these countries—viz., to prey upon Spanish shipping, if not in the interests of Peru, at least in those of Cuba.

The merchants in Aspinwall have at last succeeded in getting a reduction, but only a conditional one, of twenty per cent on their commercial contribution. The reduction was made by the Executive on the condition that the Legislature of the State at its next session would approve of it. There is not unity enough among the merchants of Panama, with all their petitioning and memorializing, to secure a similar result.

PERU.

The Loan Question Decided—Paraguay and Peru—Revolutions—Telegraph Line to Panama—Diplomatic Affairs—The Mixed Commission—General News.

LIMA, Nov. 28, 1869.

The long discussed question concerning the Dreyfus loan to the government is at last approaching conclusion. It will be recollected that this matter has occupied public attention in Peru since July last, and, being an affair in which the pockets of the people were intimately concerned, the greatest interest has been manifested regarding it. Despite of the determined opposition on the part of the country generally to the sale of 2,000,000 tons of guano to the French house, under terms highly advantageous to the purchaser, the government, pressed for money, and with a multitude of clamorous creditors, insisted upon carrying out the negotiation, and appeared to be inflexible in this determination. The most dangerous opponents, however, were found in the Peruvian capitalists, who, naturally, were discomfited at seeing the probability of such a rich prize slipping from their hands, more especially as they had made offers more acceptable in public opinion than those of Dreyfus. Basing their claim on an existing law, these capitalists declared the legal rights held by Peruvians over foreigners in all cases where the national treasure of guano was concerned. After a long period of suspense the Supreme Court of Peru has decided this point in favor of the Peruvian bankers and against the house of Dreyfus. Now commences the real conflict. Dreyfus has, in anticipation of success, advanced large sums of money to the government, and the President, counselled by his brother, the Minister of War, appears to be resolute in his determination to consider the contract legal, despite the courts and people. But an insuperable difficulty here arises. Dreyfus manifests a decided and most praiseworthy unwillingness to employ the large sums required by the terms of the loan in a matter condemned by an entire nation and only upheld by the President of the republic, more especially since the terms of the contract stipulate that in no case shall diplomatic intervention be resorted to. The most probable *finale* of the affair is that a new loan will be called for and will be adjudicated to the lowest bidder, Dreyfus or the Peruvians, as the case may be. Otherwise trouble will certainly ensue, if the President persists in holding the negotiation effective.

Peru has always taken great interest in the cause of gallant little Paraguay, and M. Pacheco, when Minister of Foreign Affairs under Prado, drew up and published the celebrated remonstrance signed by Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chile, and assented to by Columbia, declaring that the action of Brazil and her allies towards Paraguay tended to the destruction of a sister republic. This note, together with some strong remarks made in a Presidential message by Prado condemning the conduct of the allies, produced the suspension of diplomatic relations between Brazil and Peru, which were only resumed about six months ago, by sending an Envoy Extraordinary to the court of St. Ildefonso. This minister has been summarily recalled by Peru in consequence of too great a display of the objects of his mission, and a new Envoy has recently been appointed. This diplomatic agent, Dr. Mesones, has represented Peru in England, France and Italy, and is admitted to be a man of very superior acquirements and intelligence. It is generally supposed here that the mission has for its object the arrangement of the affairs of the Peruvian monitors now laid up in Rio Janeiro, and likely to remain there for some time in order to receive those repairs which appear to be necessary to them at intervals of not more than six weeks. Your correspondent, however, has learned that now the sympathy of Peru for Paraguay is to be demonstrated in a very direct manner and it is proposed to follow in Brazil the example set in Paraguay by the United States. The geographical proximity of Brazil and Peru and the increasing trade between the two nations on their Amazonian waters render their relations more intimate than those of the empire with any of the Pacific republics, and we are in hopes that the mission may succeed in aiding Paraguay in however small a manner. It is also the desire of Peru, viewing the Brazilian conduct as agressive towards republican institutions, to take such measures as will effectually prevent any movement of Brazil towards appropriating portions of Peruvian territory bordering on her own. Measures of this description may be necessary, since Brazil has already manifested an inclination to dispute the right of Peru to certain districts adjacent to the Brazilian headwaters of the Amazon. Certainly the position of the American empire is not such, in relation to her neighboring republics, as to inspire the greatest confidence in her integrity and justice. Peru, however, will not be backward in guarding her rights.

With the capture and imprisonment of Doctor Saavedra, formerly in Prado's Cabinet and [illegible] intimately connected with the conspiring circles in Lima, all danger of present revolution seemed to have passed away. Nevertheless, the ardent devotion with which this people regard any movement towards overthrowing the existing powers never allows the government a moment's peace. Within two or three days large deposits of arms, ammunition and warlike material have been discovered in the immediate vicinity of Lima, and a number of persons, known to be disaffected have shared Dr. Suavedra's fate. While this gentleman remains in prison there is little danger of the occurrence of any formidable outbreak, and even were he at liberty it would be difficult to organize a serious revolution, from the fact that no leader, possessing the public confidence could be pitched upon. Prado, the still popular favorite, is content in Chile with his vines, fig trees and the bank he has established, and he is known to have refused many tempting offers to return and attempt the repossession of his old Presidential dignity.

An important decree has received the President's approval, that authorizing the construction of a land and submarine telegraph from this city to Tumbez, the border port with the republic of Ecuador. Already a land line is in operation from Lima to the city of Trujillo, nearly 260 miles to the north, and, with the exception of a few miles of submarine wire, the whole northern coast of Peru will be speedily traversed by the line. This enterprise is directed by Mr. Carlos Paz-Soldan, who represents a company composed of some of the most prominent Peruvian capitalists, who, without asking subsidy or guarantee from the government, have agreed to finish the work, placing Lima in direct telegraphic communication with Panama in four years from the present date. From Tumbez north the line will be submarine, and it is confidently expected that the facilities offered to business men and to the governments of Peru and Ecuador for the speedy transmission of messages will render the undertaking profitable in its results. At all events, this is another proof of the progressive spirit of Peru and an evidence that the government of Colonel Balta is interested and decided in aiding all measures that tend towards promoting the welfare and consequent peace of the country.

The mixed commission to decide all claims of American citizens against Peru, and *vice versa*, is progressing well in its labors. The members of the commission, both American and Peruvian, appear to be actuated by a sincere desire to do justice to all parties, and the claimants place the greatest faith in the equity of the decisions to be made. The government here has shown a most friendly spirit in the matter, and is desirous of terminating finally all of those questions that might possibly disturb the harmony existing between the two nations.

Nothing more has been said of the disagreeable occurrence that took place in the Bay of Callao related in my last correspondence. The government is perfectly satisfied with the explanations made by the United States Legation in this city, and the affair rests in quiet.

Dr. Pedro Galvez has been named Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to France and England. This is the second time that this gentleman has represented his country at the Tuileries and St. James.

Mr. Edward Villena is appointed Secretary of the Peruvian Legation in Washington, in place of the lamented Mr. Medina.

Now that the yellow fever epoch is approaching, the municipality is busy taking every possible precaution towards preventing the appearance of this formidable visitor, and from the health of the city at present we augur that the coming season will pass without a recurrence of the dreaded epidemic.

CHILE.

Favorable Progress of Electoral Reform—State of Public Instruction—Disastrous Fire in Santiago—The Indian Question—General Items.

VALPARAISO, Nov. 17, 1869.

A great deal of political excitement is just now being caused by the electoral census that the government has ordered to be taken throughout the republic. The recent conventions of all parties held at Santiago agreed unanimously upon this one point—that the privilege of voting should be thoroughly examined and the right of franchise conceded much more generally than hitherto. Congress immediately took the matter in hand, and laws were passed by virtue of which the country now assumes a far more republican position than it has held up to the present time, the policy of the government having been, since 1834, to control by patronage the elections, and thus always having the power to enforce such measures as it might desire. Now, a census of the voting population is being actively proceeded with, in view of the important elections that are to take place in 1870, and the interest evinced in the new measure is so general as to absorb public attention completely. Much benefit is anticipated from a step that undoubtedly is progressive and wise.

Nevertheless, the operation is attended with some grave difficulties. One of the requisites prescribed to the voter by the law is the ability to read and write, and in some cases the census officers have been detected in inscribing the names of persons who did not possess these important qualifications. In some of the southern departments serious disturbances were at one time feared, and as old political animosities were awakened by the movement a general change in the system was considered almost impossible. Still the law is being actively carried out, and, the first enactment having passed by, the people are commencing to be convinced of the supreme utility of the measure. Mr. Lastarria, one of the foremost of the opposition deputies, demanded that the government should immediately investigate and punish the action of several of the municipalities where favoritism had been manifestly displayed; but the administration, dreading an interruption of the census, roundly refused, alleging that such investigation could only be practised by an order from the proper tribunal, whose action in the matter has not yet been made known.

In the matter of public instruction Chile has always been far in advance of her sister republics of South America, and, according to the official accounts of expenses, employs a larger sum, in proportion to her income, in the establishment and support of public schools than any country in the world. Nevertheless, it has been recently proved in Congress that the falling off in attendance at these schools is very considerable. In 1859 more than 13,000 scholars were being educated at the public expense, and in this year the names of but little more than 3,000 appear on the list. To this the Minister of this particular branch replied that the attention of the government had for some time past been called to this unfavorable circumstance, and that measures were being actively taken to place the schools upon their old footing. The plan proposed by the government was not to diminish the amount expended, but to suppress a number of the institutions, and thereby so improve the remainder as to offer to parents the most inviting inducements to send their children. This idea meets with general approval, and, it is thought, will accomplish the desired end.

The sum of $250,000, voted by Congress for the purpose of organizing expeditions to hold the provinces of the subdued Araucanians is already being employed. An engineer has been ordered to prepare such military maps of the district in question as may be necessary for the operations resolved upon, and although since the recent friendly conferences with the principal caciques and their apparent good will and desire to maintain peace, the government is too well acquainted with the Indian character to confide blindly in their promises. The rich gold mining country bordering on the Imperial river, so celebrated and lucrative while the Jesuite missionaries held the savages in peace, is first to be explored and occupied. Settlements will be established and ample protection given to immigrants. In Valparaiso we have a number of old Californians who propose prospecting along the river, and their example will doubtless be generally followed. The wealth of the section referred to has always been described as fabulous, and the Indians confess that the gold they use and wear is derived from the mines in that vicinity.

A most destructive fire occurred in Santiago this morning. The buildings from the spacious Union Club to the National Bank of Chile were entirely consumed, including the former. The loss is probably in the neighborhood of 500,000 hard dollars, and the portion of the city destroyed was one of the most beautiful in the capital. The origin of the fire was rather poetical. The President of the Club, Don Manuel Alcalde, had died one or two days previously and his funeral was to take place this morning. As many of the members of the club proposed accompanying the remains to the cemetery, a fire was left burning in the kitchen in order to prepare coffee, &c., before the procession departed. From this originated the conflagration. The firemen of Santiago, all volunteer associations, worked nobly and succeeded in subduing the flames, not, however, until one of their number had been fatally injured and several others slightly. The different insurance companies, both national and foreign, have lost heavily by the occurrence.

The convict establishment in the Straits of Magellan is progressing very satisfactorily. A coal mine of superior quality has been discovered in the vicinity of the settlement, and by January next the Governor offers to supply all the steamers passing through the Straits with this article. The expenses of the colony will be more than defrayed by the sum received.

The gunboat Reindeer has sailed for Pitcairn's Island, laden with provisions and clothing for the descendants of the mutineers of the celebrated Bounty. These supplies have been contributed by charitable persons in this city and in the capital.

BOLIVIA.

The Revolution Completely Subdued—General Condition of the Country—Relations with Peru.

LIMA, Nov. 28, 1869.

The report of the defeat of General Morales, who left Peru with the intention of revolutionizing Bolivia, is fully confirmed. This person was captured by the Peruvian authorities before crossing the Bolivian frontier, according to some reports, and according to others, after having reached Bolivian territory discovered that his schemes could not meet with success, and therefore [illegible]. Nevertheless, we are in receipt of intelligence that leads us to believe in the existence of a formidable Indian insurrection in the province of Suero, to overthrow which Donato Munoz, the chief of Melgarejo's Cabinet had been despatched with 500 men to the scene of action. Some imposts decreed by the last Congress had met with the dissatisfaction of the Indians, and it was upon their assistance chiefly that the would-be insurgent leaders counted.

The state of the national finances was not particularly satisfactory, yet the Bolivian Bank was doing all in its power to assist the administration. The devotion felt for Melgarejo by his troops is his great bulwark, and while this lasts it will be difficult for any insurrection to meet with successful results.

Nevertheless, the Bolivian government appears to have taken serious alarm at the contemplated movement of Morales and his abettors. Detachments of troops were immediately sent to the Peruvian frontier, and in Cobija the only port of the republic, several arrests were made of suspected parties who had recently arrived from Peru. The bridge across the Desaguadero, a stream issuing from the Lake Titicaca and forming, for a short distance, the boundary between Peru and Bolivia was cut by order of Melgarejo, and this act caused a profound sensation of alarm in the minds of the peaceful Peruvians in the vicinity. However, a Bolivian envoy, Colonel Quevedo, has arrived in Lima, with the object of explaining any apparently warlike measures adopted by his government, and also encharged with the thanks of Bolivia to Peru for the energetic steps taken by the Peruvian authorities in securing the persons of the rebels and for their strict observance of neutral laws. Colonel Quevedo is well known in the United States, having spent some time there in 1867, and is regarded here as fully capable of fulfilling the duties of his mission.

CUBA.

Proposed Emancipation of the Slaves—Introduction of Free African Laborers.

The question of abolishing slavery in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico has called forth a proposal from several influential planters and merchants of Cuba, of which the following is a summary:—

The national government should decree the immediate and simultaneous abolition of slavery in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. All slaveholders to liberate their slaves without indemnification whatever on the part of the government. All slaves between the ages of ten and sixty years to remain under their former owners as laborers for the term of ten consecutive years. The conditions of labor and pay to remain the same as before, with the exception of a nominal sum to be paid by the employers per month and in proportion to the age of the persons so employed. During the term of apprenticeship the employers to bind themselves to educate their servants in a manner to render them capable to make their own way in the world. A committee shall be called from among the supporters of this movement, who shall form a "Spanish Christian Society of Free Native Africans of the Island of Cuba," which society shall have the exclusive privilege of introducing free African labor for the term of twenty-five years. Native Africans introduced under the auspices of said society shall be bound to serve an apprenticeship of ten years, and shall be educated the same as the liberated slaves.

CHINA.

North-German Sailors in Battle with Pirates.

[From the Berlin Correspondencia, Dec. 8.]

According to news from Hong Kong the North-German merchant bark Apenrade, sailing under Captain H. Davidsen, was attacked by pirates in the Chinese waters, near Macao, on the 24th September. The crew of the bark consisted of the captain, the pilot and twelve men, while the number of her assailants was about a hundred; yet the Germans defended themselves with such resolution that one man was slain and all the rest were injured, the wounds of the captain and pilot having been of a very severe description. No bravery could of course successfully contend with such odds.

The pirates were, however, disturbed in their work of plunder by the approach of a steam vessel, and the Apenrade escaped to the harbor of Macao.

A USEFUL HINT FOR COLD WEATHER.—The reason a room takes so long to be warmed after a fire has been kindled is that the air goes up in a steady column from the mouth of the register, sides of the stove or front of the grate, to the ceiling of the room, and from thence begins to distribute itself downward, which of course is a slow process. To expedite this take a palm leaf fan, a shawl, a large towel, or something similar, fan violently or swing the shawl vigorously, thus compelling the upper and lower strata of air to unite, the hot upper to mix with the cold lower. In this way the upper portion, where the thermometer would indicate eighty, and the lower, where it would stand at forty, will be compelled to mix, and one would be surprised to witness how much sooner the apartment becomes comfortable.

THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

The Great Coal Lands of the West.

Abundance of Coal—Early Discoveries—Geological Formation of the Coal Lands—Difference of Opinion as to the Age of the Formations—Great Extent of the Lignito Beds.

EVANSTON, Wyoming Territory, Dec. 14, 1869.

Fire is indispensable in the domestic economy of man. In earlier ages fire was essential to the due performances of religious rites. "Burnt" offerings were the means employed to stay the hand of avenging justice. A pillar of fire by night guided the children of Israel to the Promised Land. When some of the Ute Indians went away from their reservation last season on a hunt the direction in which the others were to follow was shown by the fires kindled by the van. Some of the Cuban leaders told me that the signal for openly inaugurating the revolution which Cespedes precipitated before the time was to have been the sight of fires on the hills in different portions of the isle. Fire is the first consideration under various circumstances. Abraham set the wood in order on the altar before he intimated the nature of the intended victim to his son. When the day's march is ended the first thought of the soldier is the campfire. In the morning the fire is the first thing that claims the attention of the servant or the housewife. "Fireside" is everywhere synonymous with "home." Without a cheerful fire in the evening where would be the happiness of family reunions and the joy of all the juveniles at the coming Christmas time? And, in a commercial sense, fire generates motive power for great factories and mills, steamboats and railroad trains. Fire has revolutionized the labor of the world.

Fuel, therefore, is a substance of paramount importance to us all. It has been a source of great concern to the people of the West. Pioneers across the Continent travelled for days without even a sapling being seen. Sage brush was the only combustible material they could depend upon. Scarcity of wood has been the only obvious objection to the Plains. One of the loveliest little valleys in Northeastern Nebraska—the valley of the Logan—was completely neglected by the Germans because it had scarcely any timber, but it was subsequently settled by the Swedes. The Plains proper are destitute of trees. Grass and prairie flowers are the only vegetation on the uplands for hundreds of miles. Considerable timber, however, fringes the margins of many of the streams. Forests are found only among the mountains; and they are remote from many of the settlements. The cost of transporting wood to the Plains is an item of considerable importance. All the wood that was brought into Salt Lake City last winter was eagerly purchased at twenty-five dollars per cord. In Kansas and Nebraska, fertility of soil being assured, wood was the thing that decided the locations of many of the immigrants. But the timber along all the rivers and on all the slopes of the Sierras would never be sufficient to meet the demands of the future inhabitants for fuel. People prophesied that the supply would soon become exhausted, and the question was, What then? Nature, however, is equal to all emergencies. Prophecies may fail, but nature never does. During long, prehistoric ages, compared with one of which the longest life of man is infinitely less than the shortest of the insect that in a single summer's day completes its circle of existence, Nature was silently solving the problem which was so troublesome to mortals. In many thousand acres destitute of timber a substitute exists beneath the surface. Scarcity of wood is more than counterbalanced by abundance of coal.

Indications of a kind of coal were reported nearly seventy years ago by those earliest adventurous explorers, Lewis and Clark, and later, from time to time, by Generals Fremont, Emory, Warren and Reynold and Drs. Owen and Hayden and others; but as to the extent of the deposits or the quality of the coal little was known. Early investigations showed a singular absence of coal in the old carboniferous or coal-bearing period, and it was not expected to appear in formations of any other. Later investigations, however, have proved the existence of immense deposits of lignite in strata of a recent epoch. This coal crops out in places all along the base of the Rocky Mountain ranges on their eastern and western slopes. Dr. Hayden, who has spent the best years of a busy life in pursuing geological explorations west of the Missouri, who seeks with more assiduity for fossils than the miner for gold, and with whom I had the pleasure this year of passing over the richest discovered coal fields in the West, has traced them distinctly over an estimated area of 5,000 square miles. The same sort of lignite deposits which were found on the Upper Missouri, as far north as the British line, have been recognized on the Rio Grande further south than Santa Fe, New Mexico. On the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains these coal lands lie as near as may be along the parallel of longitude 104 degrees west from Greenwich, north and south, a distance of over 1,000 miles. They are being worked with success in various places westward from Boulder, near Denver, in Colorado, to Coalville, in Utah, a distance of more than 300 miles. And beyond some beds have been opened at different points as far west as Monte Diablo. The finest fields thus far discovered are east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. It is not unlikely that lignite deposits underlie the surface here and there, within the shadow of the mountains, from Cape Horn north to the Arctic Ocean, and across the Continent from the eastern base of the Sierra Madre mountains west to the Pacific. Certain it is that beds have been opened on the eastern side of the Sierra Madre and at the foot of intermediate ranges. For, we must ever bear in mind the conformation of this country, that out of the vast elevated plateau forming the interior of the Continent, and which we call The West, rise a series of great mountain ranges having a general trend to the northeast and southwest, each composed of many minor ranges, with local dips in all directions.

I have heretofore referred to the coal in Colorado, its great extent, its width of vein and its peculiar characteristics. All the lignites of the West are similar in substance. Very naturally the proportions of their component parts vary in different places as the result of local causes. The commercial value of the coal found at certain points is more or less according to how much the organic matter has been compressed and carbonized. While the total meridian extent of these lignite beds has been found to be limited thus far only by that of explorations, their local latitudinal extent is generally believed to be within fifteen miles on both sides of each major and minor mountain range's axis. To illustrate the manner in which the coal crops out:—Suppose the successive strata lying horizontally one upon the other; an internal power of nature then forces them upwards, in some places the upheaving material breaking through the sedimentary rocks and protruding on the surface, in other places not; in the one case changing the horizontal positions of the strata into acute angles, in the other into anticlinals; the subsequent erosion of the glacial period washes away and levels off the jagged edges of the lignite beds which had been disrupted; so that the whole presents at present the appearance of diagonal sections smooth on the surface. Going from the Plains towards the mountains you first pass over the horizontal strata of the tertiary period, becoming more and more inclined as you get nearer to the ranges; and then in order you come in many places to the fossils and formations of the cretaceous, jurassic and triassic periods, and finally to the metamorphic granite. As in the anatomy of the body you go from the skin to the bone, so in the anatomy of the earth you go from the surface to the original rocks. And as doctors of medicine differ in their opinions, so do those doctors of physical science—the geologists. They dissect the anatomy of the earth and come to different conclusions. And they have a monster subject in the world itself. These lignite veins, covering the backbone of the Continent, are the cause of some difference of opinion among them at the present. The veins generally appear between layers of drab colored clay and rusty sandstone, among the deposits which form the junction between the cretaceous and the tertiary ages; and as the transition from the one to the other is so gradual it is difficult to draw the line of demarcation with positive distinctness. Le Conte and Newberry claim them to be cretaceous, like all other carboniferous deposits, while Hayden, Clarence King and others who have examined them assign them rather to the tertiary period. I have not heard Agassiz give any opinion on the subject. So extensive are these carboniferous tertiary deposits in the West that Hayden has been disposed to question whether the tertiary might not with more propriety be called the carboniferous or coal-bearing period. Hayden, however, inclines more toward a new and middle ground, and gives the doubtful deposits a position of their own in what he appropriately calls the period of transition. Those differences among the geological doctors would have been mutually settled before now according to established scientific principles if the fossils found in the vicinity of the coal beds had been of a distinctive character; but many of them may be attributed to either the cretaceous or the tertiary period. Signs of shells were few and local, but indications of flora were abundant and almost universal. Dr. Hayden and his party collected several thousand fossils, in many of which I noticed impressions of leaves closely resembling those belonging to trees of the present day. One specimen shows a nut transformed into brown sandstone; and another, where a piece of the shell had been broken off, a perfect model of the kernel. But, however much those geological gentlemen may differ as to the actual epoch, one thing is evident, to wit:—That the coal exists. By vast amounts of organic matter (lying in successive strata whose individual formation is lamellar) being deposited, compressed and carbonized during periods of the past of which we have no accurate idea, upheaved by some mighty agency no parallel for which is found in human power, the beautiful economy of nature has placed at hand an inexhaustible supply of mineral fuel so essential to material advancement in the course of empire.

The coal itself is singular. It differs from foreign lignite as well as from bituminous and anthracite in several particulars. It is peculiar in its high percentage of carbon and low percentage of ash, its great friability and its small specific gravity. A close examination of it shows a double foliated structure. One is of flora and the other of terminal planes. In the one you find impressions of the organic leaves or other vegetable matter; in the other indications of infiltrated water between the thinnest imaginable laminæ. It is readily reducible to dust, and easily broken by a hammer into small rectangular prisms, which are not ordinary crystal forms, but regular solids between the separable planes. To the presence of the water in the microscopic rifts is attributed the cleavage or crumbling characteristic which forms its most objectionable feature. This cleavage occurs by expansion of the water upon exposure to the atmosphere. While some of the coal has a soft, brown, dull bituminous appearance, some of it is hard, black and brilliant, resembling recent anthracite. It differs materially from anthracite, however, by burning with an active flame. Some has sulphur in it, and some (an analysis of which I witnessed) has not a single sign of any noxious element. Analyses of specimens revealed respectively over fifty-one, fifty-eight, fifty-nine and seventy-two per cent of carbon, which (the remaining matter being chiefly volatile combustible) renders it a valuable lignite. It leaves a little whitish ash, but never any clinkers. To burn well and give a high heat it requires considerable atmospheric oxygen. It may not produce so high a heat as anthracite, yet its caloric effect is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. That effect is lessened a little by the presence of the infiltrated water. Much of the latter, however, escapes in the cleavage consequent upon handling and exposure to the atmosphere. Analyses of the constituents of the coal itself show very little water, and but little caloric effect is lost by the amount of heat necessary to convert the water produced by the combination of free oxygen and hydrogen into vapor. Its quality improves the deeper it is taken from the mine; the pressure being greater, the percentage of water and other impurities is smaller. It is beginning to be universally applied to all domestic uses. Experiments have shown that it can easily be utilized for smelting purposes. It is being used in Colorado for smelting iron, and gold and silver ores. Its most objectionable feature—the tendency to crumble, and thus clog the furnace and decrease the draft—is completely overcome by the use of the "staircase" style of furnace, in which the coal lies on horizontal steps, and the apertures for the admission of atmospheric air are in the vertical sides of the stairs. It is equally available for generating steam. It has already superseded wood for fuel (except for kindling) for the locomotives on the Union Pacific Railroad. Immense quantities of wood, which had been contracted for before the importance of the coal beds was appreciated, are now piled up at stations along the railroad line, and I believe the company are selling some of it.

Hayden's estimate of 5,000 square miles of coal lands refers only to those he had examined, extending from the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, in Wyoming, south to the Arkansas, in Colorado. It applies particularly to the plains of Laramie. But the coal lands of the West cover an area of 50,000 square miles. How much of this area coal actually underlies can only be determined by the pick and shovel of the collier. Diligent search has hitherto failed to find indications of more than thin veins, and few of them, in Kansas and Nebraska. Beds have been opened in some parts of both States, but the amount of coal obtained only serves to assist in supplying local wants. Hayden, who made a careful examination, does not think that any important coal beds will ever be found within the limits of Nebraska. From the similarity of its geology I imagine that the same may be said of Kansas. In New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Utah Territories, however, as well as places further West, the supply is more than equal to the demand. A superior quality of coal is found in great abundance on both sides of the Rocky Mountains in New Mexico. A large percentage of carbon exists in that obtained in the vicinity of the local mountain chains, called respectively the Raton and San Lazaro. Notwithstanding it is lignite it looks like the anthracite of Pennsylvania. The Raton Mountains are in both New Mexico and Colorado. The road from Santa Fe to Denver leads through the Raton Pass at the foot of Fisher's Peak, where the thirty-seventh parallel of longitude forms the Territorial line dividing Colorado from New Mexico. As in New Mexico so in Colorado. Coal crops out on the surface in Lake county, near the head waters of the Arkansas, and in Fremont county, near Cañon City, further down the stream; also in Las Animas, in Pueblo, and all the way along the Rocky Mountain chain north to Jefferson and Boulder. In Jefferson it shows itself on Ralston creek, five miles north of Golden City. In Boulder the next stream you come to was named Coal Creek, by reason of the appearance of the lignite on the surface. On both branches of the Boulder it is found in great abundance. At the Marshall mines, on the south branch the dip of the mountains reveals eleven beds ranging from seven to thirteen feet in thickness, and giving from thirty to fifty feet of solid lignite. The lowest bed is the largest and the best. The coal contains, as shown by two separate analyses, fifty-eight and fifty-nine per cent of carbon, and resembles anthracite in appearance. In the two contiguous counties of Clear Creek and Gilpin, where most of the mining and reducing of ores is being done, the consumption of wood for fuel is over 100,000 cords per annum. If the railroad they are talking of should be built coal could easily be delivered at these mining centres, so that the outlay for fuel would be less than half what it is at present. The people of Denver are fortunate in having such valuable coal mines so near the capital of Colorado. Indeed, it is believed that coal underlies the city and the immediate vicinity of Denver. One gentleman, whose faith is turning to practical account, hopes to find both fuel and fortune in the suburbs of the city. "Anyhow," he said, "I intend to sink a shaft, even if I sink the money." But the best developed beds and the finest coal found thus far are in Wyoming Territory, along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. I went over them with Dr. Hayden. Outcroppings were seen near Cooper's Lake, on the Laramie plains, and westward at the different points along Rock Creek, Medicine Bow, the Rattlesnake Hills, the North Platte, Bitter Creek, Muddy Creek, Ham's Fork of Green river, Bear river and through Echo and Weber canons in Utah, nearly to Salt Lake. A connected series of deposits covers the whole area. Coal mines have been opened near Cheyenne, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and on the western at Wyoming station—which is the next beyond Laramie—Carbon, Rawlings, Separation, Creston, Point of Rocks, Black Buttes, Rock Springs and Evanston in Wyoming, and Coalville in Utah. Several of these mines have been worked for many months. Experience has demonstrated that the quality of the coal is excellent and the supply practically unlimited.

Evanston is a small station on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, 957 miles from Omaha and 905 from San Francisco. Northward, where, in Wyoming, the great Rocky Mountain chain turns toward the southeast, a line of hills strikes from it directly south to the Uintah range (running east and west) which merges into the great Wahsatch chain, stretching away southwest toward the Pacific. The Evanston coal mines are in that line of hills, beyond Yellow creek (a branch of Bear river), a mile or more northwest of the railroad station. The surrounding country is picturesque, and the summits of the high mountains within view are forever capped with snow. The hills are furrowed and cellated by the action of water, so that the company has been able to develop the mine by means of tunnels. They have opened three tunnels, situated on almost three quadrants of a circle. A thick layer of loose calcareous puddingstone lies above the lignite. A short distance from the outcrop there is a thickness of twenty-six feet of coal, interstratified with layers of "drab clay." It is thought that a little further in the hills these layers of clay will disappear and the coal become more solid, and perhaps more pure. In the main tunnel a railroad is being built with side tracks and facilities for changing cars, which will enable the company to easily take out a thousand tons of coal per day. The track from the mine connects directly with that of the Union Pacific Railroad, so that the coal placed on the cars in the mine could be sent in either direction across the Continent without being reloaded. Several tons of coal are lying in the galleries of the mine awaiting the completion of transportation facilities. While in Cheyenne before coming here, I witnessed an analysis of some of the Evanston coal, and the result showed 72.16 per cent of carbon, 23.84 of volatile matter and 4 per cent of water. There was not a sign of sulphur or other noxious element. The analysis was made by Persifor Frazer, Jr., a young American mineralogist, of well known lineage and undoubted talent, who has recently returned from Europe after graduating with honors at the mining school of Freiberg. Owing to the thickness of the veins here and at other points, and their nearness to the railroad (the valuable mine at Carbon station is alongside the railroad track), coal can be taken out and placed on cars at from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per ton. I believe the Union Pacific Railroad Company do not pay more for it than that. The cost of transportation would have to be taken into account in estimating what price it would be sold at to private parties and in small quantities at different places along or aside from the railroad line. Some Californians have been looking at the Evanston coal with a view to its use on the Pacific coast, and I have heard that they were unable yet to come to any definite conclusion as to its commercial value in California, owing to the difficulty of getting at the price the coal company will sell it for in case they get a monopoly of the market. It is not many years since coal cost $500 in gold per ton in California.

Less than forty miles west of here is Echo station, and five miles from the railroad line, in the valley of the Weber, is the Mormon town of Coalville. There are large and valuable beds of lignite there and at other points in the surrounding region. Considerable quantities of coal are being taken out of the mines at Coalville. A railroad line is being built from Coalville to Echo station. The road is already graded. These mines supply Salt Lake City, which is forty-five miles distant. The quality of the coal is excellent, some of it being similar to some of that at Evanston. Indeed the indications are such that both formations might be said to be identical. One vein has a thickness of fifteen feet. In some cases a kind of conglomerate, pebbly sandstone and in others a deep deposit of black clay, growing harder downwards and containing numerous cretaceous fossils, rests directly on the coal beds, while the dip would seem to show that the relative positions of the clay and the coal were the same before the upheaval of the mountains. Assuming this to be the case, as the fossils show the clay to be undoubtedly cretaceous, then Hayden is willing to admit with Le Conte and Newberry that these formations of doubtful age and other superior coal beds of the West belong not to the tertiary but to the cretaceous epoch. But at other places, as on the Laramie plains, for instance, the cretaceous formations seem to pass gradually up into the coal beds, and layers of drab clay underlie the coal; while in most places, where evidences of violent disruption are less than near the mighty cañons, fossils and formations point more distinctly to the tertiary period. East of the Rocky Mountains, at least, there would seem to be little question that all the lignite beds are tertiary. Those that appear on the upper Missouri, in Montana, have been traced down the Yellowstone valley by way of the Big Horn mountains to the North Platte, in Wyoming, where they pass beneath the White river tertiary formations, but reappear about ten miles south of Cheyenne, near the line dividing Colorado and Wyoming, and continue uninterruptedly south to the Arkansas. The evidence in the structure of the coal itself, that although the organic substance was held together long enough to become carbonized, yet the compression of the laminæ was not so great as to obliterate all impressions of the flora, and the fact that among the fossils found contiguous to the coal beds are those of animal and vegetable life of the present period all indicate a recent origin; while the fact that at other places it loses the peculiar structural characteristics I have mentioned, and looks like hard, lustrous anthracite, containing an increased quantity of carbon, and that the fossils and formations of the cretaceous age are more numerous and apparent, indicate an earlier than the tertiary period. It may be, however, that the change in the character of the coal to the appearance of recent anthracite may be attributable to some local trap, dike or other cause of heat and pressure during the convulsions of the earth at the upheaval of the mountains.

It is not necessary to enumerate all the other places in Wyoming, Utah and other Territories where coal has been discovered. It is enough to say that it is being found from time to time in different localities. And iron ore of superior quality appears to be coextensive with the coal beds. This is especially the case in Colorado and Wyoming. It is impossible to estimate the importance not only to the Western people, but to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the whole country, of these coal lands of the West. It is the coal of Great Britain, limited comparatively as it is compared with these immense deposits, that has aided largely to make her commerce ubiquitous and to carry her manufactures to the remotest corners of the earth. I do not think that Dr. Hayden will object to my mentioning his name in reproducing a remark he made to me when riding on the railroad. Alluding to the coal beds directly on the line he said that they contain "more power than all the muscle that now exists, ever has existed and ever will exist." And said another geologist, "The discovery of gold in California and of oil in Pennsylvania do not compare in importance with the discoveries of coal among the Rocky Mountains."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Trips of a Scotch Steamship Through the New Transit—The Order of Entrance and Log of the Voyage—Pilotage, Water Draught and Sand Drift.

[From the Glasgow Herald, Dec. 18.]

We have been politely furnished by Messrs. Handyside & Henderson, of this city, with the following report of a voyage per Anchor Line steamship Dido, Captain J. M. Simpson, from Alexandria to Suez and back to Alexandria via the Suez Canal:—

The steamship Dido, having embarked passengers and stores, sailed in light ballast trim, drawing nine feet three inches aft and six feet four inches forward, at half-past one o'clock P. M., November 16, for Port Said, Ismailia and Suez.

On leaving Alexandria there was a fresh westerly wind blowing, the sea was heavy, but the wind being fair all sail was set. The Dido was preceded by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Delta, drawing sixteen feet, which had also a good many passengers on board. The Dido was followed by the Messageries Impériales paddle steamer Thabor and the chartered (by Lord Dudley) paddle steamer Lynx; also the French Imperial yacht Aigle, with the Empress on board. These three steamers were in company with us during the afternoon and evening. After sunset the wind fell light, and the sea went down a little.

At six A. M., 17th instant, we were abreast of Damietta, about fifteen miles distant, and at fifteen minutes to eleven we were in the harbor of Port Said, where we sounded within a distance of 150 yards, depths varying from eight to twenty-six feet. The Mediterranean squadron of the British navy was lying at Port Said Roads, a little to the northeast of the breakwater or mole; some of them, it was reported, had attempted to enter the harbor, but as two in doing so grounded it was said they were ordered outside again. At nine A. M. 17th inst., we received verbal instructions to proceed, the Dido being placed seventeenth in order of procession.

The ship was then presented (gratis) with charts and printed regulations (in French) for the navigation of the canal. At forty-five minutes past ten A. M. proceeded dead slow—the English schooner yacht Cambria, owned by James Ashbury, in tow of a French gunboat, being immediately ahead, while the British steam yacht Deerhound was next in order astern. At first the Cambria detained us a little, but afterwards we had no stoppages. About half-past seven P. M. we passed (near El Guisr) three steamers (two Austrian and one English—the latter a ship of war) anchored; and a little later two French ships of war aground, both of which got off again at daylight. We arrived at Ismailia about nine P. M., when we were guided by boats with lamps to moorings (buoy No. 15) provided for us by the Canal Company. The course through Lake Timsah (Ismailia) was indicated by beacons with lanterns for the occasion. The passage from Port Said to Ismailia was made in ten hours.

On the 19th current, at half-past ten A. M., seeing the Cambria getting under weigh and proceeding in the direction of Suez, we hailed her and inquired whether she intended prosecuting her journey, and getting an affirmative reply, we (acting upon instructions to sail to Suez in the same order in which we left Port Said) followed the Cambria and proceeded to Suez. We entered the Bitter Lakes at twenty minutes past twelve P. M., and there being a good breeze all sail was set. For four miles at either end of the Bitter Lakes there are strong iron tripods with very good, powerful lamps to indicate the channel at both ends of the largest part of the lakes during the night. The lamps and the two iron lighthouses in the lake will probably be in full working order in about a month hence. The middle portion of the lake for about ten miles is neither beaconed nor buoyed, there being from twenty-four to thirty feet of water for a large radius. We arrived at Suez at five P. M., and had the satisfaction of knowing that the Dido was the first English steamer to arrive at Suez through the canal. The passage from Ismailia to Suez was done in six hours and a half, the ship having gone full speed that portion of the passage. The entire passage was therefore done from Port Said to Suez—exclusive of necessary stoppage at Ismailia—in sixteen and a half hours.

The run could have been made in less time were it not for sundry delays incurred through inaugural formalities and the unusual amount of shipping in transit at the time.

20th.—Lay in Suez Roads all day waiting till the remainder of the ships would pass out of the canal.

21st.—At six A. M. proceeded from the Roads to the entrance of the canal, and moored there for the purpose of seizing the first opportunity of re-entering the canal on the remaining half-dozen steamers arriving in the Red Sea. We were, however, disappointed; for the agent of the Canal Company came alongside and ordered that the Empress' and the other royal yachts must have precedence.

22d.—At eight A. M. received written instructions to proceed on the return voyage, nineteenth in order of procession. At half-past eight A. M. got under weigh (the fires had been banked up from the previous day), but when the ship reached the entrance to the canal there was a dead lock of shipping, quite regardless of order. This detained us till fifteen minutes to eleven A. M., when we proceeded dead slow, stopping frequently. The Dido was preceded by the Brindisi steamship Principe Tomaso, and followed by a Russian paddle steamer of the Imperial Navy. We re-entered the Bitter Lakes at half past twelve P. M., going full speed, and were passed by the Russian paddle steamer, French steamship Tourag and Italian steamship Scylla. We re-entered the canal at half-past four P. M., and at seven P. M. were stopped by the Scylla grounding near Schlekneden, between Toussum and Ismailia.

23d.—Started again at half-past six A. M., Scylla still ahead. We passed through Lake Timsah at eight A. M.; were stopped by vessels ahead grounding between El Guisr and Kantara, at half-past five P. M. had to anchor.

24th.—Got under weigh at half-past six A. M. and arrived at Port Said at half-past eleven A. M., and sailed thence with a fair wind for Alexandria at half-past one A. M., when all sail was set. Arrived at Alexandria at half-past nine A. M. on 25th inst.; all well.

MEMORANDA.—Pilots were offered for the canal passage, but were quite insufficient for the demand, the Dido, therefore, had not one either going or returning. The weather was very hot during the day, but chilly at night. The moon was at its best during the whole of the trip. While the ship was lying at El Guisr, being stopped by vessels ahead for five hours, a good deal of sand accumulated on the ship and in the cabins and engines—so much so that the latter had to be covered up with canvas. The wash (at the very sandy parts, particularly at El Guisr) caused by passing steamers appears to have done considerable damage to the banks, causing the sand to fall into the canal, and thereby lessening the depth. Many more vessels stuck on the passage back from Suez than did on the passage towards the Red Sea, notwithstanding their drawing less water. The draught of the Dido on arrival at Port Said from Suez was seven feet six inches aft, and six feet forward. The Messageries steamship, Godavery, drawing about nineteen feet, from Marseilles for Cochin China, has been lightened two feet, but that is found to be insufficient, and it is intended to reduce her draught still further. Messrs. Fraissinet's steamship Asie is lying in Port Said, drawing about sixteen feet, with a cargo for Bombay.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Nov. 26, 1869.

A WOMAN KILLS HER SEDUCER.—A young man named Pres. Barker, charged with the seduction of Elizabeth McQuigg, was shot and killed by her at Ironton, Ohio, on the 21st inst. Immediately after the shooting she gave herself up. Her brother, John McQuigg, was also arrested, charged with the same crime. Both were committed to jail. The girl's story is that she has waited for him to make her the only reparation in his power, which he has refused doing. Tuesday, hearing it rumored that he was going to be married, she determined to compel him to do her justice. Her brother and herself met him; she asked him what he intended doing; he replied, "Nothing;" she then told him he must go with her and marry her at once; on his refusal to do so she fired two shots, one taking effect in his breast. He lived long enough to say to his father that it was the brother John who shot him. The girl persists that it was she, and that she alone ought to answer.

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RELIGIOUS.

The Churches and Services Yesterday.

Sermons by Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Drs. Hepworth, Chapin and McSweeney, Revs. Chauncey Giles and William Aikman.

Whether inspired by associations of the holiday season, or actuated by an increased piety, the church-going citizens of the metropolis yesterday attended divine service in goodly numbers. The inclemency of the weather did not deter them, and they were rewarded in most instances by practical, interesting and entertaining discourses, the cream of which will be found in the following reports.

FLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher—An Advertising Bureau—Newspaper Men Denounced, and Their Conversion Doubtful—Sermon on Christian Meekness.

Before the singing of the hymn that precedes the sermon the pastor of Plymouth church converted the rostrum into a great advertising bureau by announcing, in true auctioneer style, a number of performances for next week, including oratorios, concerts, "tableaux," ladies' sewing circles, lectures—including lecture on "Girls," by Miss Logan—Plymouth church prayer meeting and a personal (that he (Mr. Beecher) would not be at home on New Year's Day, but that he was going to be a caller himself on that day, and see how his friends looked. He should then be able to ascertain whether "it was more blessed to give than receive." He had found "giving" on former New Years' days very pleasant, he hoped he should find receiving much more so.

After delivering himself to the extent of about a column of the HERALD of these very secular notices, he made the greatest and most important hit of them all by the advertising of that which is euphonously termed in the placards "Annual Renting of Pews and Aisle Seats," but which is in reality an auction of the pews of the church. Not contenting himself with this parade of buying and selling, he fell foul of newspaper men and newspaper offices. Mr. Beecher said that after the sale of these, for probably six months they would have a great treat by the usual annual abuse in the newspapers. In that abuse there was an outburst of piety that never made itself apparent unless something was going on to provoke abuse. There were great protestations of purity where purity had certainly never been suspected before. So long as the old-fashioned doctrines were proclaimed, all these men rested satisfied and let the church alone; and it seemed to them very faultless. But let something be done that excites them and they were very valiant. Well, he could afford to be a victim, and it was worth while being one if he excited to virtue newspaper men whom nobody had ever suspected before that they possessed any. Plymouth church was a kind of family, not to be ruthlessly invaded, certainly; but when it sought to give light and knowledge to those around it, in its own way, there was a burst of disinterestedness poured forth by these men, newspaper men, who certainly could not have been in the church for the last twenty years. Well, all that sort of thing did good, and he hoped that this kind of excitement and abuse might result in conversions, even in newspaper offices.

Mr. Beecher then proceeded to preach. He selected for his text the fifth chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel and the fifth verse—"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." When our Lord spoke these words the whole world was against its truth. The Oriental monarchies had been engaged in an almost continual war. Whatever was held was that which had belonged to others. The Persian armies held sway over the lands of the East; and then came the overthrow of the Persians. Roman ambition, in the form of a Roman government at the time of Christ, was the supreme power of the earth. Palestine was the prey of factions, and at that time it seemed that if there was anything sure of universal control it was cunning and violence, and if there was one thing more than another that was sure to be trodden down it was meekness. What, then, was the full truth of this singular announcement? Meekness was not a faculty; it was not a single attribute of the soul; it was the state and condition of the whole mind, as the state and condition of a man who cultivated the lower and sensual nature was a man who lived by the force of a material organization. A man who kept those passions under and who allowed himself to live subject to the influences and behests of his higher nature, there were outbursts very frequently on that nature of a conflict between the higher and the lower. Now the greater part of men lived in this intermittent condition. There was a higher state for a man than this intermittent condition; it was that condition where the moral sentiment completely ruled, where the whole nature was perfectly saturated, filled up with a love for the truth. Where that was the case there was given to man a courage based on meekness, an activity that was very tranquil and a self-confidence that was without conceit. Meekness was the strongest element in man. It gave to man a greater courage than the man possessed whose baser instincts guided his life. That was what he understood was the scope and declaration of Christ, that when men had so controlled their lower natures as to be ruled and governed by the higher then meekness would control the world. No nation had, however, been controlled by it yet; no department in any nation had. There were some families that had and there were some exceptional churches that had. The question then arose, was it likely that these words would ever become true? There were those who thought that religion had gone backward in the world. He was not one of those. Its claims were never more widely spread than now, and this was owing to other influences than those which were only ecclesiastical.

Mr. Beecher then traced at considerable length and with considerable ability the growth of the human race through its physical, social, intellectual and moral relations, as developed in the development of the life of man and in that of nations. There were certain incidents in the life of each that brought out the moral sentiment and made it part of the individual and national life. He gave several illustrations of this. Men talked about the beauty of holiness, but they did not see it so as to impress them. They saw it only in the ore, not in the bars, where the image and sterling impress of God was upon it. Nothing but goodness and moral worth survived the influence of time. Men who developed the highest that was within them attained a kind of meridian splendor, and there was a sort of rough judgment day always going on in which the name of the wicked should rot out and the name of the just should flourish.

Now men could not become Christian without Christ any more than the apple could become sweet without the sun. At the time Christ spoke these words there was no European development. Espagna (Spain) was heathen; Italy was heathen; Rome was the empire of power; Gaul was a wood and wilderness, and Britain was sunk beneath the horizon, and this Continent was not known. Now where was it that property was most secure; which country was the best governed? Why the nations that were the most intelligent and Christian.

Mr. Beecher bore testimony to the virtue shown by America during her recent great struggle, to the virtue and endurance of her people during that time. He paid a passing tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Stanton, which provoked a hearty "Amen" from one of his congregation, and said that when as Secretary of War he was ahead even of the people in their determination to be free, and his memory would by and by be side and side by the greatest men of his time. There were incidents that developed the Christianity of a nation and it was this unselfishness that would bring righteousness into all the earth.

Individual Sovereignty a Myth—Follies, Fashions and Foibles.

In the evening the Rev. Mr. Beecher took the text for his discourse from the First Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, vi., 20—"For ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit, which is God's." The reverend gentleman alluded at some length to the question of individual sovereignty and argued that the tendency of the last fifty years was unbroken in its flow away from dynastic power and towards the power of the whole society, or, it was styled, a democratic tendency was apparent. Thrones and ecclesiastical governments were losing power. For a long time alliances had sought to recuperate political governments to bind and keep down the democratic tendency. Their success was very poor, and if restrained it finally broke out in revolution and violence. The days of despotism were numbered. Individual sovereignty was stupid and arbitrary. There was now being assembled the greatest ecclesiastical council of modern times to enforce ecclesiastical government. But he thought it was too late, as the people reigned to-day. All those great changes involved much waste. No great event took place without a squandering of forces. But this tendency towards the rights of the masses was running into excessive doctrines in regard to the rights of individuals. In this country a great change was taking place in the family relations. Children ripen earlier. Children should be taught to govern themselves, and a child that never made a mistake was a blockhead. The principles of self-respect and self-control should be instilled into them and they would be safe accordingly. Individual sovereignty, however, was false philosophy. Now no man was free from the law of the material globe. After contending at some length that individuals owed more to society than society to individuals, he proceeded to point out the unwritten laws of social usage, the penalties for the violation of which were more dreaded and more efficient than regular statutes themselves. The isolated individual was a mere myth, and of himself was comparatively useless. Of all the wildest doctrines that of individual sovereignty was the wildest and most absurd. Man was a mere creature of obligation. Adverting to the follies of following fashions, he observed that, although many of the present ones violated taste, convenience and cleanliness, at courts there might be some excuse for the custom of wearing long trains, where the doners had pages to lift them up; but where was the gracefulness of dragging three yards of silk through the gutter. Still, it was the fashion, and by a large number it was deemed an obligation to pursue it in all its fantisies. Having referred to the subject of individual rights, which he showed could be satisfactorily dispensed with in favor of mankind, they should be fought for and maintained, but yielded when the public good required it.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

The Young Man's Religion—Sermon by the Rev. George Hepworth.

Last evening, to the usual crowded congregation, composed very largely of young men, Rev. George H. Hepworth delivered the sixth of his course of Sunday evening sermons to young men at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. His subject was, "The Young Man's Religion," and his text, St. Mark, x., 17:—"Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" In previous lectures he had spoken to them of their possibilities and their designs. He came now to speak of their religion. Their religion was to their life what the film is to the oat; their religion the sap to the film. Religion was something very simple and very easily understood. If they went to the creeds of Christendom they would become bewildered. If they went to Christ the pathway would be clear. God takes up his abode in every willing heart and stays there until he is expelled by ambition, passion or lust. Above all, better than the Mosaic law, be not selfish, love your neighbor. If the young man to-day looks over Christendom and asks what is religion he is lost in a maze of doubt. There are thousands of banners flying, and the supporters of each are brave and knightly. Each thinks itself the only right religion and that its course is the narrow path, and that all ways lead to ruin and death. The truth is, God resides within the limits of no denomination. He resides with equal benignity in all. God is in the midst of every people that seek him and pray to him, no matter what their doctrinal banner. Sectarian divisions are only for convenience. The Western pioneer fences in his 500 acres of land because it is his. His neighbor's land is just as good. The result is the golden sheaves. There is not one religious denomination that is not doing some good. It made no difference what four walls inclosed their worship, who was the minister and what the choir. It was not church or pulpit or music that made worship of God. It was the spirit carrying itself to God. There was the Roman Catholic Church. Its symbols, its splendors had no effect on him. He was not so unlettered or bigotted that he could fail to see what it has accomplished. He cared not who wore a white gown or who a black gown. If he thought he was doing God's service let him do it, and if any of those listening to him could worship God better here, let him worship God there. The great thing was to be true, manly, God-like. Pursuing this thought, he referred to Methodism. He invoked God's blessing on Methodism because of the good it was doing. Next he reviewed orthodoxy. Its influence was extended. It was Mosaic in its power. It was hardly filled with the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount; but the decalogue was the bullet it fired. It held with wondrous eloquence the sinner over the pit, until frightened out of his badness he sought to be good. It was easy to see, notwithstanding this, that orthodoxy was doing a good deal of good. Next he spoke of the Unitarian Church, which loves God and teaches men to love God, because He first loved us. These Churches stood side by side. Each made its claim. They were all needed in our civilization. Each was doing good. It was the duty of all young men to select their church and then worship there. He now proceeded to speak of general principles underlying all Churches, and then urged young men that it was their duty to make use of the talents given to them. They should be everything to God, as He was everything to them. God and they were working together in every day's toil. If they built a ship they did not think it finished when the timbers were all adjusted, when the masts pointed to the stars, when the rich argosy was received on board. There must be the tons of iron nestling by the keel to keep her right and to protect her against storm and roughing waves. Every man needed ballast—the ballast of principle, the ballast of religious belief—to keep him aright on the broad ocean of life. The evils that come were but teachers. They should learn how to meet them, how to overcome them, how to robe the grave with something pure and noble and high. A man makes his fortune of half a million. He has given his energies, his soul to making it. He has it in the savings bank and in his lands. He has laid up no treasure in heaven. At length comes the panic. His fortune is swept away. He is old and gray-haired and poor. He turns his thoughts to heaven. His loss proves his gain. It cost him half a million to become religious, and he counts it small payment. He [illegible] this thought further by the effect of a mother's death or a daughter's an illustration elaborated into eloquent and forcible beauty. He did not care to what denomination they belonged. The main thing was the motive. This was a question of great moment. Gratitude and love should be their motive—nothing else. Never dread God. Always love him. Could he say any better word than this? Was there any other religion than love? It was the only path that leads to God—the only path that leads to heaven. He illustrated by portraying the difference between the negro as a slave and as a freeman, and the difference in households ruled by love and by fear. He would then regard God as Father and themselves as His children. God's heart would always beat warmly for them. The world might turn upon them—God never. He did not care what religion they professed, what their ism or oxy. He did not care for sect or denomination. The principles he had aimed to unfold underlay true religion. This was a crooked world. There would come griefs, misfortunes, losses. God's Providence was over them, around them and in them. They were no accidents. They were part of God's plan. There being here proved that there was work for them to do. They should put this thought in their lives and thank God. As each wheel and cog has something to do in a watch, so they each had a work to do in the world. Great responsibilities rested on them. God led them always. Believe that all things He does is done for your good. The eternal and unslumbering care of Him who is the Father of All is watchful over all. Attend the church, where they get the best Christian life. Go where they could find Christ and throw His spirit in their work.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY.

Christianity and Its Triumphs—Sermon by Rev. Doctor Chapin.

There was an exceedingly small congregation yesterday morning at this church, owing, no doubt, to the miserable state of the weather. Rev. Dr. Chapin took the text of his discourse from the Apostle Paul's Epistle to the Galatians iv., 4, 5—"But when the fulness of the time had come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law to redeem them that were under the law and receive the adoption of the Son."

The preacher said that the Apostle Paul in this text proclaimed the deliverence of mankind by Christ, from all the weak and arbitrary elements of the world into the glorious liberty of the children of God. In the passage before us the Apostle argued against the Church of Galatia in which Jews and Gentiles were intermixed; but in doing this although his argument had a specific point he proclaimed a universal truth. He spoke, not only to the Jews and the Gentiles, but emphatically to all mankind. Before the coming of Jesus Christ, in one sense, not only the Jews were under the law, but the Gentiles also. Paul proceeded to illustrate this by allusion to the hope of adoption. He (the preacher) said, then, that while the text referred to a particular case, it also referred to the state of mankind at large. In the first place the Apostle Paul spoke of "the fulness of the time." This phrase possessed a twofold significance of human preparation and of divine appointment. No event, not even an event in what was termed sacred history, was absolutely isolated. There was preparation for Christianity in the world before Christianity. The Jews and the Gentiles were led up to it, and notwithstanding all the opposition that stood up against it the Gospel triumphed as a witness of its truth. The Jew prophesied about it. The welding of many nations into one great society, the evangelization of the world by physical agencies, the advance of civilization, the reign of peace—all these conditions made ready for it, so that when Christ came into the world it was the fulness of time from a state of human preparation. But we should, after all, distinguish between the conditions in which the fact appeared and the fact itself. Preparations that brought down the mountain and filled up the valley did not produce the advent. The soil ploughed up did not create the mustard seed and make it grow into a tree under whose ample folds the fowls of the air might find shelter. The fulness of the time had come when, by God's own appointment, Christianity was consummated by His decree. It grew from no form of Greek philosophy or Roman enterprise. It came only when God sent forth His Son. That fact was not a development; it was a revelation. But this revelation came not as an abstract system, but as a person. It was not the utterance of a truth or the first promulgation of a system that we claimed for this event, but the birth of a person. Christianity, then, was Christ, and Christ was Christianity. No other system was so identified with a person as its founder. In any other system we might take away the founder of the structure and yet the system would remain; but remove Jesus Christ from the Gospel and it was nowhere; the peculiarity of a personal, redeeming force would be lost. No abstract truth would have sent the Apostles into the world to proclaim the Gospel to every creature. It was no mere system of theology that made Paul go into the midst of persecutions and pass over stormy seas. It was none of this. It was the fresh reality of One who was born and who lived among men, and who suffered and died for them. No system of philosophy, no eloquent literature could move the heart of man in its deepest pulses like Christianity. We never could organize society; we never could regenerate it by a mere philosophy. There was nothing ever known that was calculated to redeem man except the living personality of Jesus Christ, as set forth in His Gospel.

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Life and Virtues of St. Stephen—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. E. McSweeney.

A very large congregation attended high mass at this church yesterday. The mass was celebrated with all the impressive solemnity and "pomp and gold" usual in the Catholic Church during this season. The procession of acolytes, headed by the master of ceremonies, and followed by the Sub-Deacon, Rev. Dr. McGlynn; the Deacon, Father Griffin, and the celebrant, Father Henry, was very grand and imposing. The Rev. Dr. Edward McSweeney delivered a very interesting sermon, beginning by saying:—"Our churches are each designated by some particular name; that is, they are dedicated to God under the special protection of some saint, or in commemoration of some miracle or mystery of the Church. The reason that we honor the saints thus is that we may honor those whom God honors, and that a remembrance of themselves and the teachings of their lives may be kept alive. He then said he intended to speak of the "character and martyrdom of St. Stephen," the patron of the church they then worshipping in, as shown in the sixth and seventh chapters of the Acts. St. Stephen, said the reverend doctor, is called the "first witness," he having been the first to seal with his blood the truths of the religion of Christ. The most striking quality of the character of St. Stephen was his indomitable courage—that quality which inspires in men such a regard for its possessor as chastity in woman. The reverend doctor defined the different kinds of courage, moral, physical and the headlong courage, which is the attribute of the brute, and said that St. Stephen possessed moral and physical courage in the highest degree. Stephen, after his appointment as deacon, being full of grace and fortitude, did wonders in the conversion of the people, and vanquished by the subtle powers of his reasoning those who opposed him, at which those whom he had beaten suborned certain men to charge him with blasphemy against Moses and bring him before the council. St. Stephen was aware that, even though the accusation of blasphemy was not proved against him, his preaching of the doctrines of Christ would certainly result in his death. In his discourse, or rather that of the Holy Ghost through him, in reply to the accusation, he proved that the Jews had always resisted the workings of the Holy Ghost, and, although this was received in great anger, he continued, and, being full of the Holy Ghost, he looked up to the heavens and cried out, "Behold, I see the heavens opened and the Son of Man standing at the right hand of God." This was received as sufficient proof of blasphemy, and he was immediately cast out of the city and stoned, as they did which he cried, saying, "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge," and he fell asleep in the Lord. There never was a saint that possessed the attribute of faith in a greater degree, having it stronger even than St. Peter or St. Paul. But the great glory of the saint was in having been the first to lay down his life for the doctrines of the Nazarene. It may be stated that there were martyrs for the Jewish law, but how great was the difference between the wide spread religion for which they died and the almost unknown doctrines of a "condemned malefactor" for which he yielded his life and, in the blessed hope these doctrines taught, first tried the "journey over the tempestuous seas of eternity."

The choir during the service sang Maillard's mass in G to the end of the *Gloria* and Weber's mass in G from the *Credo*, in the manner the choir of this church has ever been noted for.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

The Incarnation—Sermon by the Rev. Chauncey Giles.

Rev. Chauncey Giles, yesterday forenoon, in view of the festive season in commemoration of the nativity of Christ, preached a sermon on the incarnation, as understood and interpreted by the followers of Swedenborg, composing the Church of the New Jerusalem. The reverend speaker took for his text St. Luke i., 31, 34, 35—"'And behold, thou shall conceive in thy womb and bring forth a Son, and shall call His name Jesus.' Then said Mary unto the angel, 'How shall this be, seeing I know not a man?' And the angel answered and said unto her, 'The Holy Spirit shall come upon thee and the power of the Highest shall overshadow thee; therefore, also, that Holy Thing which shall be born shall be called the Son of God.'" In her question, said Mr. Giles, Mary expressed the doubt of the world. From a natural point of view the incarnation is the most improbable, not to say impossible, of events. The natural mind is ready to doubt what comes not within the limits of its knowledge and cannot be explained by natural laws. But its knowledge is limited to the earth; it sees but one link, and imagines to see the whole chain. It forgets that Infinite wisdom has many ways of producing the same effects in accordance with divine order. If a hundred years ago an angel from heaven had foretold the telegraph and its wondrous working over the earth and under the ocean he would not have been believed, and so with our present means of communication. These would have been miracles to the wisest men of the past, and hence we should hesitate to pronounce impossible what the Lord has announced. The reverend speaker then referred to the aid the Lord sought to accomplish by the incarnation, that He might become Immanuel, God with man, that He might save men from their sins. It was a divine work and required a divine being to perform it, who must be the Son of God as well as the son of man. This thought was very elaborately explained and followed by means of numerous illustrations. The New Church doctrines show the necessity of incarnation. The child inherits the soul, or the interior plane of its being, from the father, and the exterior from the mother; hence, that Jesus Christ might be the Son of God, his interior plane, the soul, should be divine. This doctrine of the New Church had an important bearing upon the question of incarnation. The words of the angel were then dwelt upon and the force of the words, "Therefore shall be be called the Son of God, because He is begotten by the power of the Highest." This follows from the law that the divine cannot be divided. It is life itself, infinite, uncreated life, and to create a divine being would be a contradiction in terms. A human son is personally distinct from his father; but Jehovah clothes himself with a human nature. Jesus was not personally distinct from the Father. He was not, as the Trinitarians hold, of the same substance as the Father. His material exterior form he took from Mary. The New Church teaches that Father and Son were personally one, like a man's soul and body, the distinction being a difference of substance and degree of life. The human nature of Christ had every human quality and form complete, and could will and think from itself, entirely distinct from the divine nature within it. It was human nature which was begotten and born, and owing to which Christ often addresses the Father as another person, and declares His own inferiority to Him. But He speaks His Divine nature as "The Father." But Jehovah was not changed into the Son. There was no change in the Father. The Divine was not changed into the human. Thought is not changed by speech and action, it is more fully one's own after expressing it. The Most High flowed forth with all His creative energy as before into all the creation; He only exerted a new power to reach a new condition in human life. The speaker referred at length to the relation of the infant Christ to the Father and the fulness of infinite perfection. Through the nature He derived from Mary He could be tempted, and the powers of evil could approach Him. Here man's enemies were overcome and his redemption achieved. Through this He was again brought into perfect union with the Father, the Divine within him, so that He could say, "I and my Father are one." After explaining that Jesus saved man, not by His physical death but by the death of that nature He received from Mary, he concluded, that in the New Church they had this comforting and glorious truth, that Jehovah assumed our fallen nature from pure love and mercy that He might get access to our enemies and overcome them, that He might restore a wanting link in the chain of communication between us.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. William Aikman—"Employers and Employed"—"You Mustn't Expect to Have the Angel Gabriel on Five Dollars a Month."

Notwithstanding the rain and wind the Spring street Presbyterian church was comfortably full yesterday morning, on the occasion of the Rev. William Aikman's discourse, the last of a series, on "Employers and Employed." The reverend gentleman took his text from I. Peter, ii., 17—"Honor all Men." There has always been two classes of men since the world began, the employers and the employed. They are necessary to human society, and will always continue to be so long as man remains the same. Their interests are identical and cannot be separated. However much they may vary in degree, they are crossed and interlaced with each other. No new social structure can change this condition of things. So mutually do they rest each on the other that the millionnaire may be destroyed by his cook or the wealthy merchant impoverished by his clerk, to whose paltry salary he gives no attention. It will be seen, then, that the employer and the employed must exist together; they are the head and foot of the same body. It is well that this is so. Every one cannot be an architect; the sailor cannot monopolize the quarter-deck. Neither can domestics and householders alike occupy the parlor, or else there would be hungry mouths at home. It would not be desirable to have everything equal in work. For instance, the journeyman who works forty years has too good sense to be betrayed into accepting a higher position out of his line of employ which, when the glitter is gone, might sink him into ruin. Were society reversed, and the poor the rich, no new relation of things would be established. Capital and labor must be mutually perpetual. Labor is not degrading. "In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." Some believe, erroneously, that one sphere of labor is honorable; that another is not. What a young lady can do with her needle she spurns to supersede by work in the kitchen. So a clerk will toil and enervate his system, when, by labor in a shop, he could lead an easy and pleasant life. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies." In all labor there should be a good disposition, contentment and satisfaction. A happy nature dignifies work. The same principles employed in working for Christ should extend to all human toils. There should be patience, forbearance and good nature. The spirit of whitling, singing and merrymaking should prevail. Idling should be avoided. You steal your employer's time, and no feeling should exist that there is the antagonism between capital and labor it is the work of the ignoramus or demagogue to inculcate. Each builds up the other and both contain the vital principles necessary to a healthy advancement. In labor the employed should make himself indispensable and he should aspire to a higher place. You reach a loftier station only when you have more than filled the one you occupy. The employer also has duties towards his help. He should pay them good wages, adequately remunerate them for their service, and remember the text, "Honor all men." It is mean and dishonest not to pay for ability, skill, integrity and worth at their value. People should not expect good labor for poor wages. There was much philosophy in what the colored servant said to his master—"You mustn't expect to have the angel Gabriel on five dollars a month." (Laughter.) Prompt payment of the employed is necessary, and kindliness and charitable actions should be the rule of conduct towards our servants. Religion should be taught and all the self-sacrificing attributes of Christ embodied in looking for their welfare.

TRAIN IN TAMMANY.

The Irrepressible George Francis as a "Reverend Gentleman."

A Characteristic Rhetorical Jumble on Everybody, Everything and Nothing At All.

Tammany Hall was filled to overflowing last night by an audience vastly different from any ever gathered there at the call of democratic leaders or to witness Shakspeare burlesqued. People distinguished in public life and widely known were there in numbers, while the body of the hall was crowded with intellectual men and women. The audience was worthy the occasion. The great traveller, the Nourredin of the universe, the self-appointed teacher of mankind, the social and political flying machine of America, the patent renovator of modern institutions, boss babbler of the Crédit Mobilier, his own candidate for the Presidency of the United States, George Francis Train, the irrepressibly desperate Bad Dickey, made his first appearance on any stage as an expounder of the Gospel. No wonder that the audience was large, no wonder that it was impatient for the exhibition and clamorous for the intellectual fireworks to go off. There was no band to play "Yankee Doodle," no choir to sing "Shoo, Fly," or chant the "Old Hundred," but a small table supported a sweet bouquet of flowers, and the Star Spangled banner covered the weak legs of the emaciated furniture. The rest of the stage was left free for the bounding orator to ramble over at his own sweet will, and a large force of railroad people haunted the flats for the purpose of picking up the little bits should Train blow up and scatter among the audience. Sunset Cox, M. C., crouched on the second seat from the platform, behind the burly form of Dr. Nealis. Henry Bergh smiled lugubriously on the expectant audience, and everybody else waited with mouths wide open—individual representations of Garrick between tragedy and comedy, ready to laugh or cry. Hutchinson, the inveterate singer of incomprehensible songs at woman's rights meetings, shook his flowing locks in the hot air and looked unutterably mysterious. Once he was unaccountably moved to scale the orchestra railing, and the audience applauded heartily. The carpet-bagger Congressman with the liable-to-be-punned cognomen went into convulsions in his hat. The stern features of the Benevolent Bergh extended into a weary smile; all the ladies present—and there were quite a number—checked hysterics in their handkerchiefs; irreverent boys in the galleries laughed aloud, and the representative of the Hutchinson Family shot himself back to his seat and sunk his splendid curls beneath the ample folds of his big brown coat.

Audiences are as imperious as was the Grand Monarch. They cannot wait. When the time for the commencement of the performance had arrived and the old time [illegible] brass buttons were nowhere [illegible] stammering and thumping were heard everywhere and people were found wicked enough to violate the sanctity of the place and time by whistling loudly and irreverently. When patience had ceased to be a virtue with everybody and whispers ran around the hall that Train had run off the track a second time a confused sound was heard at the door, a large force of small boys gave themselves up to yelling with all their might, hands were clapped, hats thrown up, handkerchiefs waved, laughter, cries and hurrahs swept towards the front, and there, before all men, the gorgeous coat tails and glistening buttons of the Rev. George Francis Bastile Train, D. D., met the astonished eyes of the audience for a second and then disappeared in a jiffy into a stage box.

If any person entertained a doubt that the natives would be astonished that doubt was immediately dispelled when the reverend gentleman glided out before the footlights. Before he spoke a word astonishment took possession of everybody. His Reverence's hair seemed to stand on end as with lion-like tread he strode round the platform in spected the situation and made sure that he was safe on all sides from sudden attack. He did not speak a word until this business was attended to; then, however, he successfully resisted an evident desire to take a standing jump and swallow himself, and proceeded with his discourse. The audience cheered enthusiastically as he proceeded; laughed at him and with him; voted as early and often as he submitted questions, gloated over his epigrams, shouted at his witticisms and roared at his hits at public men. Fierce in invective, great in couplet, humorous in descriptive, he was simply immense in legs and arms. The way he rounded a period with a box, annihilated a non-believer with a kick and smashed a theory with a quotation was fearful and wonderful to behold. The terrified little Congressman shrunk into his coat collar before the terrible assaults of this Peter the Hermit of modern politics, who called Congress a den of thieves, hinted at the prospect of an early hanging of intractable M. C's. and judges, and avowed his intention of blowing everybody "higher than a kite."

To report Train and to do him justice is an impossibility. Easier would it be to sketch the

—— Borealis race
That flit ere you can point their place.

And for that reason he must remain unreported. He must be heard to be admired and seen to be understood. In the noise, uproar and gymnastics of an evening it is only possible to grasp a few of the sayings of Mr. Train.

In the whirlwind of chaff last night these grains of genuine wheat fell on good ground:—"We are a proud people, &c. This is poesy; it is buncombe. We are a nation of flunkies and cowards. England insults us by sending over to us a leading secessionist (Peabody) in a British man-of-war. If I tell the truth—what all think, but few dare express—I am called a lunatic and fool. It was said that knowledge is power. It isn't; ignorance is power. It rules in the White House, in Congress, in Albany, in New York. Action, action, action, said the Grecian; honesty, honesty, honesty, says Train. The people are either fools or knaves; a bright thought would split their heads, as lightning would a pumpkin. I was educated to be a Methodist preacher; my Sabbath commenced on Friday night and ended on Tuesday morning. I saw that religion of that sort was useless and abandoned it. Epigram is bolled thunder and lightning. I wrote a history of the world in twenty lines. England loosed her grip of death when we set free the slave. I was at Jerusalem. Hotel runners met me forty miles outside. Nothing there but sand and fleas. That story about the Old Boy is a humbug. Talk about his offer to give away real estate for nothing, when the poor devil didn't own a cabbage garden! In the Holy of Holies I had to keep my hands on my watch and purse, just as if I had been in Congress. The Deluge was a humbug. Grant is a humbug. Colfax is doing the biggest business on the smallest steam engine of any man in the country. The press is a humbug. The obstinacy of Jeff Davis emancipated the slaves. Woman in the Bible is only mentioned as concubine and slave. My motto is "Patience, perseverance and pluck." I have a larger audience than all the preachers in New York combined. The pew rents were paid at the door. Everything is humbug. Everybody is a humbug. The people have had demagogues before me, but they never had a live demagogue. I have been on the defensive before. Now I am aggressive, and will make the hair fly, for I am proof against praise, blame, wine and women."

The "reverend" gentleman wound up in a peroration in which every known subject was discussed and illustrated on a black board, after which he retired amid a storm of applause.

A PANIC IN ST. JAMES CHURCH.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning a panic occurred in St. James Roman Catholic church, in James street, which fortunately resulted in no serious injury to life or property. At the above hour a quantity of evergreens in the gallery, near the organ, took fire from a gas jet, which being observed by some timid person the alarm of fire was raised. The wildest confusion for a short time prevailed, the congregation leaving their seats, besides many jumping from the galleries to the aisles beneath, in their effort to escape from the edifice. Detective Mahoney, of the Fourth precinct, being in the church, mounted a railing and warned the people to keep their seats as there was no immediate danger, which had the effect of restoring the panic stricken audience to their senses, none of whom were injured. The fire was almost immediately extinguished by the firemen.

BROOKLYN CITY.

Glowing Accounts of the Youth of the City of Churches—A Son Stabs His Father—Another Son Robs His Father—Another Plays "Confidence Man."

Mr. A. Lainey, of No. 30 Flatbush avenue, caused the arrest of his son Eugene, eighteen years of age, and Alfred Hall, on a charge of grand larceny. The youths named stole $160 from the complainant on Christmas Eve and repaired to New York, where they visited a house of ill repute in Greene street, and therein lavished the stolen funds in a reckless manner. They were arrested upon their return home, and are now under lock and key at the York street station house, awaiting an examination.

Officer Holiday, of the Forty-third precinct, arrested James Millber, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning upon suspicion of burglary. The prisoner was in the act of crossing the Hamilton avenue ferry to New York, carrying a bag marked "O. & B.," when he was taken into custody. There were several boxes of cigars in the bag, and, as he could not account satisfactorily for the possession of the property, he was held for trial.

Thomas Kelly and Joseph Holt, aged twelve and sixteen years respectively, visited Mr. J. S. Coffin, of 221 Clinton street, on Christmas Day, and related a lamentable tale of impecuniosity, which appealed to the generous sympathies of the complainant, Mr. Coffin. They stated that they had been sent to borrow five dollars, with which to pay the rent for Mrs. Kelly. The money was given to the urchins, but as it was subsequently ascertained that Thomas had not been at his home for two days previous, and that the borrowing mission in question was unauthorized, both boys were taken into custody and locked up at the Butler street station house.

Thomas McGrain, Jr., thirty-one years of age, a hard looking customer, who cannot either read or write, resides with his father, Thomas McGrain, Sr., in Steuben street, near Flushing avenue. The old gentleman took occasion yesterday afternoon to reason with his illiterate, intoxicated and undutiful son, and to advise him against the evil of intemperance, Thomas, Jr., being under the influence of liquor at the time. The latter grew enraged, and, seizing a knife, stabbed his father in the left breast. A physician, who was immediately summoned, declared the wound not dangerous, but found that the victim had a very narrow escape, as the parricidal thrust was fortunately parried from the infliction of a mortal wound through the blade's striking on a rib and glancing off, inflicting only a slight flesh wound. The accused was taken into custody by roundsman Baker and locked up, to await examination, at the Forty-fourth precinct station house.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

FATAL RESULT OF INJURIES.—Yesterday afternoon a young clerk named Ricker expired at the City Hospital from the effects of wounds sustained on Friday evening by falling down a flight of stairs at his home, in Hudson street. An inquest will be held by Coroner Burns this afternoon.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY took place on Saturday morning between a gentleman named Colagan and the owner of a saloon in Grove street. Mr. Colagan received two shot wounds, and was removed for medical treatment; but he refused to prefer any charge against his antagonist.

Newark.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, while a workman named George Schmidt, residing at No. 18 Nevada street, was placing some lumber in order in the factory of Mr. Sommers, a large piece of scantling fell on his left leg, fracturing it severely in two places. The injured man was removed to his house and attended by a Broad street surgeon.

A ROUGH GETS ROUGHLY HANDLED.—On Saturday afternoon the police were notified that one William Quail, a notorious character, residing in Tom Webb's house, on the corner of River street and Railroad avenue, had been murderously assaulted. Captain Rogers at once despatched detective Smith and another officer to the scene of the reported occurrence, when it was ascertained that Quail had been cut on the head with a boot key by one Winter, a shoemaker, in Canal street, but that he was more dead from whiskey than the beating he had received. It further appeared on investigation that Quail had all the afternoon been quarrelling and raising the dickens generally with the good people of Canal street. He met one peaceable man, who declined giving him a chew of tobacco, whereupon he beat him shamefully. Quail next assailed Winter, but soon qualled beneath the boot key. The police say he is a hard character.

Trenton.

COLLISION ON THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD—FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—Shortly before twelve o'clock on Saturday night a "smash-up" took place at the depot which was very near proving disastrous to the passengers. The Washington express train from New York was approaching the station when the Western express, sweeping rapidly in the opposite direction, rushed by the depot, and in a few moments the collision occurred. The locomotives became imbedded in each other, and the five forward cars of each train "telescoped" and were smashed up at the ends. A brakeman had his leg almost severed from his body, but beyond this no accident occurred. The passengers were more alarmed than hurt, but their escape may be attributed to the retarding motion of one of the trains. A special train was immediately made up, and the passengers continued their respective routes. The negligence of an official is said to be the prime occasion of the collision.

LONG ISLAND.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING AT ISLIP has recently been raised and a new story formed. Many needed improvements have also been effected.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Carl Valentine, an old and respected resident of Huntington, was seized with an apoplectic fit while sitting at the supper table Saturday night and died almost immediately.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—The committee appointed by the meeting recently held at Moriches, in favor of the extension of the Southside Railroad, to confer with President Fox, of that road, report that the directors of the road will extend it to Seatuck, eighteen miles east of Patchogue, the present terminus of the line, provided the residents along the proposed extension will subscribe for $140,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the railroad. Mr. Fox has ordered a survey of the road the present week. Seatuck village is located on the eastern boundary of the town of Brookhaven. The extension will pass through the villages of Bellport, Fireplace, South Haven, Mastic, Moriches and Seatuck.

A meeting of the residents of the towns of Huntington, Smithtown and Brookhaven was held at the hotel of B. B. Newton, Smithtown, on Friday, to take action in reference to an extension of the Northport branch of the Long Island Railroad from Northport to Port Jefferson. The proposed extension will run through the villages of Smithtown, St. James, Stony Brook, Setauket and Port Jefferson.

NEWBURG.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—The barge Susquehanna, in tow of the propeller Hasbrouck, was the last boat to leave this city in the season of navigation just closed, departing on Friday night for New York. The river at this point is full of heavy floating ice and the ferryboat plying between Newburg and Fishkill makes her trips with difficulty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	7 23	Moon rises...morn	1 12
Sun sets........	4 39	High water....eve	3 28

PORT OF NEW YORK, DECEMBER 26, 1869.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Helvetia (Br), Thompson, Liverpool Dec 8 and Queenstown 9, with mdse and 211 passengers, to the National Steamship Co. Had heavy westerly gales, with heavy head sea during the passage. Dec 11, lat 51 06, lon 11 47, exchanged signals with a Guion steamer bound E; 20th, lat 47 05, lon 44 31, passed a Cunard steamer do; 24th, no lat, &c, passed a Guion steamer do; 25th, an Inman steamer do; 26th, a National steamer do.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Dec 18, with mdse, mails, passengers and treasure, to the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Cortes, Nelson, New Orleans Dec 18, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Was off the Lightship at 7 PM 25th; 25th inst, at 4 PM, off Barnegat, saw pilot boat No 4 towing in a dismasted wreck.

Steamship Mississippi, Henry, New Orleans Dec 19, with mdse and passengers, to Frederic Baker. Dec 24, lat 32, lon 77, passed steamship Lodona, from New Orleans for NYork.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Dec 23, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, Dec 23, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Dec 24, 4 PM, about 30 miles south of Hatteras, passed a fleet of 15 schr rigged steamers, supposed the Spanish gunboats, bound S.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Blackwood, Norfolk, with mdse, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, Philadelphia, with mdse and passengers, to J Lorillard.

Steamship Tennessee, Chichester, Philadelphia, in ballast, to Wm P Clyde.

Ship Game Cock, Sherburne, Hong Kong Sept 11, with tea, to D G Bacon. Passed Anjier Oct 5, Cape of Good Hope Nov 7; had light SE trades; crossed the Equator Dec 1 in lon 35 W; had the NE trades very light and variable; been to the northward of Hatteras 4 days, with light N E wind. Dec 8, lat 11 30 N, lon 44 20 W, spoke schr Jessie Carll, from ——— for Para; 22d, lat 33 40 N, lon 72 45 W, bark Friehandel (NG), from Bremen for N York.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, London and Isle of Wight, Nov 25, with mdse and 42 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had fine weather. Dec 26, at 5 PM, while in tow of steamer Yankee, went ashore on Romer Shoals and was got off at 11:30 PM without damage.

Bark Oceana (Nor), Asaksen, Cadiz Nov 12, with mdse, to order. (Is anchored at the SW Spit.)

Bark John Boulton (Br), Lindsay, Ragged Island Dec 16, with 13,160 bushels salt and 5 passengers to Montell & Bartow, vessel to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Had heavy weather on the passage and was detained at Ragged Island 23 days wind bound; sailed in company with bark Ann Elizabeth, Morgrave, for New York; left no vessels in port.

Brig Francis Lewey, Lewey, Buenos Ayres via Barbados, 64 days, in ballast, to J D Fish & Co. Crossed the Equator Nov 14 in lon 35 30; encountered the NE trades in lat 11 30 N and found them quite light; Dec 13, while beating through the Mona Passage, spoke brig J Howland, from St Domingo for Boston, 18 days out.

Schr Kate Brigham, McLean, Genoa Oct 21, passed Gibraltar Oct 31, with marble, &c, to J B Phillips & Sons. Had light S and E to Bermuda; since strong westerly gales, and lost and split sails. Nov 17, lat 36 25, long 70 54 W, saw ship Gettysburg, steering E.

Schr Isabel, Denison, San Blas, 27 days, with mdse to master—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.
Schr Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Pembroke for Harlem, with lumber, to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Congress, York, Portland for New York, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr Ed Lameyer, Gorham, Newburyport for New York.
Schr L G Hickman, Kelly, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary P Hudson, Vaughn, Boston for New York.
Schr John Fuller, Fuller, Yarmouth for New York.
Schr Niantic, Deering, Taunton for New York.
Schr Mycbote, Leighton, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr M R Mahoney, Davis, Providence for New York.
Schr Sarah E Nash, Nash, Westerly for New York.
Schr Henrietta, Kenyon, Norwich for New York.
Schr Deborah, Seisey, Norwich for New York.
Schr Elizabeth B Hogan, Hogan, New London for New York.
Schr John H Buckalew, Robbins, New Haven for South Amboy.
Schr Lady Jane, Haggerty, New Haven for New York.
Schr Gust, Warwick, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary E Coyne, Facemire, New Haven for New York.
Schr Wm P Cox, Bateman, New Haven for New York.
Schr Eureka, Mayo, New Haven for New York.
Schr Annie Murchie, Merrell, New Haven for New York.
Schr Fashion, Carberry, New Haven for New York.
Schr Escort, Small, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Reading RR No 54, Holmes, Norwalk for New York.
Schr Sharpshooter, Flynn, Norwalk for New York.

BELOW.

Brig Dundee (Br), Turks Islands (by pilot boat Charlotte Webb, No 5).

Wind at sunset NE.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG J L BOWEN, from Savannah for Havre, put into Boston 26th inst to repair a leak.

SCHR SAXON—The pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4, Captain Richard Brown, came up to the city yesterday PM and reports Dec 25, 70 miles S of Sandy Hook, fell in with the wreck of schr Saxon (recently run into by steamship Leo); on the 24th took her in tow and arrived up to the Erie Basin yesterday at 4 PM; was assisted from the buoy of the Middle by steamtug Wm A Hennessy, Captain A Hennessey. The Saxon has a cargo of yellow pine lumber.

Miscellaneous.

STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN—Squan Beach, Dec 21, 1869, on board steamship Circassian—Captain Israel I Merritt, general agent New York Board of Underwriters—Dear Sir:—Justice to those who are deserving demands from me a statement of the treatment I received when wrecked on Squan Beach, near the station and residence of William P Chadwick, agent of the Coast Wrecking Company, station No 9, on the night of the 12th inst. In less than one hour after I struck, having thrown up a rocket and blue light, it was answered at the station, and he, with Mr Charles W Maxson, agent of the Underwriters, was ready with their life-saving apparatus to take us off if required. The first ball was thrown over topsailyards with great precision, the line attached to a hawser and the life-car sent off, Mr Chadwick in the car, taking off my wife and all who desired to be sent ashore. She was kindly cared for by Mrs Chadwick and every attention shown her. My prayers are should any unfortunate persons be wrecked they may find such friends as Chadwick and Maxson. God bless them. Yours, truly,

T T ELLIS, Master steamship Circassian.

The officers of the ship desire to subscribe to the testimonial of the captain, as set forth in his statement. S W Adams, first officer; H W Frederickson, second officer; F W Schutz, chief steward; George E Ashby, chief engineer; F H Hickers, first assistant engineer; John W Wall, third assistant engineer.

Spoken.

Ship Winged Hunter, from New York for Boston, Dec 25, 12 M, off Gayhead.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Dec 8—Arrived, brig Winfield, Loring, Newport, E; 13th, schr Aspinwall (Dutch), Heath, NYork.

Sailed 4th, brig Bogota, Cassidy, NYork; 15th, schr A Denike, Jones, New Orleans; 16th, bark Agnes I Grace, Smalley, Port Royal, Sa, to load for Marseilles.

CALLAO, Nov 12—Arrived, ships Levanter (Br), Hewes, Ancon (and sailed 19th for Chinchas); Topgallant, Phillips, Guanape (and sailed 23d for Hamburg); 16th, Vigilate, Whitmore, Chinchas and sailed 2d for Cork for orders); Intrepid, Spencer, Chinchas; Old Colony, Grindle, Mollendo; 17th, Prussia, Patten, do (and sailed 19th for Chinchas); Criterion, Sheldon, Pisco (and sailed 23d for Guanape); 18th, John Sidney, Bartlett, Guanape; 20th, barks Burnside, Pendergrast, Valparaiso (and sailed 23d for Guanape); 23d, George & Henry, Flint, Iquique; 24th, ships Webster, Norris, Panama; 25th, Mary Warren (Br), Lowe, Chinchas; 27th, Calhoun, Creary, Acapulco; Valley Forge, Berry, do; Martha Bowker, Goodburn, Montevideo.

Sailed 13th, ship City of Mobile (Br), Bryan, Guanape; 13th, bark Hattie G Hall, Fisk, Hampton Roads for orders; 15th, ship N Boynton, Hyler, do do.

GLASGOW, Dec 25—Arrived, steamship Europa, McDonald, NYork.

PANAMA, Dec 17—Arrived, steamship Salvador, Bowditch, Central American ports.

Sailed 10th, steamships Costa Rica, Dow, Central American ports; 15th, Golden City, Lapidge, San Francisco.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec 25—Arrived, steamship Allemannia, Bardua, NYork for Hamburg (and proceeded).

American Ports.

BOSTON, Dec 25, AM—Arrived, steamers Oriental, Snow, Savannah; Neptune, Baker, NYork; Rescue, Wolcott, do; barks Isabel (Br), Moody, Buenos Ayres; Eliza (Br), Thayer, Cienfuegos via NYork; brigs Don Quixote, Conant, Rosario; Lizabel, Ryder, Baltimore; Cosmos, Parsons, Philadelphia; Crocus, Colburn, South Amboy; schrs Clara, Baxter, Georgetown, DC; Anna E Glover, Terry, Charleston; Blondel, Chapman, and A H Cain, Simpson, Philadelphia; Southerner, do; S P Adams, Tabbut, Elizabethport; Catawamteak, Lord, do.

Also arrived 25th, brigs Sparkling Water, Turks Islands; Reporter, Philadelphia; schrs Armada, Port au Prince; W D Bickford, do; Light Boat, NYork; Bay State, do.

26th—Arrived, steamships William Lawrence, Baltimore; Nereus, NYork; bark Albertina, Africa; brig J L Bowen, Savannah for Havre.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 26—Passed in for Baltimore, ship Grey Eagle, Collin, from Rio Janeiro; brigs Chattanooga, from St John's; Norma, and Lima; schr Valeria, Conklin, from Matanzas. Passed out, schr Farragut, for Savannah.

GALVESTON, Dec 18—Arrived, schr St Croix, Eaton, Philadelphia.

Cleared 17th, steamship Wilmington, Cole, NYork; 18th, brig H M Rowley, Rowley, do.

HOLMES' HOLE, Dec 24, AM—Arrived, schrs S S Bickmore, Barter, Piankatank River, Va, for Boston; Carrie M Rich, Amsbury, Wilmington, NC, for do; Willie Harris, Merritt, South Amboy for do; Jane C Patterson, Scull, Philadelphia for Gloucester; Chase, Gross, Rockland for NYork.

PM—Arrived, schrs J Maxfield, May, Boston for Philadelphia; Daniel S Mershon, Ayres, Lynn for do; John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais for NYork; Sedona, Holbrook, Vinalhaven for do; Addie Ingalls, Ingalls, Machias for do; Sardinian, Kenniston, Rockland for Richmond; Ida Hudson, Greeley; Emma C Verrill, Fales; Mansfield, Achorn, and Thomas Hix, Lervey, do for NYork; John W Maitland, Leighton, Portland for do.

Returned—Schr M M Weaver.

Sailed—Schrs S S Bickmore, Willie Harris, Jane C Patterson, Chase.

25th—Arrived, schrs Emma A Higgins, Ryder, Boston for Rappahannock River, Va; Mary B Dyer, Pusvere, do for Tangier; S B Wheeler, Lloyd, do for Baltimore; Kendrick Fish, Webber, Portland for NYork; Margie, McFadden, Georgetown, DC, for Boston.

9 AM—Sailed, schrs Neptune's Bride, George & Albert, D S Mershon, Carrie M Rich, John Boynton, Mary Lee Newton, H B Metcalf, Emma A Higgins, Mary B Dyer, Margie.

MOBILE, Dec 21—Arrived, sloop Challenge, Latham, Stonington.

Cleared—Bark Adelaide Norris, Reed, Liverpool; brig Mensagera (Sp), Millet, Barcelona.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 19—Arrived, steamship Frankfurt (NG), Kuhlken, Bremen via Havre and Havana; ships I F Chapman, Norton, Havre; Undaunted, Dinsmore, Bath, Me.

20th—Arrived, steamship De Soto, Morton, NYork via Havana; barks Mataro (Sp), Mataro, and Teresa (Sp), Vierete, Havana. Below, coming up, ship Trenton, Dumaresq, from Liverpool.

Cleared—Steamship Milbank (Br), Smith, Liverpool; ships Mogul, Freeman, do; Francis P Sage, Cronk, Havre; bark Hayden (NG), Steffen, Hamburg; schr C E Morrison, Smith, Boston.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Dec 20—Arrived, brigs Magin (Sp), Cienfuegos; Henry (NG), Branc, Rio Janeiro.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Dec 20—Arrived, ship Villa Franca, Williams, Newport; bark Harvest Home, Dickey, Liverpool. Outside, waiting for a wind to sail, ship Northampton.

PORTLAND, Dec 24—Arrived, brig Gipsey Queen, Foster, St Martins (and was ordered to Boston); schrs George B McClellan, Keene, and Redington, Gregory, Baltimore; Addie Ryerson, Houghton, Philadelphia.

Cleared—Brigs Hattie E Wheeler, Bacon, St Pierre, Mart; David Bugbee, Stowers, Matanzas; schr J G Craig, Maxwell, Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Dec 24—Arrived, brig John Chrystal, Barnes, NYork.

Sailed—Schr C A Hendricks, Greenlow, New Bedford.

SAVANNAH, Dec 26—Arrived, steamships Pioneer (Br), Shackford, Liverpool; Alhambra, Wright, Boston; Virgo, Bulkley, NYork; ship Braemar (Br), Griffiths, Bordeaux; schrs Willimine, Boston; Jesse S Clark, NYork.

Sailed—Steamships San Jacinto, Atkins, and Huntsville, Crowell, NYork.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 22—Arrived, brig H H Seavey, Lee, Arroyo, PR.

Cleared—Brig Gen Marshall, Maxwell, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY—AT GOLD PRICES in currency until January 1, 1870.—To anticipate the inevitable result of the contemplated return to specie payments I have decided to throw open to the public, without reserve, the magnificent stock now on hand of
Premium Silverplated Ware.
Tea Sets, Urns, Waiters, Liquor Frames, Castors, Ice Water Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Butter and Berry Dishes, Napkin Rings, Pie Knives, Knives, Forks and Spoons, &c.
House Furnishing Goods,
Including Table Cutlery, Fire Sets and Stands, Trays, Plate Warmers, Coal Vases, Bread Platters and Knives, Blacking Cases, Sleighs and Skates for boys and girls.
China and Glassware.
Dinner and Tea Sets, Glassware in sets, Cologne Sets, Punch Sets, Vases, Bronzes, Parian Ware, and a great variety of useful and ornamental articles,
Suitable for Holiday Presents.
EDWARD D. BASFORD, Cooper Institute.
The public are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM DIFFERENT States; legal everywhere; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge in advance; advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, 78 Nassau street.

FARO CHECKS, COMPRESSED IVORY, 1½ INCH, IN sets of 600; $50 per set plain; lined, $60; engraved, same as ivory, $80 per set; 1¼ inch, $6 per 100.
WM. M. WELLING,
207 Centre street, sole patentee and manufacturer.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 141 Lexington avenue.

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